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Weekly: 25c a Year *Not printed* January 13, 1906

Published

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

DEVOTED TO INDIAN EDUCATION



PHOENIX ARIZONA

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pp.



PHOENIX ARIZONA

From Other Schools

WHITE EARTH, MINNESOTA.

Chippeway Herald.

Five steers and nine hogs from the school herd were slaughtered during the month.

An implement house, 24x90, and an ice house, 16x16, are some of the improvements at the agency.

H. B. Klingenberg from Michigan has been appointed by the department as day school teacher at this place. Mr. Omar Gravelle, who preceded Mr. Klingenberg as a supply, has accepted the position of disciplinarian at the Cross Lake school, Red Lake reservation.

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PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Oglala Light.

Our new farmer, Mr. Frank Davis arrived December 2. He is new to the Indian service, being appointed from Seneca, Mo.

The new assistant matron for the boarding school, Miss M. E. Balmer, arrived December 19 and was transferred from the Crow Creek school, South Dakota. She takes the place of Mrs. Molzahn, who recently resigned.

We were a little previous in expecting, as we announced in our last month's issue, Mr. Harold A. Loring, supervisor of native Indian music. His plans were suddenly changed and he had to leave Rosebud reservation for Crow agency, Montana. We trust he will be with us some time this coming spring.

The Oglala Sioux Indians, about 60 in number, who were with Buffalo Bill's Wild West, returned to Pine Ridge on December 3, having made a tour of Europe, being absent for more than six months. Whether travel under these conditions is for the betterment of the Indian is doubtful, but it certainly teaches even the older ones the white man's ways, both the good and bad, makes him more proficient in the English language, opens his eyes and causes him to realize how narrow his vision and ideas are, and would always be, if confined to a reservation all his life.

A Nebraska law requires a school teacher to pass an examination on farming, so as to instruct the children on the natural process by which crops are produced. Colorado and Kansas have competitions for farmers' children. The purpose is to glorify the farm life, and escape the fate of New England with its abandoned farms.—*Christian Endeavor World.*

The "Pull" Pulled Down.

Willis L. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, promoted one of his expert observers recently, and in doing so pointed a moral by telling the following story:

"There is a rigid rule in the service," said Professor Moore, "forbidding all employees from bringing political or other outside influence to bear to secure promotions. I try to let my men know that efforts in this direction will hurt them rather than help them. About a year ago I had few promotions to distribute among the observers, and looked over the list to see who had earned them. The efficiency record showed up one man far above the others, and I decided to promote him.

"I dictated the letter, giving to him an increase of pay. Just as I was about to sign it, a batch of letters was brought to my desk. Five or six were from politicians, indorsing this particular observer and suggesting that his pay be advanced. As soon as I read these letters I drew my pencil through the name of the observer on the list, and ordered a promotion of the man under him.

"A few weeks ago this observer was at the Bureau. I called him in and told him that it gave me pleasure to inform him that his pay had been increased. Then I told him of the incident of a year ago, and how the filing of the political letters had cost him the promotion at that time.

"'You were too good a man,' I said to him, 'to be permitted to think that your advancement was due to political backing. You earned it yourself, but politics lost it to you. If you had got it before I saw those letters you would have always thought that they brought it, instead of your own good work. That was a mistake I could not let you fall into. Now I am glad to promote you.'"—*Christian Endeavor World.*

Long Christmas.

Christmas is celebrated in Sweden to an extent unknown in most countries. The celebration begins Dec. 23, and is not over until January 13, or "twentieth-day Yule." One of the most pleasing and distinctive features is the erection at every farmer's house of a pole, to the top of which is bound a large, full sheaf of grain.

It is safe to say that not a peasant in Sweden will sit down to a Christmas dinner until he has first raised aloft a Christmas dinner for the birds in the cold and snow without—*Enterprise.*

A few fields of alfalfa in Arizona were cut eight times in 1905.

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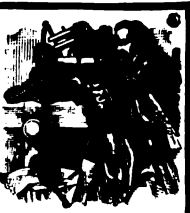
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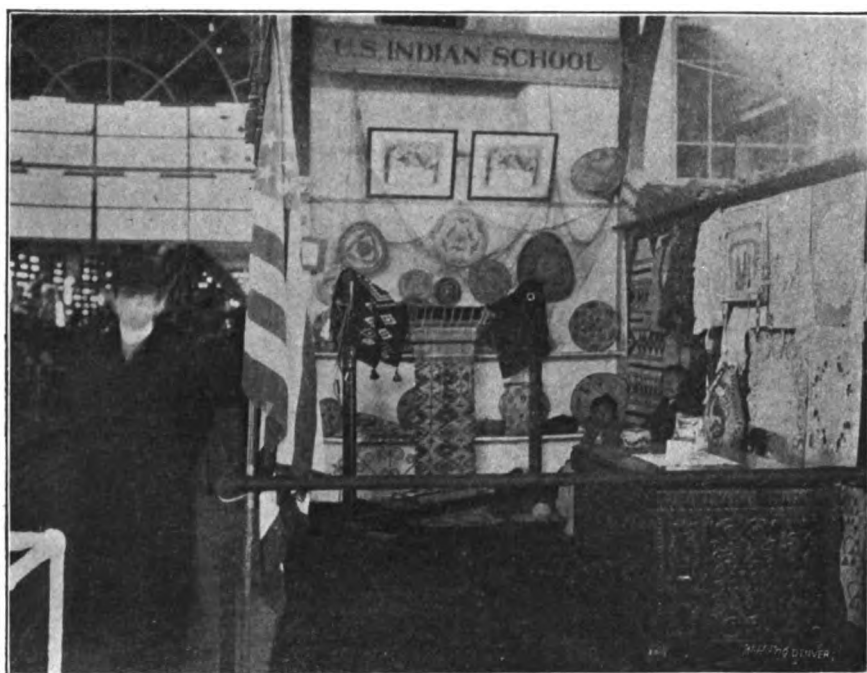
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PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL, AT THE TERRITORIAL FAIR, DECEMBER, 1905.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, January 27, 1906.

Number 3.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Continued from last week.

The process of general readjustment must be gradual, but it should be carried forward as fast as it can be with presumptive security for the Indian's little possessions; and I should not let its educative value be obscured for a moment. The leading strings which have tied the Indian to the Treasury ever since he began to own anything of value have been a curse to him. They have kept him an economic nursling long past the time when he ought to have been able to take a few steps alone. The tendency of whatever crude training in money matters he has had for the last half century has been toward making him an easy victim to such waves of civic heresy as swept over the country in the early nineties. That is not the sort of politics into which we wish the Indian to plunge as he assumes the responsibilities of citizenship.

This is, of course, a bare outline of a policy. The subject is too vast for treatment in a report. I should not feel satisfied to leave it, however, without trying to meet a few conventional objections which I know from experience are sure to be raised. "Would you," one critic will ask, "tie the young Indian down in his schooling to 'the three R's' and then turn him loose to compete with the white youth who have had so much larger scholastic opportunity?" I answer that I am discussing the government's obligations rather than the Indian's. I would give the young Indian all the chance for

intellectual training that the young Caucasian enjoys; he has it already between governmental aid and private benevolence and in a population teeming with benevolent men and women of means no young Indian with the talent to deserve and the ambition to ask for the best there is in American education is likely to be refused. All that I have asserted is—what anybody familiar with the field can see for himself—that the mass of Indian children, like the corresponding mass of white children, are not prepared for conveyance beyond the elementary studies. They are not in a condition to absorb and assimilate, or to utilize effectively, the higher learning of the books, and it is unwise to promote an impractical at the expense of an obviously practical system of teaching. Moreover, unlike the Caucasian, the average Indian hates new things on the mere ground of their novelty and resists obstinately all attempts from outside to change his condition; while, unlike the negro and some other colored types, he has no strain of the imitative in his nature, and never aspires from within to be a white man. Whatever you do for him in the line of improvement you have, as a rule, to press upon him by endless patience and tact and by a multitude of persuasive devices; and I insist that it is foolish to force upon an Indian those studies which have no relation to his environment and which he can not turn to account, as long as there is so much of a simpler sort which he is capable of learning and which he actually must know in order to make his way in the world.

A second critic will doubtless air his fear as to what will become of the Indian's land and money under this "wide-open" policy. To such an one I would respond: "What is to become of the land or the money that you are going to leave to your children, or I to mine? Will they be any better able to take care of it for having been always kept without experience in handling property of any kind?" Swindlers will unquestionably lay snares for the weakest and most ignorant Indians, just as they do for the corresponding class of whites. We are guarding the Indian temporarily against his own follies in land transactions by holding his allotment in trust for him for twenty years or more unless he sooner satisfies us of his business capacity. Something of the same sort will be done with respect to the principal of his money. In spite of all our care, however, after we have taken our hands off he may fall a victim to sharp practices; but the man never lived—red, white, or any other color—who did not learn a more valuable lesson from one hard blow than from twenty warnings.

A great deal has been said and written about the "racial tendency" of the Indian to squander whatever comes into his hands. This is no more "racial" than his tendency to eat and drink to excess or to prefer pleasure to work: it is simply the assertion of a primitive instinct common to all mankind in the lower stages of social development. What we call thrift is nothing but the forecasting sense which recognizes the probability of a tomorrow; the idea of a tomorrow is the boundary between barbarism and civilization, and the only way in which the Indian can be carried across that line is by letting him learn from experience that the stomach filled today will go empty tomorrow unless something of today's surplus is saved overnight to meet tomorrow's deficit. Another sense lacking in primitive man is that of prop-

erty unseen. You will never implant in the Indian an idea of values by showing him a column of figures. He must see and handle the dollars themselves in order to learn their worth, and he must actually squander some and pay the penalty of loss before his mind will compass the notion that he can not spend them for foolishness and still have them at hand for the satisfaction of his needs.

A further charge will be hurled against my programme—that it is premature. Such an objection is enough of itself to prove that the objector has sought counsel of his timidity rather than of his observation. If we do not begin now, when shall we? I believe that the whole trend of modern events, to any mind that studies it sincerely, will commend the plan I have tried to sketch out. One day must come to the Indian the great change from his present status to that of the rest of our population, for anomalies in the social system are as odious as abnormalities in nature. Either our generation or a later must remove the Indian from his perch of adventitious superiority to the common relations of citizenship and reduce him to the same level with other Americans. I, for one, prefer to start the undertaking myself and guide it, and I am ready to take my share of responsibility for it; for I do not know who may have the direction of it at some later period—whether a friend of my red brother, or an enemy, or one who regards him and his fate with indifference.

Perhaps in the course of merging this hardly used race into our body politic, many individuals, unable to keep up the pace, may fall by the wayside and be trodden underfoot. Deeply as we deplore this possibility, we must not let it blind us to our duty to the race as a whole. It is one of the cruel incidents of all civilization in large masses that some, perhaps a multitude, of its subjects will be lost in the process. But the unseen hand which has helped the white man

through his evolutionary stages to the present will, let us trust, be held out to the red pilgrim in his stumbling progress over the same rough path.

IMPROVEMENT, NOT TRANSFORMATION.

I have spoken of the mistake of assuming that the Indian is only a Caucasian with a redskin. A twin error into which many good people fall in their efforts to educate the Indian is taking it for granted that the first duty is to make him over into something else. If nature has set a different physical stamp upon different races of men, it is fair to assume that the variation of types extends below the surface and is manifested in mental and moral traits as well. The contrast, for instance, between the negro with his pliant fancy, his cheerful spirit under adversity, his emotional demonstrativeness, his natural impulse to obedience, and his imitative tendency, and the Indian, with his intense pride of race, his reserved habit, his cumulative sense of wrong, and his scorn for the antipatriarchial ways of the modern world, is as marked as that between shadow and sunshine.

Scarcely less plain is the line—not the line of civilization and convention, but the line of nature—between the Indian and the white man. What good end shall we serve by trying to blot out these distinctions? How is either party to benefit by the obliterations? When we have done our best artificially to turn the Indian into a white man we have simply made a nondescript of him. Looking among our own companions in life, whom do we more sincerely respect—the person who has made the most of what nature gave him, or the person who is always trying to be something other than he is? Was there ever a man with a heaven-born genius for mechanics who did his best possible work in the world by trying to practice law or to preach? However fairly he may have succeeded, by sheer force of will in compelling courts and congregations to listen

to him, could he not have done a greater service to his own generation and to posterity by addressing all his energies to the solution of some great problem in engineering? Was there ever a woman who had the divine gift of home making, and whose natural forte was to stimulate a husband and train a family of children to lives of usefulness, yet who contributed a larger share of happiness to mankind by becoming a social agitator? These are everyday illustrations in point. Anyone can call to mind a dozen instances within his own experience, some pitiful and some amusing, which tend to the same conclusions.

Now, how are we to apply this philosophy to the case of the Indian? Are we to let him alone? By no means. We do not let the soil in our gardens alone because we can not turn clay into sand: we simply sow melon seed in the one and plant plum trees in the other. It does not follow that we must metamorphose whatever we wish to improve. Our aim should be to get out of everything the best it is capable of producing, and in improving the product it is no part of our duty to destroy the source. What would be thought of a horticulturist who should uproot a tree that offers first-rate sturdy stock simply because its natural fruit is not of the highest excellence? A graft here and there will correct this shortcoming, while the strength of the parent trunk will make the improved product all the finer, besides insuring a longer period of bearing. We see this analogy well carried out in the case of an aboriginal race which possesses vigorous traits of character at the start. Nothing is gained by trying to undo nature's work and do it over, but grand results are possible if we simply turn her forces into the best channels.

Subscriber—Have you copies of your paper for a week back?

Editor—You better try a porous plaster.—*Omaha Bee.*

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Miss McMichael, formerly of Haskell, has been appointed teacher at Carlisle.

Miss Emma D. Johnson, teacher at Sacaton, has resigned and will return to her home in Oklahoma.

There are forty-nine boys and three girls in the Territorial Industrial school at Benson.—*Flagstaff Gem*.

Flagstaff, Arizona, near the base of the San Francisco peaks, experienced a severe earthquake shock January 25.

There are two hundred and thirteen students attending the Territorial University at Tucson.—*Flagstaff Gem*.

There are some 350 Indians, men, women and children, at the Roosevelt dam. The Indians are good workers.

The farmer while trimming the umbrella trees measured a branch eleven feet and four inches long, the growth of two years.

Mr. C. E. Dagenett, outing agent for the Indians of the southwest, was a caller at the school Tuesday. He was enroute to Yuma.

The printing press has arrived together with other material necessary for starting a school paper at Sherman Institute, Riverside, California.

Miss Bullard of Sacaton has returned from Arkansas, having been summoned to her home there by the sickness and death of her father.—*Florence Blade*.

The Secretary of the Interior has withdrawn 46,080 acres of public land from settlement in Arizona, in anticipation of the San Carlos irrigation project.

Mr. Walter Hill has kindly agreed to give a stereopticon lecture this evening in the chapel. His subject is the Revolutionary and Civil wars.

A musical entertainment will be given in the chapel at the school building Friday evening, February 2, at 8 o'clock. A cantata, "The New Idea," will be presented. Admission is free and everyone is invited.

Frank Bissonette, a former pupil of this school, killed himself. The real cause is yet unknown, but it is understood that he resisted when he was being put in jail.—*Genoa Indian News*.

John D. Benedict, who some time ago resigned his place as superintendent of schools in Indian Territory, decided Thursday by request of Secretary Hitchcock to reconsider his resignation and to remain at the head of the schools.—*Kansas City Journal*.

Should the terms of admission of "Oklahoma" and "Arizona" be ratified by the residents of the territories interested, their respective state constitutions must contain clauses prohibiting plural marriages and the sale of intoxicating liquor. The constitution of Arizona must prohibit the sale of liquor to Indians forever, and of Oklahoma for twenty-five years.

In our dairy, cow number 40 gave 1,148 pounds of milk in thirty days and 48 pounds in twenty-four hours. Cow number 16 gave more than 6,000 pounds of milk in 1905. Cow number 30 tested 6.4 per cent of fat, while the average test of the herd was 4 per cent. The production of milk during 1905 was 5000 gallons. Norman W. Burgher has had charge of the dairy since January 1, 1905.

The Joint Statehood.

The joint statehood bill passed the house on Thursday, and will soon be taken up in the Senate. The sentiment in Arizona is very bitter over the injustice of joining Arizona and New Mexico without even giving the people



MINING BUILDING, TERRITORIAL FAIR.

of each territory an opportunity to approve or disapprove. Arizona is peopled by men from every corner of this broad land, and the same spirit of freedom and independence stirs in the hearts of our citizens on the frontier that the people of New England, since colonial days, have delighted to honor.

Ft. Yuma School, California.

The new retaining walls add greatly to the looks of the grounds.

Mr. Charles E. Dagenett has been a visitor at the school a number of times lately.

Employees' quarters are taking on a new appearance under the hands of plasterers and painters.

The laundry is almost completed. When it is finished it will be one of the best and best looking buildings at the school.

Mr. Levi Chubbuck, special inspector, visited this school for the past two weeks. He left for the Mission schools on the twenty-fifth.

We were glad to see Mr. Guy Gilmore of the Phoenix school, who was here for a few days this week. He was employed here for a number of years.

Adelphian Literary Society.

The following program was given Monday evening by the Adelphian Literary society:

Recitation—"What a Small Boy can do,".....	Fernando Rodriguez.
Select Reading—"God's Liquor,".....	Hal Davidson.
Piano Solo.....	Ellen Donahue.
Recitation—"A Boys' Advice,".....	Jini Rhodes.
Recitation—"The Kicker,".....	Manuel Celaya.
Recitation—"The Voter,".....	Thomas Largo.
Trombone Solo.....	Enas Makil.
Recitation—"Boys' Rights".....	Hiram Valenzuela.
Recitation—"Tom was Goin' for a Poet,".....	Brady Gibson.
Vocal Duet—"In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree,".....	Joe Celaya and Thomas Valenzuela.
Reporter's Notes.....	Boyd Jackson.

A father going into his stable one day found his little son, with a slate and pencil in his hand, astride one of the horses.

"Why Harry," he exclaimed, "What are you doing?"

"Writing a composition," was the reply.

"Well, why don't you write it in the house?", asked the father.

"Because," answered the little fellow, "the master told me to write a composition on a horse."—*F.R.*

From Other Schools

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Indian Leader.

Miss Mamie E. Balmer, a graduate of Haskell, has been transferred from Crow Creek, South Dakota, to the Oglala boarding school as assistant matron.

William Wetenhall, who was a student in the Haskell commercial department, has been promoted from assistant clerk at Cantonment, Oklahoma, at \$600, to Jicarilla as assistant clerk at \$720.

Miss Josephine Roulette, a graduate of the Normal class of 1903, and assistant teacher since her graduation, has been transferred to the Yainax, Oregon, school as teacher with an increase in salary.

Mr. Ret Millard has been appointed agent of the Osage Indians. He has been employed as leasing clerk in the agent's office at Pawhuska and understands the work and condition at the agency.

Miss Nellie Plake, who graduated from the Haskell Normal department in 1898, has been appointed to fill Miss Roulette's place in the primary department. Miss Plake was assistant teacher here for a short time and since then has taught in the Phoenix, Arizona, and Genoa schools, so is well fitted for her work. Her friends here gave her a hearty welcome last week.



FLANDREAU, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Weekly Review.

F. A. Warner, of Cheyenne River agency, has gone to Washington with several of the leading men of the tribe to confer with the Department relative to conditions there.

Special Agent McNichols took charge at Leech Lake January first, and Major Scott will soon depart for Oregon, from which state he entered the army thirty years ago.

The farm and garden details assisted by the large boys from the shops are stocking the ice house this week. The ice is very clear and solid and is about sixteen inches thick.

The detail of boys in the large boys building have been a busy lot this week. They have sewed about 60 lbs. of carpet rags in addition to their other work. They will soon have enough to carpet the halls and have a piece for each room. By spring the rooms and halls of this building will compare favorably with those in the other buildings.

Several hundred Indians will be employed by the different railway companies at Rapid City for the construction of the roads. They have already commenced to arrive from the agencies east of the city. The railroad companies have been trying to get Indian laborers for some time, for they are considered much better than any Austrian or foreign laborers. One Indian will do the work of two Austrians in piling up ties. They take readily to this sort of labor and seem to enjoy it.

No Drinking Men As Elevator Builders.

"I'll tell you what it is," said the old elevator constructor, as he puffed reminiscently upon a short-stemmed pipe, "if there is ever a time when a man wants to keep a clear head and have his wits about him, it is when he is working on an elevator job in one of our modern skyscrapers.

"Not only would a single misstep cost him his life, but a weakened bolt, a misplaced screw, or a defective bit of machinery would imperil the lives of scores of men and women. So essential are steady hands and bright wits in our trade that under the rules of our union no drinking man can stay in the organization. The first time a member of the union goes on a job under the influence of liquor he is suspended for a month and fined. For the second offense he is summarily expelled, without hope of reinstatement. It's pretty drastic treatment, but we have found it the wisest way to deal with the matter."—*National Advocate*.

The Trained Nurse.

The girl who is slovenly about her person or her clothes need not waste money for car fare to the city where the hospital school is located. Untidiness clips the wings of a probationer as quickly as a physical defect. The strong, straight limbed, full chested girl who carries herself well, and whose skin is clear and well kept, whose clothes are immaculate, whose every movement is alert, is the girl the superintendent is looking for. The girl who is given to violent quarrels is not fitted for this work. The trained nurse must be self contained to the point of being secretive. She must study the art of keeping to herself and her work. Neither is the training school for nurses the place for the high-strung, emotional girl, who overestimates her importance. The path which leads to a diploma holds for you absolute self-effacement. You are but part, and a very small part at that, of the great hospital system with which you have cast your lot. Your personality is merged into but one word—"Duty."—*Woman's Home Companion*.

The Washington Reform School.

"Next to the Christian religion the study of plants has done most good to man. He who has garden room has soul room." The *Washington Post* tells how Supt. Chas. W. Skinner of the Industrial home school puts this theory into practice and with what results. Mr. Skinner says, "It is important to note that the principles of practice underlying both child culture and flower culture are fundamentally akin. The principles of life, which govern growth and development and education, are similar whether their application be in the unfolding of a flower or the rearing of a girl or boy. Two factors cover the whole problem in both cases. These two factors are heredity and environment."

'The institution, of which Mr. Skinner is superintendent, is practically part of Washington's public school system. Children are entered by the board of guardians, after being committed by the juvenile court. The average number of inmates is 130, the average time of residence three years. The school is in part self sustaining, and industrial work of the school is for the most part outdoor agriculture in summer and green house floriculture in winter. Mr. Skinner finds that "change is one of the best means of holding boys, and green-house work is admirably adapted for this, for an essential of growth is perpetual change."

Of the character of the children in his charge Mr. Skinner says, "Some of them are abnormal in the direction which makes genius, most of them have a good measure of native talent, a certain proportion are abnormal in a direction which makes for evil. Some of the children have hereditary tendencies which need suppression, others call for development. Often we find young minds cursed with criminal talent, and which we are able beneficially to modify. These victims of heredity and environment are not them-

selves censorable. The change of character, the essential regeneration accomplished after a due time under stimulating environment is very marked. The difference shows as generally throughout the school as it does throughout a flower bed which is under the influence of special cultivation."

Mr. Skinner is a man of large experience and his educational views and methods are of interest to teachers.

A Unique Organization.

In a recent correspondence, William Elliot of Japan writes as follows:

"I consider education and the use of strong drink utterly incompatible."

Principal Hojo was sitting at his desk when I went in to congratulate him on his strict prohibition stand in our Normal college at Hiroshima. Immediately he rose on his feet and quietly, but decidedly, in excellent English, made the above reply. His rule is that neither students nor professors nor any other employees (common servants excepted) shall at any time, so long as connected with the college—whether on holidays or other days, on duty or off—be permitted to indulge in the use of alcohol. The rule he made on his own initiative, after giving his reason for it in a public address in the city a couple of years ago, before the first faculty and students were enrolled; and it is most consistently and successfully enforced. Mr. Hojo has long been considered by the educational department of Japan one of her most cultured and efficient agents. Though not a Christian, he is in the best sense "a gentleman and a scholar."

—*National Advocate*.

Making a Name for Himself.

A New York business man says that he once had in his employ as office boy a lad named Magilicuddy. Naturally enough this youngster received so many joking references about his name from his fellow employees that he became extremely dissatisfied with it. So when he applied for a place under another employer in the building he evidently decided to bestow a new name upon himself. When the man to whom he applied asked him his name the boy replied:

"Robert Recapitulation."

"That's an odd name," said the man, after having the lad repeat it several times.

The boy looked surprised. "Haven't you heard of General Recapitulation?" asked he. "Why, his name is in all the reports in Mr. Blank's office."—*Woman's Home Companion*.

Prince of all Merchants.

Marshall Field who died in New York recently and was buried January 19, was reputed to be the richest merchant in the world. Not even Mr. Field himself seemed to know the amount of his wealth. It has been said that he was worth more than \$100,000,000, and it has even been estimated that his wealth reached the enormous aggregate of \$200,000,000. It is certain that he was the greatest individual tax payer in the United States, the great bulk of his wealth being in such a shape that it was easily reached for assessment purposes. Last year he paid, in the city of Chicago alone, taxes on \$40,000,000 worth of property, of which \$30,000,000 was real estate and \$10,000,000 personal property.

Mr. Field was scarcely known to the great western public except through the connection of his name with the great stores of Chicago. He had no yearning for fame or publicity and repeatedly declined all overtures to draw him into public life. At the same time he took an active interest in all that concerned the great western metropolis, and its welfare, and though his benefactions were never advertised, it is known that his public and private gifts amounted to millions of dollars.

Mr. Field was born seventy-two years ago on a farm near Conway, Mass., which town in later years he endowed with a memorial chapel costing \$200,000. He went to Chicago when a young man. The city then had a population of about 50,000, and Mr. Field was a hard working, careful managing clerk. He had been born to labor, but not to the strictest poverty. His early success lay in the spirit of his economy. In the course of time he became a partner in a Chicago business house. That was a short time before the outbreak of the civil war. The real foundation of his vast wealth was laid in the times of soaring war prices, and the development of the structure came with natural and amazing growth of the west. The business of which he became the head developed into the largest retail store in the world, with 10,000 employees on its payroll. But besides being a seller at wholesale and retail, the firm of Marshall Field & Co. is a manufacturer on a large scale. The great output from the stores is made in the firm's own factories. In England, Ireland, and Scotland, in China, Japan, and India, in Germany, Austria and Russia, and in Italy, France, and Spain the firm has factories.

Mr. Field himself, in addition to his stores, was one of the largest stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation, and his holdings in railroads were very great. He was also largely

interested in the vast iron mines of northern Michigan.

He had many peculiar ideas regarding the conduct of his stores and other business. It has been said by his closest business friends that Mr. Field never borrowed money, never gave a note or a mortgage, never dealt in margins on stocks or grain, always bought goods for cash, sold on short time and narrow margins and insisted to the last letter on the fulfillment of every contract between him and his customers.

Mr. Field was not publicly identified with church matters, as are J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller, but the expression of his religion was in the literal observance of the old Puritan spirit. He was the only great merchant in Chicago who did not carry his advertising into the Sunday newspapers. In politics he took comparatively little part, from the viewpoint of the public, but he was a warm friend and ardent admirer of the late President McKinley.

A fact not generally known is that no fewer than ten multi-millionaires made their fortunes as members of the firm of Marshall Field & Co. Among them were the late Levi Z. Leiter, Potter Palmer and Harry G. Selfridge.

Though his name was on the membership roll of most of the leading clubs of Chicago and New York, Mr. Field preferred the retirement of his own home and the companionship of members of his family to the society to be found in the clubroom. He was twice married. The wife who survives him was Mrs. Arthur Caton of Chicago. Their wedding took place in London in September last. Mr. Field's only son, Marshal Field, Jr., met with an accidental death on Nov. 27 last. Besides his widow Mr. Field's heirs included an only daughter and several grandchildren. The bulk of the Field fortunes will probably go to Marshal Field III, the oldest child of Marshal Field, Jr.

Some time ago this was said of Mr. Field: "He has reached his goal through strict adherence to honest business principles, and he has amassed his vast wealth without having engendered the antagonism of any class of people. There is no taint upon his millions."

—*Phoenix Enterprise.*

For Real Estate WORTH the MONEY and Loans placed on absolutely good security, see

L. L. PLANK

110-112 W. Washington St. Phoenix, Arizona

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, February 3, 1906.

Number 2.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Continued from last week.

The Indian character is often misjudged because studied from poor specimens. As Americans we are quick to resent criticisms passed upon us by foreign tourists who have never visited us in our homes, and whose impressions of our whole people have been gained from chance acquaintances picked up at hotels and in public conveyances. On our own part, if we wish to know more of the Italian people, for instance, we do not visit the pauper colony of Rome, or accept as a standard type of the nation the lazzaroni who swarm around the quays of Venice. In like manner, if we were to treat the Indian with justice, we must not judge him by the hanger-on about the edges of an agency or by the lazy fellow who lounges all the day in a gambling room of a frontier town. To get at the real Indian we have got to go back into the wilder country, where white ways have not penetrated. There we find him a man of fine physique, a model of hospitality, a kind parent, a genial companion, a stanch friend, and a faithful pledge keeper. Is not this a pretty good foundation upon which to build?

I have no absurd idea of painting the Indian as perfect in character, or even well on the road toward perfection. Against his generosity as a host must be balanced his expectation that the guest of today will entertain him in return tomorrow. His courage in battle is offset by his conviction that any means

are fair for outwitting and any cruelty permissible in punishing an enemy. The duty of our civilization is not forcibly to uproot his strong traits as an Indian, but to induce him to modify them; to teach him to recognize the nobility of giving without expectation of return, and to see true chivalry in good faith toward an active foe and mercy for a fallen one. The pugnacity and grit which command our admiration on the battlefield, the readiness to endure hunger and fatigue and cold for the sake of making a martial movement effective, are the very qualities which, turned toward some better accomplishment than bloodshed, would compel success. It is therefore our part not to destroy them, but to direct them aright. We accuse the Indian of maltreating his women because he expects them to cultivate the corn and fetch the water from the spring and carry the burdens on the march. We do not always pause to reflect that this is after all a matter of convention rather than of moral principle. When the chase was the Indian's principle means of getting food for his camp, his women were absolved from any share in his arduous enterprises; and in war, offensive or defensive, he has always provided well for their protection. Our attitude toward this subject ought to be that in a game-stripped country, farming, lumbering or herding must take the place of hunting, and that the same prowess his fathers showed in pursuing game the Indian of today must bring to bear upon his new livelihood.

The thoughtless make sport of the Indian's love of personal adornment, forget-

ting that nature has given him an artistic instinct of which this is merely the natural expression. What harm does it do him that he likes a red kerchief around his neck or feels a thrill of pride in the silver buckle on his belt? Does not the banker in the midst of civilization wear a scarf pin and a watch chain, and fasten his linen cuffs with links of gold? The highest of us is none the worse for the love of what is bright and pleasant to the eye. Our duty is plainly not to strangle the Indian's artistic craving, but to direct it into a channel where its satisfaction will bear the best fruit for himself and the world.

A white visitor among the Moqui in Arizona, looking at some of the earthenware, coarse and rude in quality, but ornamented elaborately with symbolic figures of serpents and lightning and clouds and dropping rain, remarked on the symmetrical grace of the outline of a certain vase. A friend rebuked him with the comment that the Indian who made that vase would have been better employed hoeing in his corn patch at the foot of the mesa.

The criticism was founded on a wrong principle. Here was a piece of work showing real artistic spirit. Hoeing corn is right enough, but we can not all hoe corn. Some of us must teach, and some write for the press, and some sell goods, and some build houses. We are all equally producers, and if it were not for diversity of occupation and production the world would be a cheerless and uncomfortable place indeed. Corn will feed us, but it will not clothe us or shelter us or furnish us with mental occupation. Aside entirely from the question of the relation of diversified production to the higher civilization, we may well ask ourselves whether beauty has no place in the social economy. We can live without it, but life is certainly fuller for having it. The vase has its use in the world as well as the ear of corn.

The critic had a further word of censure for the character of the decorations, expressing his regret that the pantheism or nature worship of the Indian sticks out even in his ornamentation of a vase. Here again was a false note of comment. Believe as strongly as we may in winning the Indian away from his superstitions, it would be hard to tell how these symbols on a vase, if decorative in character, were going to hurt the Indian, or through his art spread his fetishism. With all our boasted civilization we have not yet banished Cinderella or the Sleeping Beauty from the libraries of our children, nor would we. The mythical Santa Claus and his chimney are still a feature of the Christmas celebration, a festival supposed to be commemorative of the birth of Christianity in the person of its Founder. The finest architecture on earth is a heritage from the Greeks, and surcharged with symbolic associations with Olympus worship. All these survivals have their value even to our unromantic age. In striving to divorce the Indian radically from his past in matters of mere form, are we not liable to overlook some weightier considerations?

It was not long ago that an eminent American illustrator discovered in a young Indian woman so distinct a manifestation of genius in art that, although she had been educated in the East, she was sent back, on his advice, to live a while among her own people, study their picturesque side, and make drawings of themselves and their life for future use. We can imagine our hyperpractical critic throwing up his hands in horror at the suggestion of exposing this girl to the degrading atmosphere of her childhood home. So should we all revolt at the idea of driving her back into the existence she would have led if no kind friend had taken her away originally. But she had been trained among good white people; she had reached an age when she would be able to appreciate the difference between

the old ways and the new, and to the latter's advantage; and she was a woman of refined instincts and strong character. If she were ever going to be able to withstand the bad influences of frontier life she could do it then. She cherished, moreover, that wholesome pride of race which we are bound to respect wherever we find it, and which enabled her to enter sympathetically into the line of art study assigned to her as no one could who had not shared her ancestry and her experience.

At a gathering of white philanthropists, where several Navaho blankets of different weaves and patterns were exhibited, I was astonished to hear one of the most thoughtful persons present propose that a fund should be raised for supplying the Navaho with modern power looms so as to build up their special industry. My suggestion that the wool raised by the Indians was not of a quality which would answer for fine work was promptly met by the assurance that it would be a simple matter to send Connecticut-made raw materials out to Arizona, as is already done to some extent. I ventured to suggest that this programme be completed by sending some New England mill hands to weave the blankets, since that was all that would be necessary to eliminate the Indian from the proposition altogether. The argument was not carried further. The Navaho blanket derives its chief value not from being a blanket, but from being a Navaho.

The Indian woman who wove it probably cut and seasoned the saplings which framed her rude loom and fastened the parts in place. She strung her warp with her own hands. She sheared and carded and spun and dyed the many-colored threads of her wool. She thought out her own design as she worked, and carried it so distinctly in her mind that she needed no pattern. Now, at what point can we break into this chain and substitute a foreign link without chang-

ing the character of the whole? A connoisseur in Navaho blankets, who loves them for the humanity that has been woven into them, and not merely for their waterproof texture or their warmth, balks when he discovers in the design one shape which is not Indian or one color which bears the aniline taint. The charm begins to fade away with the first intrusion of the Caucasian hand into the work. So, if we first waive the questions of Indian wool and native dyes, and then set up a loom of modern device, why not make a clean sweep of the whole business and get rid of the Navaho woman, too? The product of these changed conditions would bear about the same relation to the real Navaho blanket that Lamb's Tales bear to Shakespeare.

The made-over Indian is bound to be like the Navaho blanket from which all the Navaho has been expurgated—neither one thing nor the other. I like the Indian in him. I want to see his splendid inherited physique kept up, because he glories, like his ancestors, in fresh air, in freedom, in activity, in feats of strength. I want him to retain all his old contempt for hunger, thirst, cold, and danger when he has anything to do. I love the spirit of manly independence which moved a copper-colored sage once to beg that I would intercede with the Great Father and throttle a proposal to his people, because it would pauperize their young men and make them slaves to the whites. I have no sympathy with the sentiment which would throw the squaw's bead bag into the rubbish heap and set her to making lace. Teach her lace making, by all means, just as you would teach her bread making, as an addition to her stock of profitable accomplishments; but don't set down her beaded moccasins as merely barbarous, while holding up her lace handkerchief as a symbol of advanced civilization.

The Indian is a natural warrior, a natural logician, a natural artist. We

have room for all three in our highly organized social system. Let us not make the mistake, in the process of absorbing them, of washing out of them whatever is distinctly Indian. Our aboriginal brother brings, as his contribution to the common store of character, a great deal which is admirable, and which needs only to be developed along the right line. Our proper work with him is improvement, not transformation.

Mr. and Mrs. Black Hawk.

So many misstatements have been made in the papers with reference to the daughter of Dr. Hart, formerly of Winnebago, who married a Winnebago Indian, that she would like a correction made of some of these false reports concerning herself and her husband.

John Black Hawk, the husband of Miss Alice Hart, is a Winnebago Indian, who was educated at Hampton and Haskell. They were married a year ago, and lived on the Winnebago reservation in Nebraska. They were frequently spectators at the dances or "pow wows" but he was not as much interested in them as Mrs. Black Hawk, and would have much preferred a baseball game, or some other such amusement. They both took civil service examinations but when Dr. Hart was transferred to Fort Bidwell, they too decided that she would accompany her parents and remain until one of them should receive an appointment.

Mr. Black Hawk is now in Sioux City, Iowa, where he has brought suit against the two leading papers for libel.

Fort McDermitt.

The new Fort McDermitt day school, is ninety miles north of Winnemucca, Nevada and close to the line between Nevada and Oregon. The postoffice, however, is in Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hoover of Phoenix are in charge of the school. Mrs. Hoover writes that the Piutes have waited and begged for a school; that the government seems to have

made few previous attempts to establish a school, but in vain. They have 49 children in school, from seven to eight years of age. They both teach, farm and keep house. A lunch is served to the children at noon. The old people are so much interested that Mr. Hoover is conducting a night school for their benefit. The school is held in one of the buildings of the old Fort that was built for fighting the Indians, and 160 acres of land is reserved for use of the school and agency.

The remainder of the irrigable part of the reservation, which is four miles square, is divided into five acre tracts and allotted to the Indians. Quinn river furnishes sufficient water for irrigation.

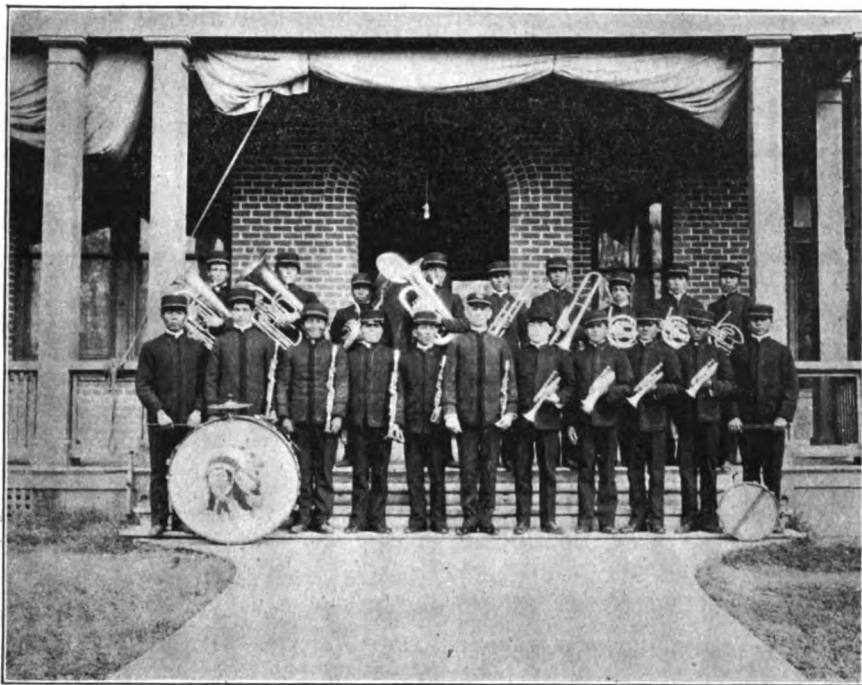
Fort McDermitt is attached to the Carson agency.

Zuni's Double Wedding.

At the home of John Bowie in this city, Tuesday night four young people from Zuni were married. Rev. W. S. Huggett officiating. The contracting parties were Carlton E. England and Miss Bertha E. Lee, Frederick Van Moll and Miss Katherine Schaffer. A number of Gallup people were present at the ceremony, after which they partook of an excellent wedding supper which had been prepared by the hostess, Mrs. Bowie.

After the wedding a number of the kids and some of the big ones gave the newly arrived people a send off with the usual instruments of torture, tin cans, cow bells, etc. The contracting parties were all connected with the government institution at Zuni, Mr. England being financial clerk of the agency and Mr. Van Moll government farmer. The young people who are all held in the highest esteem by those who know them returned the following day to Zuni after receiving congratulations from their friends in Gallup,—*McKinley County Republican*.

Remember the NATIVE AMERICAN is only 20 cents a year in clubs of five.



PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL BAND.

Today is your day and mine, the only day we have, the day in which we play our part. What our part may signify in the great whole we may not understand; but we are here to play it, and now is our time. This we know: it is a part of action, not of whining; it is a part of love, not cynicism. It is for us to express love in terms of human helpfulness. This we know, for we have learned from sad experience that any other source of life leads toward decay and waste.

—David Starr Jordan.

"When you get into a tight place and everything goes against you until it seems you cannot hold on a minute longer, never give up them, for that is just the place and time that the tide will turn".

—Harriett Beecher Stowe.

St. Michaels and Ft. Defiance.

Mr. P. E. Goddard, of the California University visited the Franciscan Fathers at St. Michael's on his way to the medicineman "Qatqali Nodloi" the "Laughing Doctor" to complete, with his help, and the assistance of Ben Damon, as interpreter, some works of Dr. Washington Matthews, in view of publishing them, Dr. Matthews having given his manuscripts on the Navaho to the California University.

Chas. S. Day went to Chin Lee on business, returning he brought Rev. Fr. Leopold O. F. M. with him. Rev. Fr. Leopold will remain at St. Michaels during the rest of the winter.—*Mckinley Connty Republican*.

The excursion party of the Chicago Commercial Association, which has been touring the south and west arrived in Phoenix on Thursday morning. After driving to different points of interest in the valley, the party made a short visit at the school.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Miss Ridenour is making a short visit at Imperial, California.

Two new wagons from the school shop went to McDowell this week.

Hazel Tuzga, a San Carlos girl, entered this school last Sunday.

Superintendent Goodman went to Jerome on Wednesday on a short official visit.

Mr. W. E. Hullhorst of St. John, Kansas, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Goodman and Miss Shannon.

Miss Anna L. Bowdler, our new teacher arrived here last Saturday morning from Grand Junction.

Found—in the chapel at the Indian school after the cantata Friday evening—a purse containing some small change.

On last Saturday Mrs. Shawk met with an accident with her bicycle, spraining her ankle and being unable to be around this week.

The course of study for Indian schools is again being read and discussed in the weekly teachers' meetings on Wednesday evenings.

The teachers are busy choosing appropriate selections for the speakers for the prize contest in declamation. The contest will take place early in March.

G. W. Bennett of Zuni was in Gallup Tuesday. Mr. Bennett is a trader who has been in business in this country for many years. In speaking about the Zunis he said that they, like the Navaho, had a prosperous year last year, their crops being plentiful and their sheep doing exceptionally well. Mr. Bennett expects that the Indians will return to their work before long.—*McKinley County Republican*

Tom Jones of Salt River was slightly injured in the tunnel accident at the power house last week, but has recovered and gone to his home.

An account of the cantata, "The New Idea," which was rendered in the chapel last evening by the pupils of this school, will be given in next week's issue.

Old boiler number two has been entirely removed from the boiler house, to make room for the installation of the new battery of water tube boilers. The work of removal was done entirely by the engineer force. Repairs in boiler number three were completed this week.

Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, went to Chilocco last Saturday night after a two weeks' visit here. Her nephew came in the evening and went with her on the night train as far as Topeka, where he is employed in the Santa Fe office.—*Indian Leader*.

Dr. W. J. Rhymes, who was engaged as physician at this school a portion of last year, died at his home in Phoenix on Thursday afternoon, after a complicated illness which was aggravated by a severe cold contracted a few weeks ago. During his two years' residence in Phoenix he had gained many friends both in the city and at the school.

John G. Carlisle of Sacaton, who has been employed at this school for some time, met with an accident last week while excavating in the tunnel under the power house. He cut into some soft dirt from a former fill and the whole side of the tunnel caved in and covered him completely. The engineer and his boys saw the accident and quickly dug him out and sent him to the hospital. His ear was badly torn and his head injured, but under the skillful management of Dr. Shawk and Miss Sciurus he will soon be around again. John is a faithful and efficient worker. He has two boys in school.

J. F. Singleton, disciplinarian at Riverside, is visiting here. Mr. Singleton was gardener at Phoenix about four years ago, and notes some changes and improvements. He is on his annual leave, and has been visiting Sonora. Next week in company with Mr. Mitchell, clerk at Sherman Institute, he will prospect the new country around Salome, Arizona. These two gentlemen spent their vacation last winter making an overland trip to Goldfields and Tonopah, Nevada.

Arizona's Copper Production.

Forty million dollars in copper was produced in 1905 by the mines and smelters of Arizona. During the year, the bullion product closely approximated 241,000,000 pounds. In 1904 the production was about 205,000,000 pounds, worth at that time about \$28,000,000.

It is said that the production increase has come largely through the operations of the new Copper Queen smelter at Douglas, though the Old Dominion and United Verde mines each did 10,000,000 pounds better than in 1904, and the Calumet and Arizona at Douglas advanced 4,000,000 pounds.

Owing to floods, the production of the Arizona Copper company dropped off materially. The Shannon appears to have held its own.—*Phoenix Enterprise*.

RICE STATION SCHOOL, ARIZONA.

Dr. Perkins is preparing to build an addition to the power house, a new laundry, bath houses, etc. The buildings will be constructed of the same kind of beautiful white stone as those recently built at the school.

A very delightful social was held at the chapel on Monday evening, January 15. A number of the San Carlos people were present.

The herd of cattle that formerly belonged to the San Carlos boarding school has been turned over to the Rice school. F. S.

"There are great problems ahead of us as a nation, but the really greatest problem is the problem of making better men and better women of all of us."—*Theodore Roosevelt*.

The Many-Sided Printer.

The versatility of printers is aptly illustrated by the following advertisement which recently appeared in a western paper:

WANTED—By a printer who is capable of taking charge of a publishing and printing plant, a position as foreman. Can give valuable advice to persons contemplating marriage, and has obtained a wide reputation as a trance medium. Would accept an appointment as pastor of a small evangelical church or as substitute preacher. Has had experience as strike-breaker and would take work of this character west of the Missouri river. Would have no objection to forming a small but select class of young ladies to teach them in the higher branches or to give them information as to the cause of the Trojan war. Can do odd jobs around a boarding house or would accept a position as assayer of a mining company. To a dentist or a chiropractor his services would be invaluable, and can fill with satisfaction a position as bass or tenor singer in a Methodist choir. Address, etc.

What the result of this advertisement was I did not learn.—*Lippincott's*.

A Vain Boaster.

A farmer in central New York state has in his employ a man named George, whose understanding is not very acute.

One day as his employer came out to the field where he was working, George hailed him: "Say, Boss, who do you like best, Mr. Gorman or Mr. Carney?" naming two ministers whose churches are in the neighborhood.

"Well," said the farmer, "I couldn't say. I never heard Mr. Gorman preach."

"I don't like that man Carney," said George; "he brags too much. I went to his church last Sunday: he didn't talk about anything but his father's mansions and brag about how much finer they were than anyone else's."—*Lippincott's*.

The Use of Slang.

As a general rule, the use of slang indicates a poor and brief vocabulary. For it is virtually a confession that the speaker or writer can not find a sufficient number of good English words in which to express his thoughts. We think it was old Henry Grattan who said of Colonel Flood in the old English Parliament: "The honorable gentleman can not be severe without being unparliamentary. Many are under the delusion that slang is an essential element in strength. Thousands of years ago, the patriarch said: 'How forcible are right words!' It is as true now as it was in the days of Job."—*Western School Journal*.

From Other Schools

LEECH LAKE SCHOOL.

— *Correspondence.*

We have two feet of snow on the level.

Pupils have laid aside their skates and spend their idle time coasting.

The winter has been unusually mild and the coldest recorded so far has been twenty degrees below zero.

Mrs. Hardin has been substituting as teacher in the schoolrooms during some changes and the Doctor begins to wonder when he can be settled at home again.

Miss Zimmerman resigned her position as teacher December 1 and her successor, Mr. William R. Beyer of Dubuque, Iowa, reported for duty on January 11. Miss Zimmerman accepted an appointment as clerk in the timber office here.

Mrs. Mamie B. Marion, teacher in the primary department of the school, has resigned her position and left for North Dakota to join her husband, Mr. Roderick T. Marion, who was for several years a teacher in the service, he having finished his trade as jeweler and engraver and recently established himself in business in that state.

The pupils of the school numbering over 100 were the invited guests of the citizens of Walker last week to witness the old play, Rip Van Winkle, in the new opera house. The entire gallery was reserved for the pupils and their escorts. Two teams were sent over from town to assist in the transportation and while it kept some of the smaller children out later than their accustomed bedtime, all enjoyed the pleasure thus afforded them by the management of the opera house and voted unanimously their thanks, hoping some day to reciprocate to those who so kindly remembered them in an evening's entertainment.

Plans, which are being prepared by the architect in the office at Washington for the enlargement of our school, were recently sent us for additional data which was promptly furnished and returned, and have made a good feeling that we are at last to have our needed room allowed. This will give us practically double our present capacity and provide room for most of the pupils now out of school. We have transferred some 40 or 50 pupils to non-reservation schools the past few months and still have to turn away pupils for lack of room to accommodate those who apply for admission. Our

older pupils having nearly all gone away leaves the industrial detail necessarily small and inefficient but we are hoping for more help next year.

Major G. L. Scott, U.S. Army, who has been acting Indian agent here for the past four years, retired from the army at his own request in October last after thirty-four years service, and thus terminated his detail as agent. He was relieved of his duties on January 1 by Special Agent Chas. S. McNichols, who has his family with him and will remain for some time awaiting the disposal of the place which has not yet been decided upon by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior. There are a number of candidates for the place as it is considered desirable in many ways and it is to be hoped that it may remain divorced from political influence. Some have thought it probable that the agency schools, five in number, will be segregated and bonded and all timber matters, which alone are enough for any agent, be placed in the hands of a special agent of the department. This would indeed be a wise plan and along the lines advocated by the President and Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Major Scott has shipped his household goods to Salem, Oregon, where he will make his future home.

Onigum, Minn., Jan. 24, 1906.

HOOPA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

— *Correspondence.*

A new sidewalk is being laid at the school between the small boys' home and the dining room.

The ferry boat has been out of commission for several days past because of the high water.

Mrs. Kyselka, who is filling the position of matron, temporarily, is anxiously awaiting the arrival of the new matron, who is expected to arrive before many days.

Superintendent Kyselka returned on the tenth from a four days' business trip to Orleans and Somesbar. He brought three pupils back with him, and several have come in since.

The merchandise stock of Messrs. Jackson and Hostler, Hoopa Indians, was moved today from the temporary quarters at Lathan's hotel to the new building near the Supply Creek bridge. The stock is small at present, but will be increased as business develops.

The attendance at the Hoopa Valley training school is unusually large this year—greater in fact than the rated capacity, although there is usually "room for one more." There are 84 girls and 79 boys actually present, and two

excused and at their homes on account of illness.

Sam Oitema, the new shoe and harness maker, arrived here this evening after a trying trip from Grand Junction, Colorado. He is an accomplished musician, his specialty being the slide trombone, and expects to re-organize the school band, which was disbanded about two years ago because of lack of a leader.

Miss Anna McDermott, formerly matron at this school, who was recently promoted to a similar position at the Fort Shaw school, Montana, writes that the weather there is cold and the wind what she would call swift. She says she thinks she will like the place but it seems to her that the Fort Shaw buildings are not as good as those at Hoopa. The large boys' building is the best, it having just been remodeled. The superintendent told her they were to have a new dormitory for the girls--provided they get it. She has 143 girls.



STEWART, NEVADA.

-- *New Indian.*

The girls and boys had fun coasting when their sleds didn't tumble into the sagebrush.

Henry Dave is night watch now, but he comes to school, too. We wonder when he sleeps.

Everybody got presents, everybody gave presents, everybody had a good dinner, and everybody was happy on Christmas day.

A cantata given by fifty members of the school on the night of December 22, was a very creditable performance, and thoroughly enjoyed by the listeners and onlookers.

It is a constant regret at Stewart, that, for want of necessary accommodations, pupils who wish to attend school must be turned off. We are prepared to care for 220 students. We have enrolled 285 and many have been refused admittance.

R. A. Lovegrove, farmer on Walker river reservation, and Mrs. Batchelo, sister to Day School Teacher Pugh, were married January 1, at Hawthorne, Nevada; returning immediately to the Agency where a dinner was served by Mrs. Pugh, and partaken of by all employees on the reservation.

Antonio Apache, representing the Indian Craft exhibit at Los Angeles, visited Stewart Institute a few days before Christmas. He is a fine example of an enlightened full blood Indian. He is traveling all over the western states as a representative and associate of prominent business men, seeking good Indian work.

Special allotting agent W. E. Casson has begun work on the Walker river reservation, preparatory to allotting the land and reserving the necessary range for Indian stock. When this work is completed steps will be taken to open the mineral land to entry which will probably be done late next summer or next fall.

Pupils sometimes run away from school. That is the rule, if there is any running away done. We can furnish the exception to this rule, however, in the fact that we have two students just entered Stewart Institute who ran away from home to come to school: Sadie Winters, a girl of 13, and her small brother of 6 years, came in a few days since, were enrolled, properly clothed, and classified ere Superintendent Ashbury learned that they ran away from home to come to school. They are bright young Washoes and seem perfectly happy in their new environment to which they are becoming adjusted.



SAN CARLOS, ARIZONA.

There are 47 pupils in attendance at the day school.

Mr. Willis E. Dunn, additional farmer, has been placed in charge of the Indian farms at Geronimo.

Captain Luther S. Kelly, U. S. Indian Agent, is prosecuting some white men at Geronimo for selling whiskey to Indians.

Miss Clara Denninger is spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Carl E. Guenther, whose husband is in charge of the San Carlos Mission near Rice Station.

Seward Mott, who has for several years been employed as Indian farmer on the reservation has resigned. He is now conducting a butcher shop near the agency.

Walter W. Jones, engineer and miller, who was transferred to Fort Defiance as engineer and sawyer, was killed at Gallup while enroute to his new post of duty early in January.

Rev. J. F. G. Harders of the San Carlos Lutheran Mission has gone to Roosevelt to work among the Apache Indians who are camped at that place. The mission will ask its synod to send a third man to work in the field.

Alice May, a returned student from the Grand Junction school, is employed as housekeeper at the day school, and Eliza Gochua, a former student of Haskell Institute is assistant housekeeper. Both are Apache girls and Dr. Weeks finds them very satisfactory employees.

F. S.

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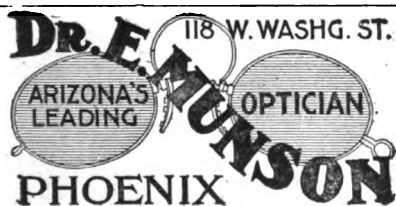
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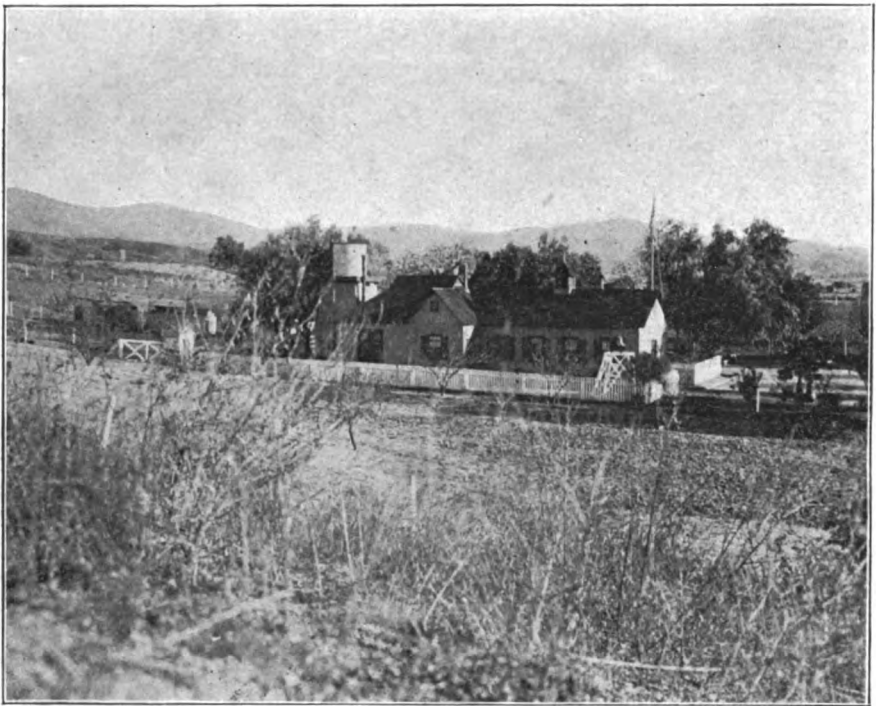
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SABOBA DAY SCHOOL, SAN JACINTO, CALIFORNIA.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, February 10, 1906.

Number 5.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Continued from last week.

PRESERVING INDIAN MUSIC.

It is in pursuance of the general idea of saving instead of crushing what is genuinely characteristic in the Indian and building upon this, that with your approval and authority I have taken steps for the preservation, through the schools, of what is best in Indian music. This is a subject which has never been sufficiently studied in the United States. Eminent musicians in all parts of the world express astonishment that our people should have left so noble a field almost unexplored, particularly in view of the beautiful themes derivable from certain native songs and dances which are rapidly passing into oblivion through the deaths of the old members of the tribes and the mistaken zeal of certain teachers to smother everything distinctively aboriginal in the young.

As a matter of fact, the last thing that ought to be done with the youth of any people whom we are trying to indoctrinate with notions of self-respect is to teach them to be ashamed of their ancestry. As we Caucasians take not only pleasure but pride in reviving the musical forms in which our fathers clothed their emotions in religion, war, love, industry, conviviality, why should the Indian be discouraged from doing the same thing? Our German-born fellow-citizen makes no less patriotic an American because he clings affectionately to the songs of his fatherland; why should the

Indian, who was here with his music before the white conqueror set foot upon the soil?

The Indian schools offer us just now our best opportunity to retrieve past errors, as far as they can be retrieved, on account of the variety of tribal elements assembled there. The children should be instructed in the music of their own race, side by side with ours. To this purpose an experimental start has been made, under intelligent expert direction, by the creation of the position of supervisor of native music, to which Mr. Harold A. Loring of Maine has been appointed. Although he has been at work only a few months, signs are already visible that the idea is spreading favorably among the teachers; and its popularity outside of the service is attested by the enthusiastic reception given by mixed audiences to the performance of genuine Indian music by a well-drilled school band, as a change from the conventional airs it has been in the habit of playing.

DEMAND FOR A REFORM SCHOOL.

The best provision which it has been possible to make for the care and instruction of children of normal disposition has left still unsupplied the needs of the class whom ordinary teachers find unmanageable. To group together the well-meaning and the vicious is not a wise practice if it can be avoided, because the tendency of such association is rather to lower than to raise the average moral level of a school. And yet the Government owes a duty even to the children of perverted instincts. There is hardly a large school in the service which does not contain its

modicum of an element that requires the discipline of correction as much as of guidance. It would be an excellent plan to have one reform school, to which chronically refractory pupils may be sent. We are every year swelling the list of unnecessary and undesirable nonreservation schools. One of these superfluous institutions might be set apart as a reform school where should be gathered the children whose presence elsewhere is a moral menace; yet who have not passed the stage where bad impulses crystallize into the criminal habit. Here the young offender, instead of being herded with hardened evil doers and professional jail birds, would have a chance to change his ways and earn his restoration to a respectable place in life.

For example, during the year last past the entire plant of the Menominee boarding school, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, was burned, as were also the school and assembly hall at Oneida, Wis., and the mess hall at Rice Station, Arizona. Fortunately the children were got out of the buildings in time, and no lives were lost; but had the Menominee fire occurred later in the night the result would probably have been too horrible for thought. The Menominee and Rice Station fires, as has since been discovered, were the work of incendiaries among the older pupils. I have instructed the superintendents to confer with the United States attorneys about having the guilty parties regularly indicted and tried, as would be done in the case of young white persons; for incendiarism in the schools has become too frequent within the last few years to be passed over indulgently, and the only way to teach our Indian youth respect for the law under which they must live when they come into the full relations of citizenship is to let a few of them feel the pinch of its displeasure by way of a warning to the rest. The presence of such ill-disposed pupils in a school full of innocent children is a wrong to the

latter; on the other hand, the penitentiary is scarcely the place in which to confine a young person who still retains a germ of self-respect. For such wayward pupils there should be a special provision, and I trust that Congress at its coming session may be persuaded to enact the legislation necessary.

AN INDIAN SANITARIUM.

Besides the danger of undermining the moral health of wholesome-minded children by introducing the unwholesome-minded freely among them, it seems to me that we are making a mistake in not establishing somewhere—preferably in the southwest—a school for children suffering from tuberculosis, the disease which is more generally disseminated than any other among the Indians. In their own homes these little ones can have no sort of sanitary surroundings, and only in rare instances proper medical care. The most stringent rules, moreover, which the Office of Indian Affairs can prescribe for the protection of healthy children from perilous contact with those who have been stricken are bound to be only partly effective; for, though we may weed every sign of the scourge out of the schools by excluding all children pronounced by the examining physician unsound, we are only segregating these in order to make them grow up—if they do grow up—in ignorance. The establishment of such a sanitarium as I have here suggested would insure to the unfortunates the special care and the chance for recuperation which is their due, as well as the schooling needed to fit them for the serious business of life, instead of being sent home to serve as centers of infection for both their own people and the whites of the neighborhood.

PAYMENT OF INDIAN IRREGULAR EMPLOYEES.

A circular bearing date March 29, 1905, directed all agents and superintendents to make the necessary arrangements to pay thereafter their duly authorized In-

dian irregular employees—that is, Indian laborers—the wages due them at the close of each week, instead of monthly as heretofore, taking their receipts therefor in the usual manner. The reasons for the change of practice may be summed up in the statement that it is the policy of this Office to assimilate in every practicable way the status and treatment of the Indian with the status and treatment of the white man. The frequency and regularity of his compensation enables him to pay as he goes, encourages thrift, and discourages the habit of heedless spending which runs the poor man of any race heavily into debt before he realizes it. Moreover, the delays in payments that have so generally obtained heretofore have had the effect of disheartening the Indian, who is not trained to look far ahead like the white man, and who is only too disposed to yield to the temptations of an idle life if he can see no speedy return from his labor.

The inauguration of the new system has caused some little friction, but its continuance has fully demonstrated its utility and benefit to the Indians and to the service, and has obviated many of the errors, misunderstandings, and controversies that formerly prevailed. In only a very few instances have peculiar local conditions made necessary an exception to the general rule.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police constitute a force which, with proper organization and pay, can be made to render very useful service to the agent or superintendent in his efforts to manage the affairs of the reservation in the best interest of the Indians. The present force is not, as a whole, a very efficient body. It is too poorly paid, the privates receiving only \$10 a month and the officers \$15 a month, with rations while on duty in certain cases, and they are expected to feed and care for their horses, as a rule, without additional compensation. With the

changes which have come and are still coming over the reservations, the duties of the police have become more complex and difficult and the cost of living higher. Because of the low rate of pay, therefore, the most desirable Indians are slow to accept service as policemen, and as a result the force has deteriorated in both character and competency.

It is believed that a much-needed improvement would follow if the pay of the police were increased, the officers to \$25 a month and the privates to \$20 a month; if not only rations were provided for each Indian policeman on duty, but forage for his horse, and if inexpensive but comfortable accommodations were provided for both policemen and horses near their post of duty. The proposed increase in pay would doubtless cut down considerably the number of policemen who could be carried on the rolls, but without disadvantage to the service, for fewer men, if carefully selected, would more than double the efficiency of the now underpaid force.

There should be a change in the uniforms also. The blue suit now prescribed by the regulations is not so well adapted to the use of Indians as would be a khaki uniform like that now worn by the Indian scouts in the Army, while the dark-blue hat could be exchanged with advantage for the soft gray army hat.

New Officers.

The Athenian society met Monday evening and elected the following officers for last half of the year: President, Sarah Maddux; vice president, Nora Gashoinem; Secretary, Ossie Mollie; sergeant at arms, Florence Anton. Mrs. Sanderson played a number of selections on the new "Dulciola," which the children enjoyed very much, and the children were all interested in a chapter read from "The Strike at Shane's."

"I wish I were a night watchman." "Why?" "I could sleep all day and save my board, and work all night and save my lodging."—*Cleveland Leader*.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

The farmer and detail are busily engaged in irrigating.

Chas. A. Dagenett, special outing agent, was in Phoenix a few days ago.

Sheep shearing began on a large scale in southern Arizona the latter part of January.

Supt. E. B. Atkinson of Colorado River agency was a Phoenix visitor this week and inspected the school Monday.

Mr. H. E. Mitchell of Sherman Institute arrived Monday and left the next morning with Mr. Singleton for Salome, Arizona.

W. H. Gill of Camp McDowell was at the school Wednesday. He took back with him the windmill and pipe for their new water system.

It is stated that 200,000 sheep will be sheared in Maricopa county, Arizona, this year. Wool is bringing a better price than last year.

It is reported that Mr. Ira C. Deaver of Robinson, Kansas, will succeed Supt. J. S. Spear, at Yuma, when Mr. Spear takes charge of Fort Lewis. Mr. Deaver has had long experience in the Indian work at Sacaton and at Lehi, Arizona, and is very well qualified for a superintendency.

U. S. Indian Inspector James E. Jenkins has resigned and will return to the newspaper business in which he had been engaged for eighteen years. Mr. Jenkins entered the Indian service in 1897 as special Indian agent, later being promoted to an inspectorship. He leaves many friends in the field whose good wishes go with him on his return to private life.

The Cantata.

On Friday evening at eight o'clock the chapel was filled with an audience composed of people from Phoenix to listen to the cantata, "The New Idea," which some of our pupils with musical talent had for some time past been preparing for the entertainment both of the school and the public.

The first scene in the cantata opens with a chorus and solo introduction by the sentries and subjects of the realm, from which it appears that the state of the Prime Minister's health is very critical. In the next scene the Queen informs the King in song that she would have "rolly-poly" pudding for dinner, which has become quite a customary desert in the royal household, much to the dismay of the King.

Following this scene the Prime Minister's wife informs the royal family and subjects of the land, to their astonishment, that the Prime Minister has become possessed of a wonderful idea through which he hopes to bring happiness to the people of his country. His plan is to have the men exchange places and occupations with the women. The new idea is given a trial and much amusement is furnished by the scene in which the changed conditions are portrayed. The Prime Minister's wife dictates to the Queen that her word is law, and men assume household cares and duties, while the women take upon themselves masculine professions and occupations. At this point the Queen avails herself of the opportunity to ask his majesty the King, now in charge of the domestic side of his household, what he would have for dinner. The King gets intense satisfaction in a sweet revenge by declaring that she should have roly-poly pudding three times a day and plenty of it. The changed conditions soon bring discontent and the wildest confusion until the people all rise in open revolt. They are, however, pacified by the astonishing an-

nouncement that the Prime Minister has had another idea, which is that the people would be happier if they should revert to the old mode of life, and the further promise that the Prime Minister would never have another idea.

The parts were all well rendered and showed the thorough training given by the principal teacher, Miss Harvey. Miss Mathews very skillfully played the accompaniments on the piano, and the program was certainly very interesting and entertaining from beginning to end. The band furnished some fine selections during the evening.

On Saturday evening the same program was rendered for the entertainment of the pupils of the school.

The characters were: King, Otto Doolittle; Prime Minister, Geo. Smith; Queen, Sarah Maddux; Prime Minister's Wife, Lizzie Shields; Mona, Myra Valenzuela; Sentries, Paul Wickey, Bernard Jackson, Elario Salazar, Thomas Honanie, Wilsey McLain; populace. Solos and concerted numbers for the leading characters and unison choruses.

The Tennis Tournament.

A tennis tournament was held on the courts of the Normal school at Tempe, Saturday, January 27, the contestants being the Arizona University, the Tempe Normal school, the Phoenix High school and the Phoenix Indian school. The Indian school was represented by Manuel Eschief and John Wolfchief in the doubles and Mr. Goodman in the singles.

Although our team met defeat the match they played with the University men was hard fought and well played from a scientific point of view. The University came out ahead in the doubles and the High school in the singles. In the ladies' games the High school won the singles and the Normal the doubles. A meeting was called in the afternoon and a permanent organization was formed under the name of the Arizona Tennis

Association. Professor Golder of the Normal was elected president and Mr. Harvey of the Indian school secretary and treasurer. It was decided to hold another tournament April 21, 1906, when the representatives of the same schools will contest for prizes offered by the Normal Association.

Those who went from the Indian school thoroughly enjoyed the day and will not forget the kind treatment and generous hospitality extended to them by the people of the Normal school. H. A. H.

Stereopticon Lecture.

All the adult pupils of the school and the employees with a few neighbors and friends assembled in the chapel at the Indian school Saturday evening, January 27, to enjoy a stereopticon lecture on the Revolutionary and Civil wars, given by Mr. Walter Hill. The pictures were excellent and the lecture full of interest and patriotism. The songs, "America," "My old Kentucky home," and "Rally round the flag," were thrown upon the screen and sung by the boys and girls. Mrs. Hendrickson sung the "Star-spangled banner."

Mr. Harvey managed the slides. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by every one, and Mr Hill has the thanks of teachers and pupils for this another evidence of his kind interest in the work of this school.

Mrs. McCormack, whose evening it was to entertain the pupils, is to be congratulated for having been able to do so in such an enjoyable and instructive way.

Little Jake Mustachie on the Eclipse of the Moon.

Big boys say the moon went away last night. Jose Flores say the moon it died. Jose Rice said, "One man is going to get at twelve o'clock because the moon is going to die then," and that's why it rain. Will the moon live again? I don't know. I guessed.

The sun always walks with me just a little, the moon, too. Why does the sun go just a little all the time? Where do they go, and then come back?

Lace Work Among the Indians Begun at White Earth.*

Bishop Whipple had been thinking for some time about what could be done in the way of employment for the Indian women. In the summer of 1890 he consulted with Miss Sybil Carter who was at that time visiting missionary for the Episcopal Board of Missions and had just returned from Japan. She told him she had seen the Japanese women making lace of which she had some fine specimens with her. They wondered if the Indian women could be taught to do the same and concluded to try it. She went to White Earth and had a class of women every day. She was soon convinced they had ability to learn to do any thing other women could. So she made up her mind it should be done. At that time she was so situated that she could not go herself but decided a teacher should be sent. To do that was no trifling undertaking. She had first to secure the money to pay the teacher and provide the necessary materials, and besides that she knew she would have to pay more for the work than its value, in order to encourage the women to continue, knowing it would be slow and tedious for some time. She talked with some people in New York about it; some had faith in the project and agreed that it should be done as a missionary work and they would help it along on that line.

The next thing was where could they find ~~some one~~ to go to do it—one having the necessary knowledge and willing to leave home and friends to live with strangers speaking another language? At that time there were few interpreters and many difficulties. The work was started and the greatest trouble was teaching them to keep it clean. Soap, towels and white aprons were provided and it was not long before a change was visible in their personal appearance.

By Mrs. Wizwell, the first teacher of lace making among the Chippewa Indians, in the *Chippewa Herald*, White Earth, Minnesota.

Their hands were clean and their dresses were washed, an improvement much desired and very encouraging and gratifying to the teacher. That trouble remains to the present time with beginners, but they soon get over it. A little patience and they soon learn as the others did.

About a year after beginning another was sent and a little later Miss Carter came herself and several others with her that they might learn the work and teach it in other places. One was sent to Rice River and later from there to Red Lake, another to Leech Lake, others to Birch Cooley, Yankton, Hampton Institute, Oneida, Wis., Oneida, N. Y., Indian Territory, two to California, one to Honolulu and one to Nevada. Teachers are still in demand. The one in Nevada has done very good work. When she went, there was no Mission but there was a small Government school, the only place she could get into. They gave her the use of the kitchen for certain hours. The people were all heathen and for some time would take but little notice of her, but her patient unflinching efforts in time won their respect; now they have a church, a mission house and a clergyman.

There is an association of ladies in New York who manage the lace business under Miss Carter's directions and as fast as they can obtain the money another teacher is sent out. The lace is disposed of by the association by filling in orders and by drawing-room sales; they taking place generally between Christmas and Easter. By this means several thousand dollars are paid out for their improvement every year; results are, more industry, more cleanliness, more home comforts, all tending towards self respect, a quality much needed among them. Surely this effort on behalf of the Indian women is cause for congratulation.

The painters have been doing some excellent work in the administration building.

From Other Schools

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON.

Correspondence.

Miss Agnes O'Connor of Flagstaff, Arizona, and Miss Millie Garrison of St. Louis, are the new assistant matrons at the Klamath and Yainax schools.

Miss Josephine Rolette, a teacher of Haskell Institute, has accepted the teacher's position made vacant by the resignation of Geo. S. Fitzpatrick of the Yainax school. She arrived January 16.

The presentation of W. D. Howells, "A Likely Story" by six employees will be given soon. The orchestra, and solos, vocal and instrumental, will also contribute to make the program a success.

Mr. Fred E. Roberson and wife, day school teachers at Algodones, New Mexico, for about a year, are transferred to the Little Water school, Tohatchi, New Mexico, as industrial teacher and matron.

The reservation is now buried under three feet of snow, and travel was seriously interrupted for the past few weeks. The heavy fall of snow was removed from several buildings to insure safety.

Dr. Otis O. Benson, physician for the Devil's Lake agency and schools, and his wife, assistant matron at the Fort Totten school, have resigned. Dr. Benson's successor is Dr. Culp of Standing Rock agency.

Robert M. Pringle, supervisor of engineering, paid the agency a week's visit early in January. From here he went to Tulalip school, Washington, to inspect the Government buildings recently erected for the Indian school there.

The new M. E. missionary for the Indians, Mr. DaHuff, of Ashland, Oregon, took charge at the Williamson river church last fall. He finds it difficult to keep his appointment on account of the heavy snows. He delivers a sermon at the school almost every Sunday evening.

A musical by employees of the Klamath agency and school was given for the pupils in November, and preparations are under way for another before long. We probably have more than our share of musically inclined employees, but our good fortune results in many pleasant evenings for all.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque Indian.

Mrs. Seldomridge, formerly seamstress at

this school, has accepted a similar position at Ignacio, Colorado.

Miss Nancy Seneca, a trained nurse from the surgical college of Philadelphia, arrived the first of the year and has charge of the hospital.

Dr. E. L. Jones, of Laguna, has received an appointment as assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, and leaves soon for San Francisco.

Flora Cushman, formerly a teacher in this school, later teacher at Upper Lake, California, has been transferred to Maricopa, Arizona, day school.

Mrs. Bartholow, formerly nurse at this school, is now engaged in the poultry business at Perris, California, and enjoys the outdoor exercise.

Mrs. Elizabeth Richards and Miss Mabel Egler, formerly teachers at this school, have been appointed day school teachers in Superintendent Crandall's district.

Miss Alice Bowman, recently appointed assistant cook at this school, arrived this week from Sac and Fox. She has been several years in the Indian service, having served at Ignacio, Colorado.

Malcolm W. Odell of Vancouver, Washington, and wife, recently appointed day school teacher at San Felipe, arrived last week and assumed duties at once. Miss Elinor Speirs, who was filling the position temporarily, will return to her home in Colorado.

Mrs. Devore, superintendent of the Little Water school on the Navaho reservation, made a visit to the school last week and remained to the Friday evening party. Mrs. Devore is one of the really interested, one might say consecrated, workers in her chosen field among the Navaho. She has been at her present post for more than ten years and while her health is something worse for the wear and tear of such a life she would not choose another spot for her home, come weal, come woe.



COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

Correspondence.

There are vacancies at present in the positions of industrial teacher at \$720 and engineer at \$900.

Amasa W. Moses, teacher at Western Shoshone school, Nevada, has lately been transferred to this school as clerk.

The Santa Fe cut off from Wickenburg to California will cross the Colorado River about two miles above Parker. We are expecting to see trains running in a very few months.

A new employees' club house has recently been completed to take the place of the tent-

house formerly in use. A good new bakery has also been built, and the old bakery is utilized for domestic science classes. Both of these new buildings are constructed with adobe walls, shingled roof, and so on, and are comfortable and attractive. They were put up entirely by the school.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Indian Leader.

Mr. Armstrong's children have all been ill.

Michael Buffalo has been appointed clerk at the Oto agency.

Frank Moore has been appointed industrial teacher at Pawnee school.

Miss Kate Anderson has been reinstated in the service as teacher at Western Navaho.

Special Indian Agent J. E. Jenkins has resigned and will return to the newspaper business. Mr. Jenkins entered the Indian Service in 1897.

Supervisor and Mrs. F. M. Conser arrived on January 25 to make a visit of several days. The employees are glad to renew their acquaintance with Mr. Conser and to meet his wife.

Representative Burke has introduced and had referred to the committee on Indian affairs a bill for the establishment of an Indian sanitarium or school to be located at Pierre, South Dakota.

G. M. Zeibach has been appointed agent of the Iowa, Sac and Fox and Kickapoo Indians in Brown county, Kansas. He has appointed J. V. Brown farmer over all the Indians at that agency. Mr. Brown will teach how to plant and care for crops.

A San Francisco rabbi gives a new interpretation of the design of the American flag. To an audience of immigrants, largely Russians, the other day, he said: "Do you know why the stars and stripes are in the flag? I tell you why. They show that America has stars for those who behave themselves and stripes for those who do not."

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA.

Progress

Our grain crusher is becoming quite popular with the neighbors. The engine was kept going two days this week in order to get the custom chopping done.

Thursday, the 18th inst., the boys took a load of eight fat hogs into town to the market. Two of them averaged three hundred and sixty pounds each. This is only the first shipment, as there are many more hogs in the pens that will soon be ready for market. Mr. Steel and his farm boys deserve credit for the way these hogs have been fitted for the market. There

are still about a hundred of these squealing quadrupeds to greet them every morning so that they will have a good chance to study pork raising in a very practical way before the winter is out.

Mr. Dickson, Jimmie Thomson and Howard Russell have started on a trip to China; they are taking the direct pick and shovel route. For the benefit of those who cannot see the point we will explain these boys are digging a well. Water is becoming a scarce article at the school. The horses and cattle have to be driven nearly three quarters of a mile for water and the laundry supply is just enough for the kitchen use. If a fire should happen to break out, we have practically only the chemical apparatus and snow balls to fight it with.

The hockey season is with us again; and our boys are taking the usual interest in the game. On Saturday, December 30, they played a match with a police team at the barracks, and were beaten by a score of 6 to 4, but on New Year's Day they succeeded in beating the sturdy policemen in the return match by a score of four to two. Our boys have started to make a rink in front of the laundry. They have the ground flooded once, but it will need a good deal more water before it will be serviceable.

Germany's Royal Testing Office.

In the matter of raw materials, such as building stones, if a builder or owner anywhere in Germany discovers a stone which seems valuable, he can send this to the laboratory. It will there be tested upon a large scale. One of the most interesting machines used in the whole establishment is an enormous freezing machine by which large stones may be frozen and thawed many times in the course of a week, thus giving them all the wear and tear in a few days which they would receive from fifty years of weathering. In a similar way, machines have been invented for the testing of silks and textiles, of cotton thread, for breaking great beams of iron and steel to determine their strength and hardness and physical properties which make them valuable in manufacture or in the arts. An immense laboratory has been built up for cement testing and the testing of building stones and earths of various kinds. Chemistry has been used in the most skillful manner to solve the problems of industry and to deal with all the complicated processes which enter into manufacture. The aim has been, on the whole, to establish an institution in which a body of experts thoroughly familiar with the facilities and the literature of modern science shall be ready to turn themselves at any time to the solution of any practical problem which the inventor, the manufacturer, the metal-worker, the farmer, or the builder might bring to them.—*American Monthly Review of Reviews.*

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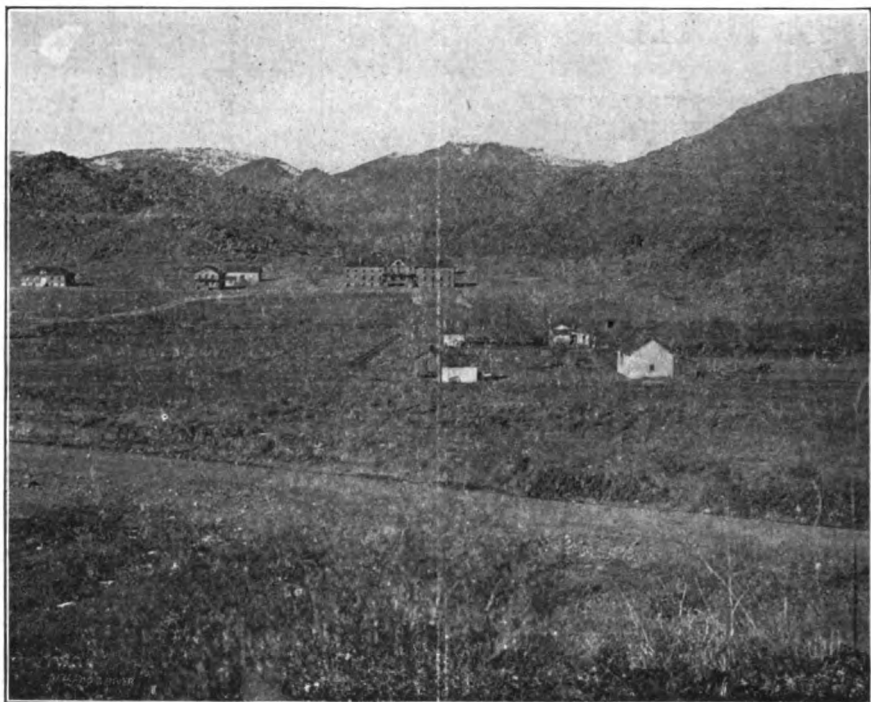
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TRUXTON CANYON SCHOOL, ARIZONA.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, February 17, 1906.

Number 6.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.



Continued from last week.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The Government, out of special and general appropriations by Congress and treaty funds, maintains three classes of schools: nonreservation boarding schools, reservation boarding schools, and day schools. In certain neighborhoods also where the Indians and whites are mixed contracts are made with the local public schools for the joint instruction of the children of both races.

The largest Governmental institutions are the nonreservation schools, which are outside of Indian reservations. Twenty-five were conducted during the last year. Their capacity was 8,250 pupils, with an enrollment of 9,736 pupils and an average attendance of 8,236, an increase over the previous year of 436 in enrollment and 70 in average attendance.

Ninety-three boarding schools are now maintained by the Government on Indian reservations. This is an increase of three over last year, caused by the establishment of schools on the Tongue River or Northern Cheyenne reservation in Montana, on the Tulalip reservation in Washington, and on the Oto reservation in Oklahoma. The last two replaced the schools which were destroyed by fire, and the Tongue River school was established on a reservation which had never before maintained a school. The combined capacity of the reservation boarding schools is 11,039, with an enrollment of 11,402 and an average at-

tendance of 10,030, a decrease from the previous year of 112 in enrollment and 5 in average attendance.

The day schools are the outposts of Indian civilization. Situated near the homes of the old people, they are centers from which radiate some measure of better living, better morals, and better habits generally. There are 139 of these schools among the Indians, an increase of one over the preceding year. They have a combined capacity of 4,874 pupils. During the last year they had an enrollment of 4,399 and an average attendance of 3,271, a decrease of 35 in enrollment and an increase of 68 in average attendance. Five new schools were organized, as follows: Volcan (Santa Ysabel), N. Mex.; Moapa River reservation, Nev.; Moencopi, Western Navaho reservation, Ariz.; Green Grass, Cheyenne River reservation, S. Dak., and Lac Courte Oreilles, La Pointe reservation, Wis. The following schools were discontinued for various causes: Ponca, Santee reservation, Nabr.; Santa Ana, N. Mex.; Oneida No. 1, Wis., and Big Wind River, Shoshone reservation, Wyo.

The complex nature of the Indian schools requires a large force of efficient employees to look properly after the moral and material welfare of the thousands of children enrolled. The following list of those employed during the year will be of interest:

Supervisors, 7 white; superintendents, 117 white and 1 Indian; assistant superintendents, 14 white and 1 Indian; clerks, 56 white and 18 Indian; physicians, 29 white and 1 Indian; disciplinarians, 23 white and 13 Indian; teachers, 450 white

and 50 Indian; kindergartners, 41 white and 1 Indian; manual training teacher, 1 white; matrons and housekeepers, 215 white and 37 Indian; assistant matrons, 116 white and 49 Indian; nurses, 31 white and 2 Indian; seamstresses, 113 white and 43 Indian; laundresses, 83 white and 59 Indian; industrial teachers, 68 white and 34 Indian; cooks and bakers, 144 white and 73 Indian; farmers, 50 white and 13 Indian; blacksmiths and carpenters, 65 white and 19 Indian; engineers, 55 white and 27 Indian; tailors, 9 white and 6 Indian; shoe and harness makers, 16 white and 20 Indian; gardeners, 19 white and 6 Indian; dairymen, 7 white, Indian assistants 44; superintendents of industries, 3 white; teachers of agriculture, 6 white; day school inspectors, 3 white; miscellaneous, 68 white and 85 Indian; total, 2,416, being 1,814 white and 602 Indian.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Contracts are made with the public schools of the different States and Territories where there are Indians if the school authorities are willing to enroll the Indian children. These contracts provide that Indian pupils are to be instructed in classes with white children and to be entitled to and receive all privileges of white pupils. The enforcement of such stipulations at certain places in the past caused the school authorities to give up their contracts. In these cases no objection was raised to receiving the money paid by the Government for tuition, but the pupils were placed in separate classes, and in one instance in a separate building. The contract further provides that "no mixed bloods, whose parents, or either of them, are owners of taxable real estate in the district," shall be enrolled, it being construed that if the parents are taxpayers the children are entitled to the benefits of the free public schools. Notwithstanding the financial inducements offered for the enrollment of Indians in these district

public schools, the number so enrolled has always been very small. Those who do take advantage of it in most instances are mixed bloods, approximating whites. The full-bloods are naturally shy, and not infrequently come from homes where white ideas of cleanliness do not prevail, and they are soon made to feel in one way or another that they are not wanted. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, where Indian children are gladly welcomed by both fellow-pupils and teachers, and in such cases, by contact with the whites, they make unusually good progress.

Indian parents who have not the advantage of an education rarely appreciate the necessity of it for their children. Hence the attendance of Indian school children on public schools, even where they are well treated, is rarely regular and constant.

The enrollment of Indian children under contracts with public schools was 84, a decrease of 13 from previous year, and an average attendance of 51, a decrease of 6 pupils.

MISSION SCHOOLS.

Of the schools supported by religious and philanthropic organizations, a majority are situated on the reservations in close contact with the Indians, while a smaller number are within easy distance. At each of these mission schools the peculiar tenets of the church sustaining it are taught. They generally are equipped to do good work, although as a rule the industrial features are less prominent than in the Government schools. This Office is always ready to recognize and encourage efforts of any accredited religious body to develop the spiritual side of the Indian character.

There were 39 mission boarding and 6 day schools reporting to this Office during the fiscal year 1905. The capacity of these 45 schools was 4,949 pupils, the enrollment 3,363, and average attendance

2,868, a decrease of 649 and 671, respectively. These decreases were due to reporting separately this year the nine contract mission schools, but if taken together there is an increase of 348 in enrollment and 226 in attendance.

Thirty-six schools are maintained by the Catholic church, 5 by the Presbyterian, 1 by the Reformed Presbyterian, 1 by the Congregational, 4 by the Episcopal, 3 by the Lutheran, 1 by the Evangelical Lutheran, 1 by the Methodist and 1 by the Baptist; and Lincoln Institution is maintained by voluntary contributions. These figures include the nine contract mission schools.

Statistical information concerning the pupils in the schools of New York is omitted, as these institutions are under the sole control of the State authorities. As educational matters relating to the Five Civilized Tribes stand on a different basis from the other schools, statistics as to these appear on pages 108 to 116 of this report.

There were 253 Government schools during the fiscal year 1904, as against 257 for 1905. The enrollment shows a small increase of 289 pupils. The total enrollment in all schools was 30,106; average attendance, 25,455.

INSTITUTES.

Under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior Indian school service institutes were held this season as follows: Pacific Coast Institute, at Newport, Oreg.; Pine Ridge Institute, at Pine Ridge agency, S. Dak.; Standing Rock Institute, at Fort Yates, N. Dak., and the general meeting of the Department of Indian Education, at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, N. J., held in connection with the convention of the National Educational Association.

The custom of holding these institutes was established many years ago, and the results accomplished have justified the wisdom of the Department's policy. In

the great majority of cases the Indian schools are situated in isolated places, far from educational centers, and the periodic assembling of teachers and other employees for the mutual interchange of experiences and suggestions has proved of great value to the service.

The attendance at the local institutes has been larger than usual this year; the teachers appear to be taking a growing interest in them. At the general institute at Asbury Park, also, the daily sessions were well attended. In connection with this meeting there was an exhibition of specimens of work from the classrooms of various schools. It was generally creditable, and indicated that the Indian boys and girls are doing as good work on the average as the children in the public schools. Employees attending this institute were also enabled to attend the sessions of the National Educational Association and to hear addresses by eminent American and foreign educators.

* * * * *

NATURALIZATION OF INDIANS AND CITIZENSHIP.

This Office is often asked whether Indians can be naturalized and how they become citizens. There does not appear to be any authority of law to naturalize Indians. Title XXX of the Revised Statutes of the United States relates to naturalization, and section 2169 is as follows:

The provisions of this title shall apply to aliens (being free white persons) and to aliens of African nativity, and to persons of African descent.

Section 6 of the general allotment act, approved January 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), provides that every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States, to whom allotment shall have been made under the provision of that act or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within those limits, his residence, separate and apart from any tribe of Indians, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, shall be a citizen of the United States and entitled to all rights, privileges, and immunities, of such citizens.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Miss Reel is visiting the Pima agency, and we hope to have her here next week.

Geo. E. Brown of Maricopa was at the school Wednesday checking up his boys.

Floyd A. Burmister, farmer at Salt River, was a caller at the school Wednesday.

A six hundred gallon Studebaker road sprinkler has just been received for use on school grounds.

The day schools under Supt. C. J. Crandall had an average attendance of 240 pupils for January, 1906.

Mr. Hackendorf returned from Sacaton Tuesday with six boys. The Gila River was high, but still fordable.

Mrs. J. W. Cook, formerly teacher at Carlisle and Riverside, is now at St. Elizabeth's school, Grass, S. D.

Company A has taken up extended order drill and the corporals now find themselves men of some responsibility.

The *Weekly Review*, of Flandreau, S. Dak., one of the very best of the Indian school papers, is printing a supplement.

A good rain and a run of water in the Appropriators' canal have broken the long drought and fields are again looking green.

Hosea Locke of Port Gamble, Wash., has been appointed to his old position as assistant superintendent in charge of the Fort Hall school.

Paul Knapp, a Pottawatomie and a graduate of Haskell, has been appointed a West Point cadet. His mother was a daughter of the famous chief Simon Pokagon and his father a soldier in the Civil war.

Miss Anna H. Ridenour returned a few days ago looking much refreshed after a short rest with her sister at Imperial, Calif.

We are receiving many kind expressions of interest in the NATIVE AMERICAN accompanying renewal subscriptions, and appreciate both very highly.

Inspector and Mrs. W. H. Code are at Sacaton, where the chief engineer is further investigating the water supply on the Pima reservation by boring test wells, etc.

Miss Cavalier, for six years principal teacher at Flandreau, South Dakota, has resigned. B. L. Smith, her successor, has been three years at White Earth, Minn.

We expect to have the new baseball uniforms by Washington's birthday, and Captain Alis of the team is arranging for a good game in the afternoon of that day.

The Sunday afternoon services this week were in charge of the Salvation Army. Staff Captain and Mrs. Ayre and Lieutenant Provinski are the new officers, and they are very much in earnest. Numerous copies of the *War Cry* were sold.

On Monday evening the Adelphians elected the following officers to serve them for the rest of the year: President, Boyd Jackson; vice-president, Joe Celaya; secretary, Wimmy Foster; treasurer, Barney Howard; sergeant-at-arms, Brady Gibson. The president appointed Roland Nechoitewa reporter and Mrs. Shawk critic.

Miss Angel Decora, a member of the Winnebago tribe, who for years has dwelt in New York city, where she has done a great deal of work in illustrating books and magazines in addition to other art work, has been appointed teacher of art at Carlisle by Commissioner Leupp. She is an accomplished artist with the brush

and pencil as well as in other respects. We are glad to welcome her as one of our teachers.—*Carlisle Arrow*.

Friday the morning and afternoon classes in No. 8 had lunch. It was more appreciated than many lunches because the lettuce and radishes served were raised by the pupils. All agreed that no one could have any better vegetables than No. 8. Many of the boys and girls think they will surely have gardens of their own when they go home.

An Officers' Outing.

Saturday afternoon a party of cadet officers went out near Squaw Peak for target practice. They started about two o'clock with the wild mule team and a big lunch. They had a pleasant ride, and it did not take long to get to a good spot to set up the target. It was just north of the Arizona canal, with a big hill on the south side to shoot against. The first shooting was from the hundred yard mark, and the officers shot in pairs, as follows:

Lieutenant Johnny and Sergeant Major Wickey, Sergeant Pedro and Lieutenant Scott, Captain Salazar and Captain Honani, Lieutenant Roy and Captain Grinstead. They all took five shots, Lieutenant Roy making the best score. Then, while the target was being repaired, they went to see where the bullets had hit in the hill across the canal. Captain Grinstead asked one of the boys how he would like to stand in that spot when they were shooting. They all shot from the hundred yard mark again, and Captain Salazar made the best score. From the two hundred yard mark Captain Salazar again made the best score. They all did some fine shooting, but the adjutant was the best of all.

Then all of the boys except Rob Roy went to the summit of a little hill 500 yards distant from the target and each fired two shots. Sergeant Major Wickey was the only one who hit the target, and

he hit it but once, making three points. Then Captain Grinstead gave the command, "Fire one volley. Load, ready, aim, fire!" They all fired, ran to the hundred yard mark, and fired another volley. Everybody laughed when they saw Lieutenant Roy come out from the canal and all asked what had happened.

By this time it was nearly dark, and they went down near the wagon to prepare supper.

A fire was built, and Captain Salazar proved to be a cook who made fine coffee. As they sat around the camp fire it started to rain, but all had coats and didn't mind a little drizzle. The coffee was soon ready, and the lunch was spread in the rain. After they finished eating the trouble began. It had become quite dark, and when they tried to hitch the mules to the wagon it took all the boys hanging on to the bridles to keep them from running away. It was not much fun to fight with the mules when it was dark and rainy, especially when they threw the sergeant major into a cactus.

After everything was all right Captain Grinstead and Captain Honani went ahead to find the way out of the desert. When they came to the main road everybody was feeling good, for they were just a little way from school. Before the crowd got home the stars were out and everybody had enjoyed even the discomforts of the trip. **PAUL WICKEY.**

A Well-Known Maricopa Dead.

On the Maricopa reservation, January 31, 1906, at 6 a. m., James Bluebird died, aged 55 years.

"Bluebird," as he was always called, was one of the most noted Indians on the reservation. He represented the Maricopa at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 and was in charge of the members of the tribe who attended it and received a bronze medal from the International Jury of Awards for his services.

He also received many letters and documents from the different officers of the exposition and from Doctor McKee, who had charge of the Department of Anthropology, all of which he prized highly and carefully preserved. He will be greatly missed by his people, as he was universally respected.

Good Resolutions.

I will be neat.
 I will do honest work.
 I will not have the blues.
 I will keep my mind clean.
 I will be master of myself.
 I will learn to love good books.
 I will never even shade the truth.
 I will get up every time I fall.
 I will be punctual in all things.
 I will be courteous to old people.
 I will never spend more than I can earn.
 I will not acquire another bad habit.
 I will not let my temper control me.
 I will be agreeable and companionable.
 I will know well some honest business.
 I will not become habitually suspicious.
 I will not overrate or undervalue myself.
 I will not be a whining, faultfinding pessimist.
 I will not swear.
 I will not use slang.
 I will not lose my temper.
 I will not handle the truth carelessly.
 I will not laugh at the mistakes of others.
 I will not say anything to make others unhappy.
 I will not gossip or say any mean things about other folks.
 I will not fidget or fuss so as to disturb others.
 I will not let a day pass without doing something to make somebody more comforted.—*Selected.*

An Arizona Number.

The interesting Arizona number of *Outwest* is well described by the *Arizona Republican*:

Outwest for February has just been received. This is the Arizona number. No other magazine was ever before so thoroughly devoted to one special subject. Sixty-five pages are given to this Territory by Miss Sharlot M. Hall. This is no ordinary "writeup." The matter is presented in the excellent style of Miss Hall, who has thoroughly acquainted herself with the subject and who had the preliminary advantage of being an Arizona girl.

Her description covers every section of the Territory and every industry is given the fullest attention. A considerable part of the article is naturally devoted to mining in descriptions of the great mines of Arizona, not those which may some time be great mines. This is therefore no boom article. The writer does not tell what men are going to do, but what they have done.

Then come the agricultural interests of the valleys, irrigation, and the possibilities of

irrigation. The article contains more about the lumber industry of the northern part of the Territory than ever had been written. The cattle ranges come in for their share of description, also the schools and the churches and the cities and towns generally.

The article is given additional interest by some seventy-five pictures, in which Phoenix figures generously. The story of Arizona is preceded by Miss Hall's poem of the same title and which was printed by the *Republican* some time ago from a proof copy.

Reaching for the Highest.

Is the Christian ideal, as often asserted, too high to be practicable in an age like ours? Passing over the fact that this age is no worse than that in which Christ saw fit to establish that ideal, it is a fact that ideals are most useful when they are the highest possible. An artist brought a die-cutter a design for the cover of a book. "You will have to change it," said the worker in brass; "it is impossible to cut it. No man could cut it." "I do not think," said the artist kindly, "that art should be subject to mechanics. Just try it." "And I did try it," said the die-cutter as he gleefully told about it, "and I succeeded in doing what the traditions of the craft said was impossible." Jesus did not accommodate the truth to our ideas of what is possible, and we are not helping men by lowering the bars for them. We help men most when we do as our Master did, persuading them to reach for the highest. With God all things are possible.—*S. S. Times.*

Indian Divorces.

If Indians become citizens and secure some of our privileges, they also come under our laws, and some of both may not seem unalloyed good to them. Patience and teaching will be necessary in the adjustment process. The Supreme Court has decided that Indian divorces do not hold, and complications will arise. The decision was made in the case of two Pottawatomies who separated Indian fashion, the woman marrying again. On her death the latest husband wanted her estate, but the judge, on account of there being no legal divorce, accorded it to No. 1. Indian women's value, with property, may rise.—*Indian's Friend.*

The Santa Fe school, which has an appropriation for 300 pupils, had an average attendance for January of 350.

The *Chemawa American* reports more than 550 pupils actually on the grounds and others on the way.

From Other Schools

FORT APACHE, ARIZONA.

Correspondence.

The regular field exercises, consisting mainly of races, were very interesting. Several of the employees took active part, and among them we mention Misses Keough, Thomas, Barlow, Sullivan, Savage, Lopez, Jackson, Mr. Graham and Mr. Shawnee.

After a series of sprints by the school children there was an exciting relay race of 400 yards. This was followed by wheelbarrow and potato races. Winners in the races were Donald, Chester, Emmet, Miss Savage, Messrs Graham, Ena, Ethel, Dora, and Walter.

In the sprinting contest of Miss Keough, Miss Barlow, and Mr. Quinn it was stated that they had broken a record for 100 yards, but the judges were undecided whether the time was ten seconds or ten minutes, probably the latter.

In the tennis match Mr. Lee and Mr. Schoenberg won over Mr. Graham and Mr. Aschemeier, but we have never seen a game so closely contested.

In the basket ball the team led by Miss Lopez won in each half of fifteen minutes.

During the past three months the freighting of supplies has been done under great difficulty on account of the very bad condition of the roads.

During the past month we have had five cases of pneumonia in the school, but all recovered.

Progress on new employees' mess building is very slow on account of the difficulty to obtain necessary builders' supplies.

Whiteriver, Arizona, Feb. 3, 1906.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Indian Leader.

Supervisor and Mrs. Conser went to Chilocco last Tuesday night after a two weeks' visit here.

Miss Quinter has been appointed kindergarten and Miss Sampson now has the grade taught by Miss Quinter last term.

The *Montezuma Star* accuses one of the members of the society who is taking training at the hospital of talking about "ammonia" cases.

Miss Ida L. Palmer, who has been first grade teacher here for more than a year, has been transferred to the Indian school at Ross Fork, Idaho, as matron.

CASA GRANDE, ARIZONA.

Florence Blade.

A number of Indians are leaving here to work at Yuma on the Government works.

Quite a planting of vines and other things is being made at Sacaton, several hundred pounds of vines having been sent down recently. Water having risen in the wells here, the pumps are being adapted to the increased flow.

Miss Estelle Reel, general superintendent of the Indian schools, arrived here yesterday from Washington, D. C., leaving for Sacaton in the evening. Miss Reel is a noted and talented young woman and has held many responsible positions. She is on a tour of inspection and will go to Phoenix from Sacaton.

Mount Pleasant, Michigan.

"Faces and Places Familiar" is a handsomely illustrated souvenir of Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, dated 1906. Four large pages are devoted to the Indian school near the city, and among the fine pictures of the school are portraits of Superintendent and Mrs. R. A. Cochran. Mr. Cochran entered the Indian service June 16, 1893, as private secretary to Commissioner Browning. He was appointed disciplinarian at Chilocco January 1, 1896, and promoted to the superintendency of the Quapaw school, Indian Territory, February, 1898. In May, 1899, he was transferred as superintendent to the Wyandotte and Seneca school in the same agency, and promoted to the bonded superintendency of the Rice Station school in Arizona in July, 1900. In February, 1904, he was again promoted, taking charge of the Mt. Pleasant (Michigan) Industrial school. The writer states that "Mr. Cochran is a very thorough, competent, and painstaking superintendent and is very enthusiastic over the future of these schools. Already he has brought them to a point where they are considered as among the best in the country, yet he has plans for much greater advancement. Through his instrumentality the Government has already entered into contracts for several new buildings to be erected during the coming summer, which will very materially add to the capacity and efficiency of the school."

The Value of Nature Study.

Neither the present condition nor the possibility of their future development warrant the conclusion that agricultural instruction in any considerable amount will ever find a place in the curricula of graded or rural schools. But nature study, which is one of the most interesting subjects to a child and also a medium through which is instilled in him a love for nature and rural life that can not be acquired from any other source, should be taught from the kindergarten through the grammar grades. Any wide-awake and up-to-date teacher of nature study can perform experiments with improved apparatus to show germinations of seeds under different conditions, the principle of osmosis, the absorption of liquid nutriment through root hairs, transpiration of moisture through the cambium, the respiration through the leaves, and the importance of carbon as a plant food. Many other simple experiments in physics, chemistry, and other natural sciences which form the basis of agriculture can be performed that will at once command the pupil's attention and stimulate his desire to learn more of his environment.

The school garden not only gives an opportunity for correlation, but also an opportunity for bringing together a great number of plants that may be arranged in families, genera, and species. It affords by far the best means for the cultivation of the powers of observation. Pupils find excellent forms for drawing lessons, colors to imitate, habits to describe, and motives for decorative design. They have something to care for, something that quickly responds to effort, and as an interest begets interest they make for themselves resources for happiness that should be the heritage of all children.—*Southern Workman*.

Eastern Forest Reserves.

Important as is the movement for the preservation of the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls, a more vital importance attaches to measures for the creation of forest reserves and the restoration of our timber areas in mountainous regions unsuited to agriculture. Just now there is pending in Congress a carefully prepared bill the adoption of which would establish a great Appalachian forest reserve in North Carolina and adjacent States and a splendid reserve in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. The bill as it stands has the approval of the American Forestry Association, and it was indorsed by the National Board of Trade, which met the other day at Washington. Intelligent men in

the paper and pulp business and the lumber industry are now heartily in favor of national forest reserves and approve this particular bill.

Its passage would require an appropriation of only three million dollars, and it would be hard to discover any way in which public money could be so wisely expended. In due time the growth of timber would justify the cutting each year of a certain number of trees without harm to the forest, and the Government would receive a fair return upon its investment, while the effect of restored forests upon water supply and climatic conditions, together with a host of incidental considerations, abundantly justify the advocates of this bill. We do not often propose to our readers that they should try to influence their own representatives in Congress in a particular measure by writing letters, but in this case we are inclined to suggest that those who believe in the advantages of an American national forest policy would do well to call the attention of their respective members of Congress to the desirability of supporting the bill for these Eastern reservations. We should like also to speak a timely word in behalf of the efforts of wise and patriotic people in California to preserve some of the marvelous groves of great trees that are among the most wonderful natural features of America and that are endangered by the demand for red-wood lumber.—*American Monthly Review of Reviews*.

Our Need of Knowing the Right.

Doing the best we know how is not enough for us to do. We are commanded to do right. If we fail in so doing, we have to suffer for it, even in human governments. It is not enough for an evildoer to say that he did not know there was any law against his doing what he did. It is every man's duty to know the law. And even the loving gospel, not the Old Testament law, but the New Testament love, says this. It was the loving Jesus who said, "That servant, which knew his Lord's will, and made not ready, nor did according to his will shall be beaten with many stripes; but he that knew not, and did things worthy of stripes, shall be beaten with few stripes." The one who does his duty as far as he knows it, and yet fails, must suffer, even if less than a conscious wrong-doer. Who of us will dare to say that all he asks is his fair deserts?—*Selected*.

Mrs. Burmister is teaching the Salt River day school, succeeding Mr. Minor, who was transferred to Lehi. Miss Lola Burmister is housekeeper.

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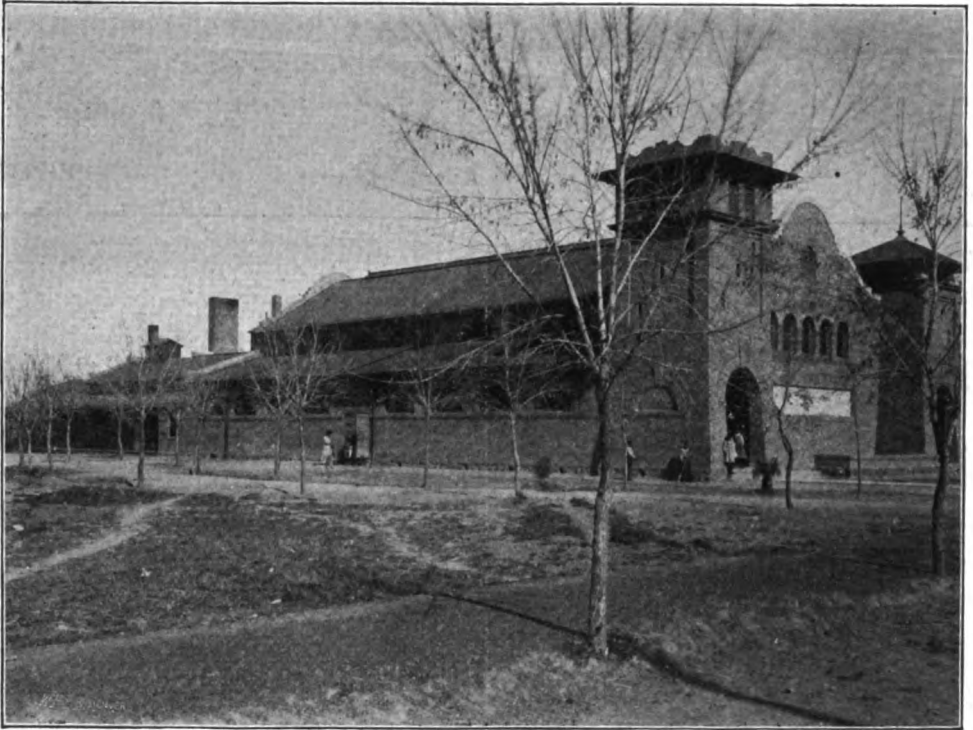
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PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL, DINING HALL.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, February 24, 1906.

Number 7.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Continued from last week.

THE INDIAN TRADER.

The Indian trader has a bad name with the public, but it is doubtful if he is any more given to taking advantage of the ignorance or necessities of his customers than is the conductor of an ordinary business outside of an Indian reservation, from an oil monopoly to a house plumber. He has, however, some specially favorable opportunities for overreaching if he is disposed to take advantage of them. The Indian's habitual lack of forethought and the small amount of money which passes through his hands, the isolation of his reservation, and his unsettled mode of life, all conspire to make him dependent upon the trader. Humanity compels, quite as often as business interest invites, the man with the store of clothing and food to advance supplies to the cold and hungry. The trader who tries to restrict his trade to a cash basis finds his custom diverted to his credit-giving competitor, and present needs, usually far in excess of even future income, keeps the debit side of the account continually against the Indian.

The influence of a trader for good or evil is great and continuous. His store is a common gathering place; he knows the Indians personally, and to nearly every one of them he has been at some time the friend in need; he furnishes the nearest market for whatever the Indian has to dispose of, and rarely does he

turn an unsympathetic ear to the Indian's longing for some article of civilized luxury—it may be a buggy or a phonograph—to be paid for out of the next “annuity” or “lease money” or purchase price of a dead ancestor's allotment.

The licensed trader is a survival from the old days of the wild frontier, like the rickety stagecoach and the wolf's-scalp currency, and among more modern conditions seems almost as much of an anomaly. But he is retained largely because whatever trade with Indians is licensed by the Government can be supervised and restricted by the Government, and it is no small advantage that one trading place can be offered the Indian—and that the nearest one—where he can not obtain liquor.

His changing environment is modifying the relation of the trader to the Indians, especially as competition comes in to break up monopoly and reduce prices. These results are secured in part by the increase in number of traders on a reservation. For instance, on the Osage reservation there are now about 300 licensed firms engaged in every sort of business which would be found in a white community of 2,000 inhabitants. Pine Ridge reservation has some 14 licensed traders, and others have nearly as many, the number varying not only with the size of the tribe, but also with the density of the surrounding white population; for sometimes the opportunity to conduct a business without paying ground rent tempts a man to place his store inside of a reservation, even though his custom will come mainly from white people out-

side. One man recently regretted yielding to this allurements, for his competitor, a few rods over the line, opened a pool room as an attachment to his store, and the reservation trader begged in vain for permission to do likewise, on the plea that otherwise his business would be ruined.

The main, and of course the best, source of competition is the approach of white towns to the reservation boundary and the opening of reservation tracts to white occupancy after the Indians have been given their individual allotments. This gives the Indian a chance to buy and sell in white communities, and this Office has instructed agents everywhere that "Indians must be permitted to sell their crops and other articles produced by them at available market towns." Nevertheless, since the licensed trader is nearest the Indians, he continues to have some advantage over an outsider in making sales and collecting debts, and his personal influence and example still go a good way with our red brother.

Almost immediately after my entry upon my present office came the report of the death of a young Indian and the dangerous illness of two others on a Western reservation caused by drinking the contents of a bottle of aconite which by mistake had been sold to them as arnica. An Office circular was therefore issued on January 12 requiring that labels with a conspicuous symbol of skull and cross-bones be placed on all packages containing poisons or other compounds liable to cause serious injury if taken in considerable quantities.

By the following circular of August 10, traders have been notified that they must conduct their establishments with neatness and order and must guard against the sale of so-called medicines which have alcohol for a leading ingredient.

The attention of the Office has been called to the fact that many licensed traders are very

negligent as to the way in which their stores are kept. Some lack of order might be condoned, but it is reported that many stores are dirty even to filthiness. Such a condition of affairs need not be tolerated, and improvements must be insisted on in that respect.

The Office is not so inexperienced as to suppose that traders open stores among Indians from philanthropic motives. Nevertheless a trader has a great influence among the Indians with whom he has constant dealings and who are often dependent upon him, and there are not a few instances in which the trader has exerted this influence for the welfare of his customers as well as for his own profit.

A well-kept store, tidy in appearance, where the goods, especially eatables, are handled in a cleanly way, with due regard to ordinary hygiene, and where exact business methods prevail is a civilizing influence among Indians, while disorder, slovenliness, slipshod ways, and dirt are demoralizing.

You will please examine into the way in which the traders under your supervision conduct their stores, how their goods, particularly edible goods, are handled, stored, and given out, and see to it that in these respects, as well in respect of weights, prices, and account keeping, the business is properly conducted. If any trader, after due notice, fails to come up to these requirements you will report him to this Office.

In connection with this investigation, please give particular attention to the proprietary medicines and other compounds which the traders keep in stock, with special reference to the liability of their misuse by Indians on account of the alcohol which they contain. The sale of Peruna, which is on the lists of several traders, is hereby absolutely prohibited. As a medicine, something else can be substituted; as an intoxicant, it has been found too tempting and effective. Anything of the sort under another name which is found to lead to intoxication you will please report to this Office. When a compound of that sort gets a bad name it is liable to be put on the market with some slight change of form and a new name. Jamaica ginger and flavoring extracts of vanilla, lemon, and so forth, should be kept in only small quantities and in small bottles and should not be sold to Indians, or at least sparingly to those who it is known will use them only for legitimate purposes.

* * * * *

IRRIGATION.

The act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), carried an appropriation of \$185,000 for construction of ditches and reservoirs, purchase and use of irrigation tools and appliances, and purchase of water rights on Indian reservations, of which \$35,000 was immediately available, leaving \$150,000 available for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L.,

1048), appropriated \$185,000 for like purposes for the fiscal year 1906, of which \$25,000 was made immediately available. The principal expenditures from the sums mentioned are as follows:

Crow reservation, Mont.,	\$15,000.00
Wind River reservation, Wyo., . .	16,000.00
Yakima reservation, Wash., . . .	27,300.00
Mescalero reservation, N. Mex., . .	1,500.00
San Carlos reservation, Ariz., . . .	1,920.00
Fort Peck reservation, Mont., . . .	6,018.56
Mission reservations, Cal.,	15,554.73
Klamath reservation, Oreg.,	5,000.00
Zuni reservation, Ariz.,	37,722.00
Duck Valley, Nev.,	3,619.97
Pima reservation, Ariz.,	4,650.00
Colorado River reservation, Ariz., .	2,460.00
Navajo reservation, Ariz. and N. Mex.,	5,398.00
At sundry points, and miscellaneous expenditures,	13,356.74
Total,	155,500.00

The amount available at the beginning of the fiscal year 1906 was \$179,500, from which the following expenditures have so far been authorized:

Uintah reservation,	\$20,000
Klamath reservation,	1,500
Pyramid Lake reservation,	1,656
Walker River reservation,	1,790
Yakima reservation,	1,925
Pima reservation,	1,200
Zuni reservation,	50,000
	<hr/> \$78,071

Estimates of amounts which will be necessary to expend during remainder of year:

Salaries, etc.,	18,000
Yakima reservation,	15,000
Navajo reservation,	10,000
Pueblo,	5,000
San Juan reservation,	2,000
Shoshone reservation,	20,000
Klamath reservation,	1,500
Uintah reservation,	20,000
Miscellaneous,	9,929
	<hr/> 101,429
	179,500

GILA RIVER (PIMA) RESERVATION, ARIZ.

The last annual report contains a detailed narrative of the efforts of the Indian Office to solve the perplexing problem presented on this reservation. It was stated that if legislation were enacted in accordance with the suggestions of the Geological Survey and the chief engineer of the Indian irrigation service the difficulties encountered could be overcome and sufficient water provided for the deserving Indians on the Gila River

reservation. The plan which they suggested was the construction by the Geological Survey of necessary works, including a power-transmission plant for pumping, to be paid for by the sale of the surplus unallotted lands. The draft of the necessary legislation was prepared by the Geological Survey, but it was not altogether in accordance with the plan previously outlined. However, Congress was asked to appropriate \$560,000 to enable the Department to construct the system which seemed, both to the Geological Survey and the Indian Office, to be best, this amount to be returned to the United States from the sale of the surplus lands.

Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the purpose of beginning the contemplated work.

At the present time a test and examination of the water supply is being carried forward under the direction of the Indian Office, while the Geological Survey is getting the data and preparing plans for the dam and power generating and transmission plant, all of which are prerequisites. Meanwhile, the precipitation has been so great during the last year that no suffering for water has occurred.

ZUNI PUEBLO, ARIZONA.

The work on the dam is progressing satisfactorily in spite of the obstacles met. Indian labor available is unsatisfactory, and the progress is not what could be accomplished if better labor were at hand. This undertaking is in many respects the greatest yet attempted by the Indian service, but the conditions are so favorable that success is bound to come, and the work is in such shape that it may be completed during the year. Then all that will be necessary to give the Zuni all the water they will need for irrigating purposes will be the construction of the necessary canal and laterals to conduct the water on the land. This will require time, but presents no unusual difficulties. When this project is finished

the future welfare of the Zuni ought to be assured.

NAVAHO RESERVATION, ARIZ. AND N. MEX.

The plan of constructing small irrigation ditches within the Navaho reservation, especially from the San Juan River, as set forth in the previous reports, is still being carried out. During the year Samuel E. Shoemaker, supervisor of constructed ditches on that reservation, was engaged in repairing and improving ditches already constructed in the northern portion. He resigned June 30, and George Butler, superintendent of irrigation, receipted to him for all irrigation property. He was instructed to continue and complete the work there and to proceed next to the Fort Defiance division of the reservation to repair and improve certain ditches in that southern section and to construct new ditches, which will bring under irrigation good lands already occupied by the Indians. Ten thousand dollars of the existing irrigation appropriation has been assigned to him for use during the present fiscal year on the Navaho reservation.

William T. Shelton, superintendent of the San Juan school, has been granted authority to expend about \$3,000 to repair and improve certain ditches in the northern part of the reservation and along the San Juan river, to survey and plat other ditches constructed long ago and used by the Indians, and to file the necessary papers to secure water rights for them.

BLACKFEET RESERVATION, MONT.

Authority has been given by the Department to continue the construction of what is known as the Cut Bank ditch, on the Blackfeet reservation. The present plan is to push this work so as to carry water into about 2,500 acres of land. Although the altitude is such that climatic conditions are rather unfavorable, yet it is believed that this ditch will prove a great benefit to the Indians. It

is hoped that very much more land can be brought under the system by simply extending the ditch so that perhaps 13,000 acres in all can be covered by this system. About \$15,000 will be required to do the work now in mind. It will be paid from money belonging to the tribe.

Theory of Education.

The following, taken from *Public Opinion*, is the theory of education advanced by William H. Maxwell, superintendent of New York public schools, and he is doing much practical work along the line he advocates:

"I would educate our children not only to read and write and figure at sums, but to live. I would teach them not only to use their hands in the activities of their own spheres of life, but to appreciate beautiful things. I would train them not only to be good workmen, but to rise in the world if they so desire. I would educate them for efficiency."

Since Dr. Maxwell became superintendent of the New York public schools in 1898, work in manual and artistic training has been much emphasized. Special expert teachers are employed for this work. These teachers visit each class room once or twice a week. The children are taught to "do things," and yet the periods of sewing, cooking, etc., do not usually take more than three hours a week in each class room.

While doubting ones question whether the people of New York will ever give their unqualified support to the system of innovations instituted by Dr. Maxwell, still he has set many people to thinking seriously on the question of what shall be taught to the American citizen of the near future.

Since the untimely death of William Baine at the town of Sisseton, the city council has passed an ordinance forbidding any licensed saloon to sell, furnish or give away anything that intoxicates to any person commonly known as Indians, or to any minors, intoxicated persons, or persons in the habit of being intoxicated. This is very good so far as it goes, but it would have been much better had the council refused to grant licenses for the sale of liquor to any one. — *Flandreau Review*.

From Other Schools

GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO.

—*Reveille*.

Miss Edythe T. Hall came in from Eugene, Oregon, on the second to take the place left vacant by Miss Bowdler's transfer to Phoenix.

We got our new baking oven and now bake good bread, pies, doughnuts, and cakes of all kinds. Supervisor Dickson said that the bread was good enough for any one to eat.

Supervisor Dickson is with us now. When such fair-minded, considerate officials visit us we see only the bright side of the Indian service. May such visits be oftener and more extended.

FLANDREAU, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Weekly Review.

Miss Cavalier, who for many years had been connected with the Indian schools of South Dakota, has decided to sever connections with the service. She has resigned her position of principal teacher here, and Mr. Smith, teacher at White Earth, has been appointed her successor.

Unborn Acts.

It is sometimes urged that it does not matter what we think about, provided only we do not act wrongly; that it is the act that counts. But thoughts are only unborn acts. "What the world thinks to-day," says a recent writer, "determines what it will do to-morrow." And it is not only true that we do only what we have thought. It is true also that what we think we will do. We can not think unworthy thoughts and continue worthy. The man who ponders the delights of wealth as a chief good, will seek wealth unworthily. The unclean mind will inevitably find betrayal in some time and some way in the unclean deed or word. The only sure way to avoid outward evil is to tolerate no evil in the breeding ground of acts inside the soul.—*Exchange*.

General John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education from 1871 to 1886, died at his home in Washington a few days ago at an advanced age. His daughter, Mrs. Newton, is well known at this school and has the earnest sympathy of her many friends in the West.

Nuggets of Wisdom.

Doing nothing is doing ill.

Evil often triumphs, but never conquers.—*Roux*.

One ounce of patience is worth a pound of brains.—*Dutch Proverb*.

A great man often steps forth from a humble cottage.—*Proverb*.

An educated people can be easily governed.—*Frederick the Great*.

It shows sense and courage to be able to face unavoidable evil.—*Goethe*.

Disobedience is the beginning of evil and the broad way to ruin.—*D. Davies*.

Eminent stations make great men greater and little men less.—*La Bruyere*.

Every good writer has much idiom; it is the life and spirit of language.—*Landor*.

Nothing is high because it is in a high place; and nothing is low because it is in a low one.—*Dickens*.

I believe virtue shows quite as well in rags and patches as she does in purple and fine linen.—*Dickens*.

Each man has his own vocation; his talent is his call. There is one direction in which all space is open to him.—*Emerson*.

For every pound you save in education, you will spend five in prosecutions, in prisons, in penal settlements.—*Lord Macaulay*.

Death of Colonel Clapp.

The death of Colonel William H. Clapp, which occurred at his home in Hartford, Connecticut, December 21, is deeply regretted by his many friends at Pine Ridge and throughout the Indian service. Colonel Clapp was a faithful worker as Indian agent at Fort Berthold, North Dakota, for four years, and later at this agency for nearly five years. He was an advocate of Indian education. It was through his untiring efforts the Government built the Oglala Boarding school and six new day schools on this reservation. He was the founder of the Pine Ridge Institute, which held its first meeting in the Presbyterian mission church at the agency, June, 1896.—*Oglala Light*.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
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Phoenix and Elsewhere

Work has begun on the new industrial building at the Riverside school.

A very interesting program was rendered in the chapel in the evening on Washington's birthday.

A good number of employees and pupils attended the recital at the Dorris Theater on Tuesday evening.

Inspector and Mrs. Beede and Inspector and Mrs. Chubbuck are visiting the Riverside Indian school at present.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN, Phoenix, Arizona, has some good accounts of Indian education.—*Old Gold and Purple, New Orleans, La.*

The pupils enjoyed Mrs. Krieb's reading at the meeting of the Young People's Christian Endeavor in the chapel on Sunday evening.

Inspector of Irrigation W. H. Code and Superintendent Goodman went to McDowell on Thursday to investigate the condition of the irrigating ditches on that reservation.

Mr. A. B. Iliff, superintendent of industries at this school, has resigned. Mr. Iliff expects to go to Oklahoma City, where his son is living. His many friends at the school will regret to see him go.

Miss Noland seems to have no trouble in keeping her incubator in the school house at the proper temperature, which is more than some of our more experienced hands can say in regard to their incubators.

Judge William Henry Seaman, of the United States circuit court, of Chicago, and his daughter, in company with Mr. Giles and Mr. Wilkinson, of Phoenix,

paid the school a visit on Wednesday morning.

Dr. Shawk's social committee for the entertainment of the pupils expects to give an entertainment in the chapel next week. We understand that the old-fashioned district school is to be represented on the stage.

General R. H. Pratt, for a quarter of a century superintendent of the Carlisle Indian school, was one of the principal speakers at a banquet on Lincoln's birthday given by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in Denver, Colorado.

Miss Fowler and some of the other ladies of the school attended the Colonial reception given by the Maricopa Chapter, D. A. R., for the benefit of the Continental fund at the residence of Bishop Kendrick in Phoenix on Thursday afternoon. Miss Fowler is a member of this organization.

Neither President Roosevelt nor Vice-President Fairbanks uses tobacco, a coincidence which somewhat discredits the assertion that smoking is becoming almost universal. It also suggests that the social smoke is not absolutely essential to "getting along" in the world.—*Youth's Companion.*

John P. Williamson, general superintendent of our Presbyterian Indian missions, left his home in Greenwood, in company with his wife, the last part of November for a winter trip to California. Spending a couple of weeks among his churches in Montana, and organizing a church at Wolf Point, he went on to Portland, Oregon, where his brother, Henry Williamson, now lives. Then spent a few days visiting the various members of the Huggins family, well known to early friends of our Dakota missions. Thence down to Pomona, southern California, to the home of his son, Rev. Jesse Williamson. He will be at home again when the grass shows green on the Missouri river bluffs.—*Word Carrier.*

Washington's Birthday Program.

A delightful Washington's birthday entertainment was given in the chapel Thursday evening by the little people. This was one of several very entertaining programs rendered by the primary grades at this school during the past year, and although the seating capacity of the chapel is not sufficient for all our people the older pupils and employees are always glad to stand in order to hear them.

The program opened with a lively selection by the band, which they rendered in their usual spirited manner. Then came the patriotic song, "The new star-spangled banner," by the pupils of the third grade primary. "The American flag," a rather long and difficult recitation, was handled by Glympba Tahbahi in a very creditable manner. "Washington's Christmas party," the story in rhyme of the crossing of the Delaware and the capture of the Hessians, was interestingly told by Pabla Valenzuela. The next recitation, "Uncle Sam," was given by Effie Dorchester, of whom we have reason to be proud, as she has been in school only two years and showed the rapid progress she is making. A cute little dialogue, "The disagreement," by Willie Estrado and Nellie Vacelo, first grade pupils, was the next number, followed by a recitation by Ramon Garcia.

After another selection by the band, into which were woven the appropriate strains of "Where Potomac's streams are flowing," a recitation and drill was given by ten of the second grade primary pupils, each wearing a Colonial cap and shield with the national colors and carrying a flag. As each one recited he reversed his shield, revealing a letter, and when they had finished the name of Washington was complete, after which they paid a tribute to the flag in unison. The drill was quite picturesque.

The next number on the program was decidedly novel and took the house by storm. It was a prize medal contest by the members of the infant class. The contestants were Ursula Oshong, Alma

Anton, Alejandro Valencio, and Jake Mustachie, and the judges were Danis Sabin, Dottie Weber, and George Webb. Four little chairs were placed on the platform, and four eager little children took their places and began. Most of the selections were quite long for little folks, but they were well rendered and without hesitation, and were each greeted with such enthusiastic applause that the next one could hardly proceed. The first prize was given to Alma Anton and the second to Jake Mustachie.

The next selection, "Long live America," was beautifully sung by the first grade primary. This was followed by a recitation, "The flag," by Florence Jacobs. Then a cute recitation, by three first grade boys, Frankie Campbell, Eddie Kingsley, and David Rabbit, in which they represented cherry trees, and congratulated themselves that they did not live long ago with the boy with the hatchet. A beautiful "Lullaby song" was then sung by the pupils of the adult second grade, who showed that they understood and appreciated what they were singing. A "Salute to the flag," followed by the song "America," was a very attractive number, and then a company of the third grade primary boys marched on the stage and gave a rifle drill which would have done credit to much larger cadets. A selection by the band finished a most enjoyable evening.

Washington's Birthday Sports.

Washington's birthday was observed as usual at the Indian school. During the forenoon a parade of the girls' and boys' battallions took place on the parade grounds, the band participating. This was followed by a drill in extended order by company A, blank ammunition being used in the skirmish. Colonel McClintock and other visitors from Phoenix witnessed the drill.

Early in the afternoon a baseball game was called, the first team against the second. Nine innings were played, the score being 13 to 8 in favor of the first team. There were a crowd of spectators, many from Phoenix. At the close of the game the team was challenged by a team of white boys from town, and an exciting game was played, with the result that the Indians won, the score being 31 to 3.

Boys And Steam-Boilers.

Not long ago a boy employed in a chair factory in Boston discovered fire in the packing-room. He immediately raised an alarm, and then set about the rescue of the panic-stricken girls in the building, several of whom he helped to safety; but the flames spread so rapidly that one man lost his life, and a number of other persons were saved only by heroic work on the part of the firemen.

Investigation, which was begun immediately, soon traced the origin of the fire to the very boy who had discovered it. He had thrown a lighted match into a pile of newly varnished chairs. When pressed for his reason, he declared that it was the desire to be known as a hero. He had meant no harm, but had expected to be able to put out the fire before it spread, and so gain credit with his employers and the public.

Such cases are so common that they lead to serious questions as to the causes. The tendency of cheap newspapers to make heroism out of the most ordinary incidents; the false views of life presented in dime novels and some more pretentious books, and especially by the melodramas of the cheap theaters—all these are contributing causes, and, as might be expected, they are more potent in the city than in the country.

The fact of the matter is, and nearly every parent is forced sooner or later to recognize it, a boy's mind is like a steam-boiler. It may appear fair on the outside, and yet, if it is constantly supplied with the foul waters of moral or intellectual turpitude, corrosion goes on unchecked and unseen. When the shell becomes thin enough the explosion must come, and the wreck, as in the case in point, may involve other lives than that of the boy himself and his immediate family.

There is no way to safeguard boilers except by frequent and careful inspection. So, too, there is nothing which will do for a boy what constant and rigid oversight by his parents will accomplish. Such oversight may be regarded as old-fashioned, but it will never be obsolete.—*Youth's Companion*.

Caught in His Own Trap.

A correspondent of *Law Notes* writes of the administration of justice in a certain insular possession of the United States when the island was under Spanish rule.

Judge Z— had had a quarrel with an editor. The judge arranged with a hoodlum to insult the editor in order to provoke him to a breach

of peace. A policeman to arrest the editor was a part of the "plant."

The plot was carried out, but the editor kept his temper. The officer arrested him, none the less. He was haled before Judge Z—, who found there was no case.

The judge took from a drawer of his desk a revolver, silver-plated and beautifully inlaid with gold and mother-of-pearl, showed it to the prisoner, and informed him that the policeman had delivered the weapon to him as one taken from the person of the defendant, and asked him what he had to say to the charge of carrying arms.

The editor examined the weapon, put it in his pocket, admitted that he had had it in his possession, produced a permit from the Spanish authorities to carry arms, and with true Castilian politeness bowed himself off with the judge's beautiful pistol.—*C. E. World*.

The Dangers of Justice.

No man lives who can afford to be just, for no man could live if he received justice. It is well to think of that when we are about to render what we are pleased to call "strict justice" to a fellow-being. We get more blessings than we deserve, better treatment from God and men than we are entitled to, every day of our lives. "Simple justice," therefore, demands that we should deliberately and determinedly do better by every fellow-man than we think that one is entitled to. A man who believed that he had been unjustly treated was planning a course of action based not on justice, but on love. He asked a friend what he thought of this method. "It's the handsomest thing you could do," said his friend. "Is anything else worth doing?" was the answer.—*S. S. Times*.

Country Life.

"The farm family remains as our most important organization, and country life remains the ultimate foundation of our national vigor, even though more than half of our people live in town. The small-sized farm, utilizing the labor of the family, seems best to meet the economic conditions of agricultural production. No other vocation provides in one the business, the home, the place for giving children practical education in industry and in a life work, a place to live cheaply and well, and independently to develop one's power of accomplishing results."—Willet M. Hayes, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in *The Country Calendar*.

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230 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California.



THE LOWER PART OF THE POWER CANAL, AT ROOSEVELT.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, March 3, 1906.

Number 8.



THE TOWN OF ROOSEVELT, SHOWING THE UPPER AND LOWER PORTIONS AND THE CEMENT PLANT AT THE RIGHT.

The Tonto Dam and Roosevelt.

Since the adoption by Congress in June, 1902, of the national irrigation law for the reclamation of the arid west the United States Government has begun work on several great enterprises. The project of the greatest magnitude, however, and probably the very greatest irrigation project in all the world, is that of the construction of the great dam at the new town of Roosevelt, Arizona, which, when completed, will be 270 feet high from foundation to crest, 165 feet wide at the base, and 16 feet wide at the top, and will span the gorge in the Salt river canyon just below the junction of Salt river and Tonto creek. The dam will tower 230 feet above the present river bed and will be about 200 feet long

at the bottom and about 800 feet long at the top. It will impound 1,200,000 acre feet of water, or enough water to cover 1,200,000 acres to the depth of one foot. It will form a lake extending about 10 miles up Tonto creek and about 15 miles up Salt river, with a width varying from one to two miles. The purpose of the dam is merely to conserve and regulate the flow of water, saving the superabundant supply of the winter for use in the summer and saving the surplus of one wet year to make up for the shortage of the possibly two or more dry years that may follow.

Perhaps no stronger argument may be used to dispel any doubts that may arise as to the filling of this great reservoir by the flood waters of Tonto creek and Salt

river than to recite the fact that during a freshet in 1891 these streams discharged enough water in two days to fill the entire reservoir. Within the past year there have been several freshets in these streams, and enough flood waters have passed down into the ocean to fill the reservoir several times.

It may also be a source of satisfaction to the land owners in the valley who are to be directly benefited by the project to know that when the basin is filled the quantity of water stored there, supplemented by the normal flow of the river, will be sufficient to irrigate their 200,000 acres of land for three years without another drop of rain.

The wonderful natural resources and advantages in connection with this mammoth undertaking no doubt had much to do with the prompt action taken by the Government in starting the work. The site for the dam could not have been more propitious. In the narrow gorge of the canyon where the dam will lodge the finest specimens of granite, which will be used in its construction, lie on every hand in exhaustless quantities; in fact, the whole mountains are of solid rock. Material for the best quality of cement is found right at hand, and a large cement plant with the latest approved machinery has been erected and is turning out daily large quantities of cement, most of which will be used in the construction of the dam, which, when completed, will contain 300,000 cubic yards of solid masonry. No expensive canals need be built to convey the water from the reservoir to the land in the valley about sixty miles below, for the water will be carried down in nature's own canal, a river gorge heading directly to the headgates of the higher distributing canals. And the best feature of all is the large area of land that can, with an abundant water supply, be made a veritable garden spot, for the soil in fertility rivals that of the

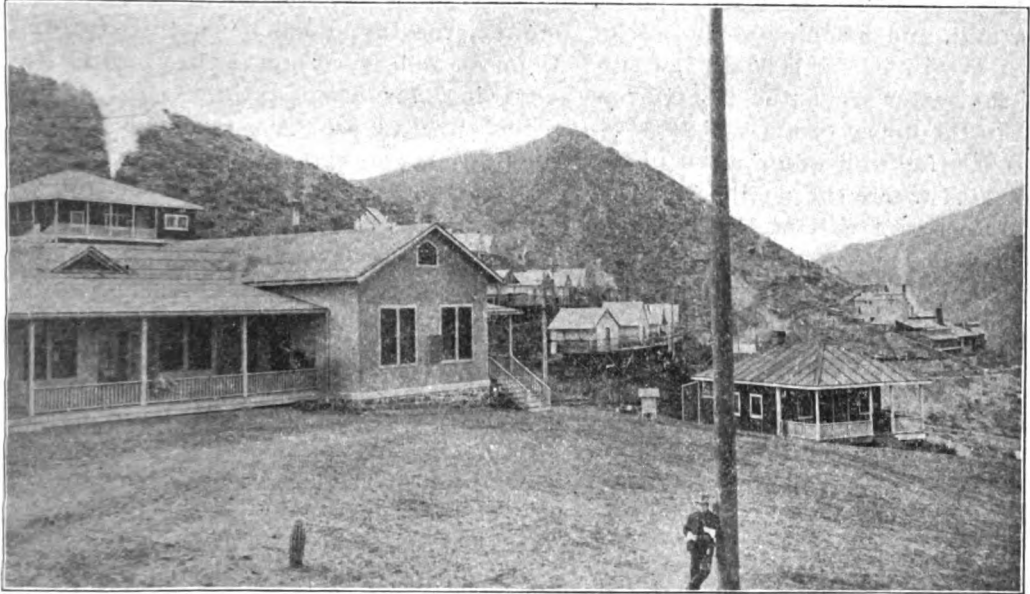
renowned valley of the Nile. Oranges, palms, olives, and other semi-tropical fruits and trees will make the desert "blossom like the rose."

But notwithstanding nature's lavish display of material wealth in aiding in the great project, it is a stupendous piece of work and one that requires the greatest engineering skill and ingenuity and seems so marvelous that it may be compared with some of the great wonders of the world. Probably as huge pieces of rock will be placed in the masonry as we find in the pyramids of Egypt, and could the people of a former generation rise to behold the work it might seem as much a mystery to them as those great wonders of many ages.

In the preliminary construction work one of the first important features was the building of a wagon road from Mesa to Roosevelt, a distance of about sixty miles, over which most of the machinery and supplies needed at the site are hauled. In many places the road is hewn through solid rock and passes through some of the finest mountain scenery in Arizona. For a distance of seven miles the cost of building the road was \$25,000 per mile.

Another step in preliminary construction work was the digging of a canal 19 miles long, which takes the water from the Salt river and carries it down one side of the reservoir at a sufficient height to conduct it over the top of the dam. By a drop of 270 feet at the dam site enough electrical power will be generated to carry on the actual construction work on the dam. A heavy steel cable has been brought to the site and will be stretched across the river, by means of which the heavy pieces of granite and machinery will be placed in position in the construction of the dam. In many places on the sides of the hills the canal has been lined with concrete.

Another use of the canal is to carry the natural flow of the river in order that it may be definitely determined just what



THE OFFICE BUILDING AND EMPLOYEES' QUARTERS AT ROOSEVELT.

share of water should go to those who have prior water rights in the valley. It is expected to continue the use of the power house after the dam is completed, and the power thus generated will be transmitted to the valley and used to pump water from wells for irrigating large tracts of land which could not well be covered by water from the reservoir.

Most of the preliminary work was done by the United States government, but the construction of the power canal and that of the dam was let to contract, the firm of John A. Rourke & Co., of Galveston, Texas, having received the contract for the construction of the dam for \$1,147,600. This amount does not represent half the cost of the entire project. It is estimated that at least \$3,000,000 will be required to complete the work and for its maintenance for ten years after completion.

While the government is advancing the money in this enterprise it will be remembered that an organization of farmers in the Salt river valley, representing about 200,000 acres, have pledged themselves to repay to the government the

cost of the works, such payments to be made in equal installments within ten years after the commencement of delivery of stored water from the reservoir. This would represent an annual payment of about \$1.50 an acre for the ten-year period. The name of the organization is the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, and in other parts of the west where irrigation is extensively carried on the example set by this association is being followed.

In a work of such magnitude many people must necessarily be employed, and as a result a lively little town named Roosevelt, composed for the most part of tent houses, has sprung up just above the site of the dam in the Tonto and Salt river basin. The business or lower part of Roosevelt is surveyed into town lots and is under the direct control of Mr. Louis C. Hill, supervising engineer, who has established rules for sanitary and police regulations of the entire camp. No liquor is allowed to be sold within six miles of the reservation. Perfect law and order is maintained. Near this part of the town the government has erected

the temporary power plant, ice plant, planing mill, and machine shops, all of which sites will be far beneath the surface of the water when the reservoir is filled. In the upper camp, which is located above the high-water mark of the reservoir and where the small permanent town of Roosevelt will probably be, the government has erected the cement plant, an office building, dining hall, and kitchen, tent houses for the employees of the office, and several frame cottages for the engineering force and their families. Across the Salt river at about the same elevation the contractor has a large store, a house and office, and a camp for many of his employees.

It will probably be at least two years before the people of Salt river valley will receive any benefit from the waters impounded by the Tonto dam. F. S.

Benjamin F. Coppock.

Benjamin F. Coppock, supervisor of schools for the Creek nation, has resigned and will move to California. It developed Wednesday that his resignation was tendered on January 31 to take effect February 28.

Mr. Coppock is a native of Ohio. He came to Indian Territory from Oregon in May, 1900, and assumed his duties as supervisor of the Cherokee schools, with headquarters at Tahlequah. Since that time he has given his attention to school work alone and endeared himself to the people of the Cherokee nation.

It is said of him that he has not bought or sold a single foot of ground since he has been in Indian Territory, so closely has he applied himself to school work.

He has given the six years of his life to school work in Indian Territory because he loves the work, as he has at times received flattering offers to go elsewhere. He is held in the highest esteem by the citizens and officials of the Cherokee nation. Some time ago, when Mr. Benedict, the present superintendent

of the Indian Territory schools, had resigned, the Indian officials came to Mr. Coppock and asked him if they could do anything for him, stating that they would like to see him get the place. They further presented him with a signed statement which expressed their sentiments. This touched Mr. Coppock very deeply.

Mr. Coppock had supervision over 8,000 white children and 8,000 Indian children in over two hundred schools, and is one of the most widely known men in the nation. He has often been called the "white Indian of the Cherokees," from the fact that the Cherokees have three times as many native Indian teachers as are employed in the entire government Indian service.

Some time ago Mr. Coppock made the statement that it was a great deal of satisfaction to him in closing up the school affairs of the largest, most civilized, and most prosperous tribe of Indians in America.

Mr. Coppock will leave the Territory, for a while at least, and reside in southern California. He has not yet determined whether he will go into business or continue school work, although he has received some flattering offers in the latter capacity.—*Muscogee Phoenix*.

When Not to Write.

Words spoken in excitement are dangerous; words written at such a time are far more so. No letter ever written under pressure of antagonized feeling is just what it ought to be. No man can afford to run the heavy risk that is involved in writing a letter at such a time. Things are distorted, nothing is seen in its true perspective, when feeling runs high because of another's mistake, or opposition, or seeming unfairness or wrong. The danger that accompanies righteous indignation is nothing to be ashamed of; but to fail to recognize this danger is downright folly. The sharp word or evident hotness of feeling that is put down "in black and white" in a letter rankles and remains and estranges to an extent that is so well known as to need no demonstration. Think twice before you speak, and wait over night before you write.—*Sunday School Times*.

From Other Schools

FORT HALL, IDAHO.

Correspondence.

A very pleasant party was given on Washington's birthday. About thirty-five of the largest boys and girls were present, with a large number of guests, and made up a merry-making gathering. Mr. Donner as "Uncle Sam" and Miss Elliot as "Goddess of Liberty" led the grand march. Aulton Weeks as "George Washington" and Bessie Edmo as "Martha Washington" acquitted themselves creditably, as this was the first time they had ever taken part in a dress occasion. Dancing was the order of the evening until 10 30, when the children were served with cake and ice cream. After the children had been served they were sent to the dormitory. The employees and guests then retired to the dining room, where refreshments were served. A speech was made by Superintendent Caldwell welcoming Mr. Locke and Miss Palmer back to Fort Hall and was answered by Mr. Locke and Miss Palmer. The guests then returned to their homes, happier for the social intercourse. The following evening the little ones were given a party, and they enjoyed the games, cake, and ice cream greatly.



GENOA, NEBRASKA.

Indian News.

The dairy has about thirty calves that will be kept over.

The dairy furnishes about sixty gallons of milk per day.

Miss Mary E. Blakely, assistant matron in Fort Mohave school, Arizona, arrived the third and assumed her duties as assistant matron. Miss Blakely's home is in Newton, Missouri.



FLANDREAU, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Weekly Review.

Superintendent Charles F. Peirce went to Washington Wednesday to confer with the Department on matters relative to the school. He expects to be gone about two weeks.

Mr. Jones departed Wednesday on his annual leave. He went directly to Chicago, where he expects to finish his shorthand course under Walton James, Ford & Co.

Miss Bell has received word that she passed the examination recently taken at Sioux Falls

for transfer to the pension department as clerk, and is patiently (?) awaiting the official envelope.



CHEMAWA, OREGON.

American.

The new cottage is completed and Mr. Campbell and family will move in in a few days.

It is said that Chemawa has more basketball teams this year than it ever had in the history of the school.

We are all very glad to see Miss Amy Bagnell from Portland visiting her friends at Chemawa.

We are very glad to see Mrs. Newcomb about the grounds once more. We certainly missed her very much during her absence of about six weeks.

Mrs. Campbell is busy practicing with some boys and girls every evening after school. There is to be an entertainment in honor of Colonel Randlett.

William McKinley.

Ex-State Senator Sullivan, in a recent eulogy delivered before the Ohio General Assembly in joint session held in commemoration of the death of William McKinley, said: "He believed in God, himself, and his fellows all the while—three things necessary to the success of any man or woman. With all men his voice had the charming ring of the sweet music of charity and his tongue spoke evil of no one. His wit in conversation was as pure as a mother's prayer, and it always pleased, never poisoned. In every walk of life he courted the good opinion of every man and woman, and his friends kept growing in number until they made him the first citizen of the Republic"—*Boys' Industrial School Journal*.

The unexpected generally happens when it is least expected.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Dyer: "Has he an interest in the business?"

Ryer: "No, only a mild curiosity."—*Smart Set*.

"Some folks sez de devil is not ez black ez he's painted."

"I know dat; but may de good Lawd save me fum gettin' up a race problem wid him!"—*Atlanta Constitution*.

A Brooklyn public-school teacher says that she once required a pupil to compose a sentence with the word "dogma" as the subject. The pupil, a lad of ten, after some deliberation, submitted his effort. It read as follows: "The dog ma has five pups."—*Harper's Weekly*.

NATIVE AMERICAN

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ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

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25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Mr. Odell is still working on the new cottage.

Miss Reel visited the Maricopa and Gila Crossing day schools Wednesday and Thursday and the Lehi day school on Friday.

On the last day of February, 1906, new leaves were observed on the umbrella trees, pomegranate hedge, mulberry and ash trees, and, in fact, practically all the trees and shrubs of this vicinity were putting forth new foliage.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jiff left Phoenix Wednesday evening for Oklahoma City, where he will go into business with his son. The resignation of such faithful, cultured Christian people is a distinct loss to the service.

Miss E. Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, arrived from Sacaton last Saturday and was heartily welcomed by her many friends here. She expressed her pleasure at visiting this beautiful place again and noted many important changes and improvements.

The number of pupils enrolled in the common schools of the United States in 1904 was 16,009,361, or over twenty per cent. of the entire population of the country as estimated by the last census report. These figures, however, relate to public schools. The total enrollment, including evening schools, business colleges, kindergartens, Indian schools, orphan asylums and public and private institutions for elementary, secondary, and higher education, was 18,187,918 for the year. No other nation can boast of such an enormous total.

The Indian Appropriation Bill.

The press dispatches report that the Indian appropriation bill, which has been completed by the House committee on Indian affairs, carries a total of \$7,785,528, which is \$358,784 less than the current appropriation and \$427,000 less than the estimates submitted. The bill has been entirely remodeled in form over previous appropriation acts. The change consists in a uniform classification of items, first the expenditures coming directly under the President, next the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner, and then, beginning with Arizona, each state and territory is taken up, and all appropriations for Indians within its boundaries follow. Under the old system the items were put in the bill without reference to order.

The bill embodies no change in the policy for the administration of Indian affairs, and is in no sense revolutionary. Indian schools and other institutions are appropriated for practically as they have been formerly. The appropriations for irrigation on reservations are somewhat more liberal in some cases than formerly, and the committee has made every effort to frame a measure which will better the conditions on reservations.

The amount authorized for Indian police is doubled. The appropriation for irrigation of Pima lands is put at \$240,000; for irrigation of Yakima lands, \$15,000. Ten thousand dollars is appropriated for suppressing smallpox in Indian Territory and a like amount for suppressing the liquor traffic generally in the Indian country. If the bill is passed as it comes from the committee the Phoenix school will receive \$143,400.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to investigate the feasibility of establishing at one of the non-reservation schools a reform school and at another of the schools a sanitarium for the treatment of those afflicted with tuberculosis.

General John Eaton.

The following sketch of the life of the late General Eaton is gathered from a column article in the *Washington Post* of February 10 on the long and useful career of this distinguished educator. General Eaton was the father of Mrs. Elsie Newton, of Washington, D. C., who has visited with friends at the Phoenix Indian school upon several occasions and who is pleasantly remembered by the employees and many of the pupils here.



MOUTH OF SALT RIVER CANYON NEAR THE SITE OF THE TONTO DAM.

General Eaton was born at Sutton, New Hampshire, in 1829, and died at Washington, D. C., February 9, 1906. He was a graduate of Dartmouth college, Hanover, New Hampshire, and of the Theological school at Andover, Massachusetts, and was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church in 1861. During the Civil war he was chaplain of the Twenty-seventh Ohio regiment, and when the advance of the Union armies through Tennessee and President Lincoln's proclamation of freedom to the slaves caused the negroes to flock in such numbers to the Union lines as to embarrass military operations and threaten epidemics, General Grant in this emergency selected General Eaton to care for the contrabands. He had under his supervision 750,000 homeless, destitute men, women, and children. The men were formed into seven hundred regiments, while the women and children he put to raising cotton, thus relieving the government of the burden of their support. Chaplain Eaton was appointed to the colonelcy of the Sixty-third regiment, Colored Infantry, from which he was raised to the rank of brigadier general by brevet. General Grant in his memoirs, speaking of him, writes: "This organization and care of the contrabands in 1862, 1863, and 1864 was the commencement of the Freedmen's Bureau."

General Eaton was Assistant Commis-

sioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, but resigned to return to the South, where he established a newspaper, which he edited with the object of molding public opinion for the betterment of the people. As superintendent of schools in Tennessee he spent two years in organizing free schools in that state.

In 1870 he became United States Commissioner of Education, the newly organized bureau rapidly growing in power and favor with educators throughout the country. Educational commissions from Europe and other governments of the civilized world visited him at Washington soliciting his aid in mapping out educational systems and in the selection of proper agents to set these systems in operation.

For six years he was president of the Marietta college in Ohio, later of Sheldon Jackson college, Salt Lake City, an institution founded after several visits of General Eaton to Utah as an educational expert and his conviction of the importance of a Christian college under Christian control and influence in Salt Lake. General Eaton was a friend of the Indians and took a deep interest in their education. He was buried at Arlington February 12.

Now is the time to subscribe for THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

Knowing How To Work.

There has recently appeared a book portraying the lives of working girls in our great cities, not from the point of view of an outside observer, but from the intimate knowledge of one who, forced by necessity into a life-and-death struggle for her daily bread, knows all the dangers, the temptations, the endless anxieties and the small opportunities for pleasure of working girls. The most valuable thing in the book is not its picture of the lives of the toilers, but the chapter dealing with the causes of such lives and conditions.

The great underlying secret, the writer declares, as the result of her acquaintance with hundreds of working girls, is that the girl does not know how to work. She is not lazy—anything but that—but she goes to her workshop, factory or store, ignorant, incompetent, and with an instinctive antagonism toward her task, simply because she never has learned to put her heart or mind into her labor.

The value of such knowledge was strikingly illustrated in the case of one worker in a certain factory. The girl was physically crippled so that it was difficult for her even to walk

across the floor, yet in spite of her heavy handicap she was the quickest worker and made the largest wages of any girl in the shop, simply because she had studied how to husband her resources, to work rhythmically and systematically, and to make each stroke of work count its utmost.

The lesson is one needed scarcely less by women in easier places. To learn how to work, no matter what one's task, is to learn one of the great lessons of life; it is to gain power instead of wasting strength, to find joy instead of weariness of heart.

"Anna Rebecca," a wise old woman said to a pretty niece who found her wardrobe fail her at a critical moment, "Anna Rebecca, you'll learn, sooner or later, that it pays even to darn your stockings with your brains!"

The woman who has learned to "darn her stockings with her brains," whatever the stockings may typify, is the one who never need fear failure in the working-day of life.—*Youth's Companion*.

I see dishonor, disappointment and disgrace ahead of every boy or man who habitually smokes cigarettes.—*Elbert Hubbard*.

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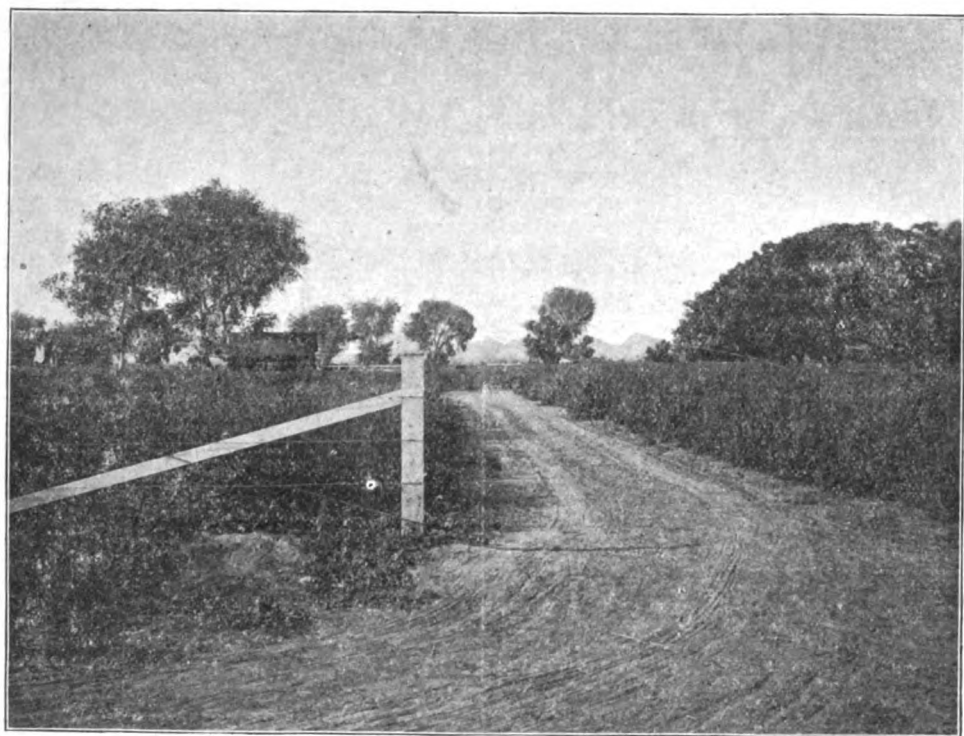
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ENTRANCE TO SCHOOL FARM.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, March 10, 1906.

Number 9.

Farming and Its Relation to the Life of Indian Pupils.

FRANK P. LEE.

Farming is the most important of all industries, and to make good this statement I will tell you what Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, says about it. He makes this startling declaration that "all the gold mined in the world since the time of Columbus, estimated at \$11,300,000, would not pay for the products of the American farms for the years 1903 and 1904."

The farmer is not the only one to feel good when there is a big crop, but all other classes of people have reason to feel grateful. Surely one but speaks the truth when he says the success of the farmer is the corner-stone of prosperity in the United States. The farmer might be prosperous while other people were not; but under present conditions in this country it would be impossible for other people to be prosperous if the farmer was not.

If the farmer has no crop to sell he can not buy goods from the merchant; he can not pay the banker the interest on his borrowed money, and all classes are crying "Hard times." If, on the other hand, the farmer has plenty of money every one else has some. You will hear the merchant speaking of his good trade, the banker of the money on deposit, the blacksmith and carpenter talking plenty of work, and every one is happy.

My object in speaking of these things

is to arouse in you, boys and girls, an interest in what seems to me a much-neglected part of your education. The boys should take hold of the farm work with a hearty good will. The girls should learn to milk the cows, to care for the milk, and to make butter. They should be taught how to raise a garden and to care for poultry. Right here I wish to say that our most successful white farmers are backed by wives who look after these things, and I believe no girl's education is complete if she is not a good housekeeper and is not able to look after the details of the farm dairy and poultry yard. In talking with one of the lady employees a few days ago she said she did not think the girls should be taught to do these things; that the farmers' wives with whom she was acquainted were slaves. I think she is mistaken. Of course a farmer's wife must look after her household duties the same as any other married woman; but what woman is there who does not enjoy the pure air, the flowers, the fresh grains and grasses, to be found only on the farm?

I have spent many pleasant days in the flower garden and many profitable ones, too. Who does not admire a flower garden? And there is nothing that adds more to the value of the farm for the time and money spent.

Then there is the breeding of fine cattle, horses, and sheep, a pleasant and profitable employment. Many boys leave the farm because of the hard work. I

left the city for that very reason and took up the life of a farmer, which I have always enjoyed more than any other. I like the work for the results it brings, and I believe the intelligent farmer and his family are the happiest people we have.

Boys and girls to be successful farmers should have a fair education. In fact, you cannot be too well educated if you have judgment enough to put your education into practice. You will sometimes hear people say Mr. Blank, a graduate of some agricultural college, is a failure on the farm. We as often find educated people who are failures in other walks of life. This is not the fault of their education, but from a lack of common sense they fail to put their education to practical use. I well remember what Samuel Johnson, professor of agriculture in Michigan Agricultural college, said on this subject. He said that an agriculturalist was a graduate of an agricultural college who was too lazy to put his education to practical use and a farmer was a man with perhaps as good an education but who also had sufficient energy to get out and go to work.

The boy or girl who is to be a farmer should seek to gain all the knowledge along these lines that will be of benefit to him or her. New methods are coming up everywhere. Our Agricultural Department and experiment stations are constantly experimenting, producing new species of plants and introducing new methods of cultivation; but the practical farmer is the one best able to judge whether they are suited to his needs and may adopt or reject them as he thinks best. The old saying that "the boy who is good for nothing else will make a good farmer" has long been exploded.

Here it may be interesting to you to know how the soil is formed. Nothing is more common than the soil which we till. Many look upon it as simply dirt and think all dirt is the same. They do

not notice the soil-changing agencies at work all about them, such as the washing down of the high places and the filling up of the low places with the earth thus removed.

Most soils are a mixture of ground rock, dead plants, and the remains of insects and animals. Sandy soils are composed almost entirely of particles of rock, while much lands are made of decayed plants. Neither of these soils makes good farm lands. Most of the soils upon which farm crops are grown are composed of ground rock with an addition of decayed vegetable matter called humus. The rock has been ground by weathering, the action of air, rain, and frost. Ever since the cooling of the earth's surface, forming a crust of rock, these agencies have been at work wearing away fragments of rocks and carrying them to the lower lands.

As you boys and girls go into the hills about your homes you notice the fine particles of rock along the hillside that have crumbled from the mountain tops above you. The gravel we have been hauling on our roads have been washed down from these hills.

Plants are helping to make these rocky soils fertile. Every year the trees drop their leaves, forming a thick covering, which slowly decays. So, too, the grass of the meadows and the weeds by the roadside add their mite to the fertilizing of the soil. Animal life adds much to the soil. All animals and insects will finally return to the soil from which they came. No soil is ever at rest; it is always receiving and always losing. The additions come from the wearing away of rocks and the decay of plants and animals. The losses come mostly from washing by water. To moving water has been given the task of world leveling. The mountains are worn away; water carries the fine particles down to the lowlands and deposits them as soil. The lowlands along the streams are filling

up with the mud washed from the hill-sides, which makes the bottom lands unusually fertile. These kinds of water-built or alluvial soils are the best for agricultural purposes.

You must remember that the soil is never at rest; that it is largely what you make it. Everything comes from it and all must return to it.

To succeed in his business the farmer of the present must be up and doing. He must be a better informed man than the farmer of the past in order that he may compete successfully with men in other pursuits and that he may secure proper returns for the capital and labor expended. Inasmuch as eighty per cent. of our Indian boys and girls spend their lives on the farm our brightest boys and girls should be given, while here in school, practical training in farm dairy and poultry work.

While attending the late Territorial Fair I heard many people remark on the success of the Indian boys in competition with the white boys in the drill. Others spoke of you as beating them in football; of the girls' basket work, bead work, embroidery, and blanket weaving; of the good things you furnished the people to eat from the lunch booth. Now, I want to tell you that if you will show the same interest in and display the same energy about farm work that you have in football, etc., I will teach you not only to make a living on the farm, but we will be able to make a display of grains and vegetables at the next fair that will beat everything shown in that line this year as badly as you have beaten them in all other competition.

The Senior class recently enjoyed a pailful of radishes raised by the little pupils of Miss Beaver in their school garden.

Perry Tsamauwa of Albuquerque, New Mexico, sends a large club for the *NATIVE AMERICAN*. Subscriptions are coming in better than ever before.

Pueblos of Santa Fe District.

Superintendent C. J. Crandall furnishes us with some interesting statistics in regard to the school attendance or non-attendance of the children in the pueblos under his charge, showing population; number of children from six to eighteen years of age; number of children in the Santa Fe Indian Industrial school; number in St. Catherine Mission school, Santa Fe; number in day schools; number in other schools; and number not in any school.

Pueblo.	Population.	No. children 6 to 18.	No. children in Santa Fe Indian Industrial school.	No. children in St. Catherine Mission.	No. children in day schools.	No. children in other schools.	No. children in no school.
San Juan.....	419	123	30	9	60	1	23
Pojoaque.....	12	3	12	3	17		13
Picuris.....	101	29	81	6	31	3	16
Santa Clara.....	269	81	28	23			13
Tesuque.....	90	39		6			16
Jemez.....	519	132	16	12	36		68
Nambe.....	102	35	5	10	16		4
San Ildefonso.....	162	45	1	12	23		9
Cochiti.....	223	60	14	4	26		16
Santa Domingo.....	906	307	51	2			256
Taos.....	484	141	20		47	1	72
Sia.....	122	34	6		20		7
Total.....	3,409	1,029	183	81	276	5	484

Pupils' Notes and Sayings.

"Trees have mouths in their roots because they don't lay over to drink."

Little boy eating lettuce for the first time: "I never know before that grass is good to eat."

"All the little girls have nice clean aprons to go to school with them."

Teacher, to pupil examining his report card: "Is your report all right, Jose?" Jose: "No, ma'am; one place it only get fair."

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

The new 600 gallon sprinkler is doing good service on the streets.

The school band led the Elks' parade Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Lee has moved into the cottage vacated by Mr. Iliff, and his family is expected soon from Santa Cruz.

A good run of water in the Appropriators' canal greatly improved conditions on the school farm and grounds.

Philip Callahan, a former pupil of this school, has been elected interpreter for the Presbyterian mission at Lehi.

Superintendents Flynn and Phillips of Chamberlain, South Dakota, and Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin, have exchanged places.

Miss Grace M. Rand, of Laurel, Maryland, is the new matron at the Klamath school, in place of Mrs. Cox, who resigned some time ago.

The Navaho children especially were glad to see Superintendent Perry, and all enjoyed his words of advice and appreciation on Sunday, as well as the remarks of Colonel Pringle.

Rev. T. Z. G. Harders, missionary of the German Lutheran church on the San Carlos reservation, was a visitor at the school Sunday and made a short but good address to the pupils.

Our baseball team goes to Tempe today to play a game with the Normal team. A return game will be played here March 24, when the Normal basket ball team will also come over to play our team at home.

Superintendent R. Perry of Fort Defiance brought back five Navaho return-

ables last week. He saw the basket ball game at Tempe Saturday and enjoyed inspection and dress parade on Sunday. He also appreciated the warm weather and green country in this valley while zero weather still prevails in the Navaho land.

Supervisor of Engineering R. M. Pringle was a welcome visitor recently. He was on his way from Fort Mohave to Rice Station, and rendered valuable assistance in connection with the installation of the new boilers, which are expected shortly.

Disciplinarian Brown of Fort Totten school, North Dakota, was seen the other day, during chapel exercises, glancing at his tennis racket and unconsciously brushing off the cobwebs, wondering if they have snow in North Dakota the year 'round.—*Oglala Light*.

About fifty Indians from Pine Ridge joined the Buffalo Bill show the first of the month and departed for France and Italy. Previous to their leaving, an interesting sight in the way of dancing was given to the people of the Agency, in front of Dawson square.—*Oglala Light*.

A regimental dress parade on Sunday afternoon gave good practice to the pupils and incidentally gave them something to do, keeping some out of mischief during a long day, and furnished much pleasure to numerous visitors. After the ceremonies all marched to the school building, where services were conducted by Rev. Orville Coats upstairs, and classes for the Catholic children downstairs by the faithful Sisters.

Dan Landers of Sacaton, Arizona, accompanied D. C. Peet to Kingman last Wednesday evening and the following day the gentlemen departed for the Russell farm on the Colorado river, near Cottonwood island. This farm was started as an experiment by the late Frank Russell, a representative of the

Smithsonian Institution, and is said to be a big success. Water for irrigation is obtained by pumping from the Colorado river.—*Kingman Miner*.

W. H. Codespent last Saturday in Phoenix. He is directing a survey and preliminary examination being made by the government with a view of installing a power plant for the furnishing of irrigation water for the Pima Indian reservation. There is at present a survey party in the field securing the data.—*Arizona Republican*.

Miss Reel has been enjoying the balmy air of Arizona, inspecting this school and attending to her large correspondence where a good stenographer is available. She will leave soon for Riverside. She spoke encouraging words to the pupils and employees at Sunday school and met the employees for a general conference on Friday.

Mr. Henry Dodge, known to all his numerous friends by name of Chi, a chief of the Navajoes, who has for a long time been a subscriber of the *St. John's Herald*, sends in his regular yearly sum for the paper and continues thus to place the editor under obligations to one of the foremost genuine Americans in the county, who owns large interests in cattle, sheep and mercantile lines and keeps abreast of times in every way.—*St. John's Herald*.

The annual Indian Institute, which is a department of the National Educational Association, will be held at San Francisco July 2 to 14, 1906. The members will attend the National Educational Association meetings July 9 to 13, with perhaps two sessions of the Indian Institute during that time. There will be a good program and special instruction in some of the most important branches. Round table discussions will be organized in sections for superintendents, teachers, matrons, etc. The music will be in charge of Supervisor Harold A. Loring, and will be of unusual interest on ac-

count of his careful study of the native music. The Pacific Coast Institute will this year unite with and be merged in the national gathering. A large attendance is expected, and it is hoped that the teachers (of all departments) of this school and of all the schools of the southwest will take an active interest.

The Adelphian Literary Society.

The Adelphian Literary Society met Monday night, and the following program was rendered:

Trombone solo.....	Enas Makil
Tailoring.....	Joe Ceyala
Painting.....	Kisto Pasis
Wagon-making.....	Johnny Scott
Farming.....	Anseftus Armstrong
Blacksmithing....	Arsenius Chalacro
Printing.....	Antonio Pallan
Recitation, "The Village Blacksmith,"	

Jose Garcia

The speaking was in the form of a contest, the best speaker to be awarded a pie.

The speakers were from the seventh grade B, and to most of them it was their first appearance on the platform. The different trades were set forth by the boys in a way that showed the careful study of their subjects and an interest in their work.

All of the speeches were very good, but the judges decided that the pie should be given to the farmer boy, Anseftus Armstrong. He proved beyond a doubt that if there were no farmers there would be no pies. In his speech of acceptance he said he was not fond of pie and hoped next time some other boy would get it.

Jose Garcia's recitation was a very fitting closing for an interesting program.

What an ornament and a safeguard is humor. Far better than wit for a poet and writer. It is genius itself, and so defends from the insanities.—*Sir Walter Scott*.

From Other Schools

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO.

Correspondence.

The boys and girls all have new uniforms. The girls are especially pleased with theirs.

The agency roads are much better than they were last year, thanks to the grading and other hard work put on them. The irrigating ditches are ready to supply the water demand.

Both pupils and parents enjoyed the entertainment on Washington's birthday. Topsey-turvy drill and the boys' soldier drill seemed to be the most popular numbers.

Mr. Will Hall has sold his interest in the post trader store and is now on a visit to his sister at Emporia, Kansas.

The carpenter finished the new barn just in time to make it possible to house our five head of new horses, traction engine and separator with cyclone stacker, two combination seed and grass drills, four rakes and four mowing machines, all of which will be greatly appreciated this year.

Mr. Custer leaves this morning to estimate cost of extending the San Juan ditch to cover several allotments that are now without water. The land that is near Carracas on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad is said to be very fine.

F. A. S.

Ignacio, Colorado, March 2.



ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque Indian.

The new laundry building is used now for a warehouse.

The carpenters are building new fences about the grounds.

Dr. Jones, of Laguna, has gone to Mare Island and is now in the marine service.

Mr. C. A. Perry, industrial teacher, has been transferred to Dulce, New Mexico.

A boiler is being installed in the new laundry for washers and other purposes. The electric appliances are also being installed for operating the laundry machinery.

Messrs. July and Perry Tsamauwa will have charge of the barn and stock in the absence of the industrial teacher. Mr. Calkins will take charge of the farm work.

On account of the recent fire at this school it was necessary to furlough a number of employees that the expenses of the school may be reduced. The following employees are furloughed: Mr. Baron DeK. Sampsell, carpenter;

Mr. Robert Bilaborough, assistant carpenter; Mrs. Esther Dagenett, teacher; Miss Mattie Williams, assistant seamstress.



CHEMAWA, OREGON.

American.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are living in their new cottage now.

The men are hauling lumber to the large boys' building so as to remodel it soon.

We are all glad to see Miss Irene Campbell back to Chemawa after visiting her aunt, Mrs. Adams, at Galveston, Texas.

The lumber has come with which they are going to repair the middle-sized boys' home. The farmers were busy hauling it Monday and Tuesday.

Last Sunday Chemawa was twenty-six years old.



HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Indian Leader.

Superintendent Peairs was in attendance at the conference held at Tuskegee, Alabama, on February 22 and 23. He went especially for the purpose of visiting Booker T. Washington's great school and to study methods and gather helpful suggestions for the work at Haskell.

Edwin Miller, a full-blood Delaware Indian, has been ordained a minister of the gospel. He is a graduate of Bacone University, a Baptist institution near Muskogee, I. T. Mr. Miller who is but twenty years of age, speaks both English and Delaware. He will travel and preach to the Delawares and Cherokees wherever he can get an audience.



PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Oglala Light.

Besides the petitions, one for and the other against allowing Sioux moneys for the support of the Holy Rosary mission, and which the Indians are now signing, the Indian agent also has received instructions from the department authorizing him to have two petitions drawn up, one for and the other against allowing the surplus land on this reservation to be rented to the highest bidder for grazing purposes. After these petitions have been properly signed a council of the Oglala Sioux will be called to discuss this grazing privilege.



SACATON, ARIZONA.

Florence Blade.

Quite a shipment of eucalyptus trees has been made to Sacaton, where they are to be planted, from the Fancher nurseries, Fresno, Cal. The trees seemed to be very thrifty and came in fine condition.

Basket Ball Game at Tempe.

In a hotly contested game and with conditions perfect both as regards the weather and the game itself, the Tempe Normal school team was defeated last Saturday afternoon by our girls, the score at the finish being Indian school 4, Tempe Normal 3.

Our basket ball team and those accompanying them certainly are much indebted to the Tempe Normal school for a fine day's outing and entertainment, furnished on Saturday. The basket ball court and tennis courts were in perfect condition. In the morning an informal tennis tournament was participated in by those who wished to play, and after a good dinner the basket ball teams appeared, each ready to win or perish in the attempt. An enthusiastic crowd, composed mostly of Normal girls and boys, surrounded the court and made a good background for the players, our team with their white-trimmed navy-blue suits and the Tempe girls with the lighter blue.

At 2.30 the ball was tossed up and play began. Fouls were quite frequent, but nearly all attempts failed for a goal. At the end of the first half the score stood 2 to 1 in favor of the Indian girls, and during the short intermission excitement ran high as to how the second half would result; but before the last half was fairly started it became evident that the teams were evenly matched and that the outcome would be in doubt until the end of the game.

Most of the playing was now in the Indian girls' goal court, and some very fine work was done by the Normal goal throwers in trying to score and equally fine work by the latter's guards in preventing a larger score by their plucky opponents. At one time the Tempe team was a point ahead, but a timely goal by the other side reversed the score, making it 4 to 3, where it stood till time was called.

Although it is regretted that more of

our pupils could not witness the game on account of its being away from home grounds, the defeat of the Normal team is perhaps more appreciated because it was played in a strange place and under conditions in many respects different from those encountered at home. A return game is expected, and we will then be in a position to return in some measure the hospitality and good feeling extended to us by the Normal school girls and their friends interested in tennis.

The teams played as follows:

Phoenix school:

Juana Cheerless (captain), forward.
Mary Clinton, forward.
Luciana Cheerless, center.
Ssrah Maddux, center.
Louise Kane, guard.
Pauline Leotz, guard.

Tempe school:

Ethel Armitage, forward.
Della Schaal, forward.
Rosa Jaime (captain), center.
Mamie Cain, center.
Ada Halderman, guard.
Anes Keating, guard.

H. E. H.

The White Plague Among the Sioux.

The great Sioux tribe, the most puissant of the American aborigines, is withering to extinction with tuberculosis at the agencies along the Missouri.

There are about thirty-five thousand of these people making fair progress in civilization; living in houses; wearing citizens' clothing; the children being educated; the families generally professing Christianity; the able bodied engaged in some form of manual labor, by which they earn the means of subsistence.

The alarming extent of this dreadful infection prevailing among them cannot be overstated. Hardly a home where it has not found victims, and hardly a home where it does not still exist in some form. The disease is usually quick in its deadly mission. A man, apparently healthful, leaves his work and goes to his trader and orders a suit of grave clothes. "I have the sickness," he says. He is measured for the suit, and by the time it is finished the buyer is often ready to wear it through the long sleep. The mother and the grown-up son or daughter are likely to share a similar fate. Under such conditions, and in such environment, it will readily be understood that an atmosphere of gloom and depression abounds, paralyzing to ambition and to further advancement.—*Review of Reviews*.

Nailing It Fast.

Once when I was a little school girl a visitor said something in a speech he made to us which I shall never forget.

"Suppose," said he, "you were building a house, and instead of putting the shingles and weather-boards on with nails you fastened them in place with tacks. It would be a foolish way to work, would it not? For the first high wind would send them flying off in all directions. None of you would do so silly a thing as that, I am sure.

"But how are you doing your school work, day by day? Are you just tacking the lessons on so they will stay long enough for the recitation, and then drop off your memory; or are you nailing them fast, so that they will stay on for life, and become a good, sound part of your education?"

"There is something good, something important, in every lesson. Find it, learn it, and nail it so hard and fast that it cannot get away."

Now, boys and girls, little and big, who have taken possession of the schoolrooms where I and my friends used to work and play,

how are you doing your work? Are you just tacking the lessons on or nailing them fast? Which do you think is the better way?—*Boys and Girls.*

Cruelty to a Congregation.

The minister of a Scottish congregation mentioned in Sir Archibald Geikie's "Reminiscences" neglected to bring the manuscript of his sermon to church one Sunday and had to make time to go home, a mile away, and fetch it.

Greatly agitated, he gave out the one hundred and nineteenth Psalm, and as soon as the congregation began to sing the first of the one hundred and seventy-six verses the minister rushed away to the mauser, from which he by and by returned to the church breathless, and found the clerk waiting, nervous and uneasy.

"How are you getting on?" gasped the minister. "Oh, sir," said the clerk, "they've got to the end of the eighty-fourth verse, an' they're cheepin' like wee mice!"

The situation was saved, but clerical remissness had nearly done for the pious congregation.—*Youth's Companion.*

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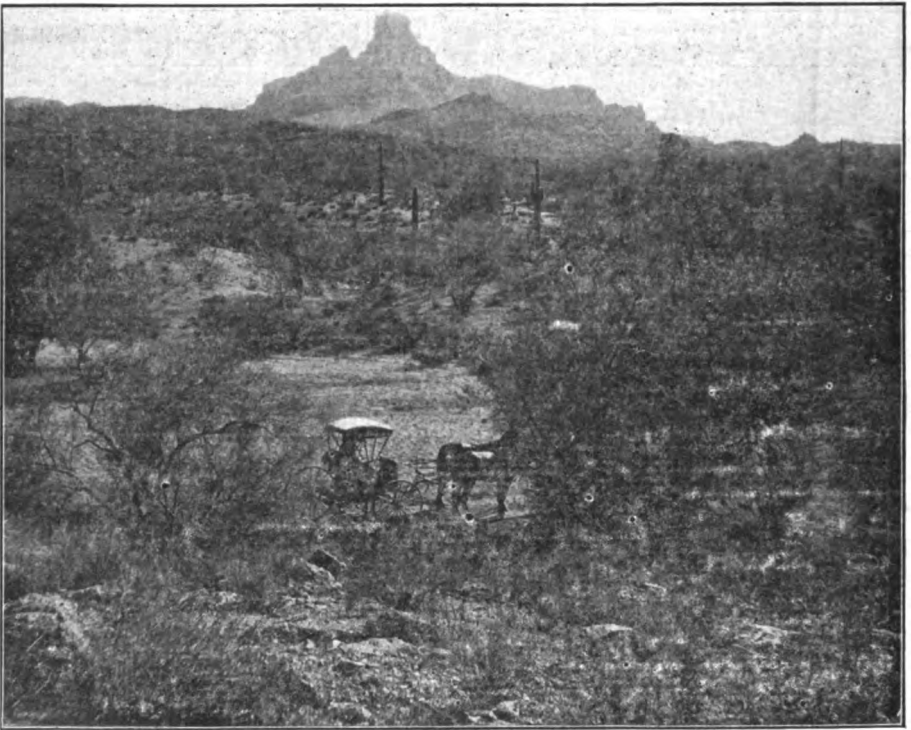
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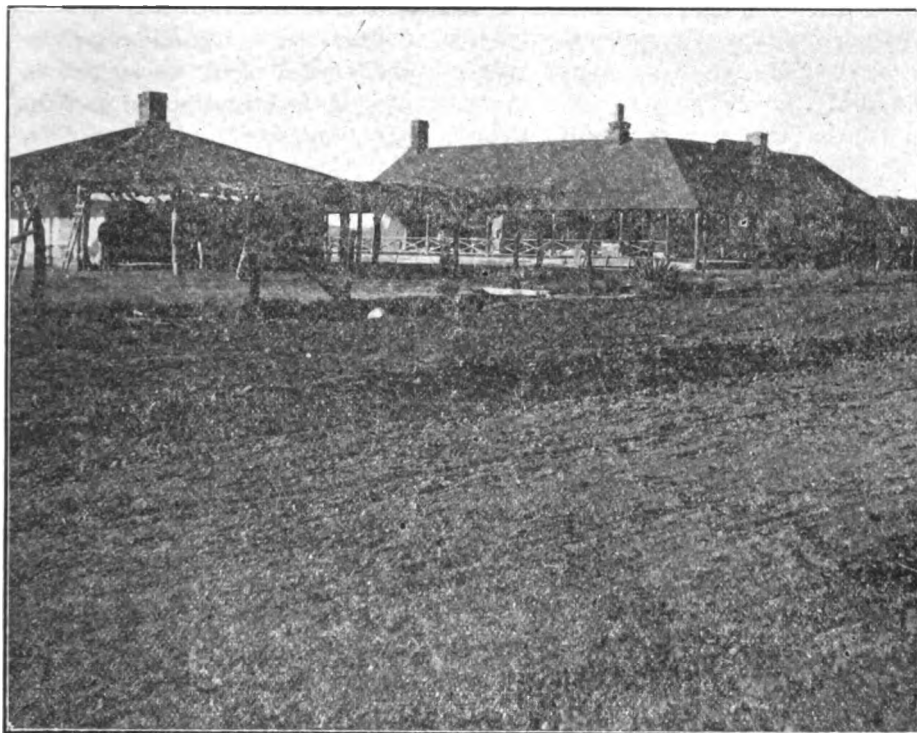
ON ROAD FROM CAMP M'DOWELL TO PHOENIX.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, March 17, 1906.

Number 10.



TRADING POST AND AGENCY HEADQUARTERS, CAMP McDOWELL, ARIZONA.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Continued.

CAMP McDOWELL RESERVATION, ARIZONA.

In the fall of 1900 it was reported to this office that some eight or ten families of Mohave-Apache Indians were living at the Camp McDowell abandoned military reservation, Arizona, who would suffer severely from cold and hunger during the winter months unless some aid was given in the way of shelter and food. An Indian inspector who was sent to Camp McDowell to investigate the case reported

that some of these Indians had formerly been living along the Verde river valley—their old home—while others had drifted over from the San Carlos reservation, 250 miles away; that they were well behaved and industrious, and that they pleaded hard to be given a small tract of land at the abandoned post on which they could support themselves. The inspector earnestly recommended that such amount of land at Camp McDowell as had not been settled upon by the whites be reserved to these Indians, who would then be able, with some little assistance, to take care of themselves.

In office report of November 21, 1901,

it was stated that this abandoned military reservation, which contained in round numbers 25,000 acres, was turned over to the Interior Department by the War Department February 14, 1891, for disposal under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 103), as amended by the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491), which amendment reserved from public entry and settlement such legal subdivisions as contained government improvements. It was recommended that the reserved tracts and improvements be withdrawn from entry and set aside for the use of these worthy and destitute Indians and that they be given homes there.

November 27, 1901, the department answered that it had directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office "to reserve for Indian purposes the lands of the Camp McDowell Indian reservation, in Arizona, which by the act of 1894 are reserved from settlement, and also the north half of the said abandoned military reservation, until action thereon can be had from Congress;" and this office was directed to prepare a report for transmission to Congress "looking to the acquiring of these lands for allotment to the Mohave-Apache now living on said lands and to those living in the Verde valley, Arizona."

December 12, 1901, the draft of a bill was transmitted to the department providing for the allotment in severalty to the Indians of the lands which included the government improvements on the abandoned military post, consisting of (1) the immediate site of the old camp, with its good artesian well; (2) the post garden; (3) the United States government farm; (4) the lands lying north of the old camp and containing the old government irrigating ditch; (5) the target-practice grounds, and any other land reserved from entry by the act of August 23, 1894. The bill was introduced in Congress, but was not passed.

When it became known that the department was trying to secure those lands, containing about 400 acres, as homes for the Indians, it caused much bitter feeling on the part of the whites, who had formerly maltreated and misrepresented the Indians and had used every means at command to drive them off the military reservation. In office letter to the department of September 2, 1902, it was earnestly recommended that the matter be brought again to the attention of Congress at its next session, which was done, but no action was taken by Congress.

In the summer of 1903 the President sent Mr. Frank Mead to Camp McDowell to investigate the serious trouble threatened between the whites and Indians there. His report of September 4, 1903, showed that the Mohave-Apache Indians, numbering between 500 and 600, were scattered in small bands from Camp McDowell to the head of the Verde river, and on adjacent creeks, railroad, and mining camps, the largest bands being at Camp McDowell, where there were about 184 persons, and at Camp Verde, where there were about 216. The Indian agent at San Carlos said that there were from 800 to 1,000 Indians off the reservation, who thought the government approved of their seeking homes in the Verde valley, as they left San Carlos for that purpose by permission of their agent.

The Verde valley was their old home, where they had lived for generations. About twenty-nine years ago, against their wish, but at the request of General Crook, whom they liked and respected, they left the Verde valley and went to live on the reservation at San Carlos. At this time the Indians claim that General Crook said that when they became civilized and were willing to live like white men the government would return them to their old home and help them to become citizens. Most of their older men had rendered very important service to the government as scouts for the army

in the hard campaign against the Chiricahua-Apache under Geronimo, and many of them were disappointed at not being permitted to go and fight in the late war with Spain.

These Indians were receiving no government help of any kind, were destitute of everything, and for four years had merely existed in the arid hills, among the cactus brush, overlooking the river and their former lands. They lived in open shelters built of twigs and branches, and subsisted mainly on wild mesquite beans and cactus fruit. They were manly, honest, upright, would walk fifty and sixty miles to find work, were obedient and law-abiding, and even in their destitute condition would not kill quail or deer against the laws of Arizona. They were very peaceful, and careful not to annoy Mexicans or whites or to give them excuse for complaints, and would even stand ill treatment without resenting it. They suffered during the winter from exposure and lack of food and clothing, and consumption was increasing among them. Many of the young men spoke English and had learned trades at Indian schools, but there was no work for them, while the younger children were growing up without schools or civilizing influences, and their enforced idleness and life in the cactus brush was demoralizing. The majority of the men wore their hair short, and all wore hats, shoes, overalls, and cotton shirts, their one idea being to live and be like white men, as promised General Crook. Their greatest evil was their lax marriage relation.

Mr. Mead attended five councils at the different camps, and at each council was met with the same request: "Give us land and a little help that we may be farmers and live and work like white men." They did not want rations, as they understood clearly that only through their own efforts would they attain real standing and manhood, and therefore they asked for land and guidance on industrial lines in

order that they might go to work and become men and citizens in earnest. The unsettled land questions at Fort McDowell were demoralizing to both the Indians and the whites there, who alike recognized their greatest need to be "decision on the part of Washington."

The whole Fort McDowell reservation contained about 2,000 acres of irrigable land, two-thirds of it under ditch, which could well support 100 Indian families on the basis of twenty acres to the family. This would take care of all the Indians in the Verde valley, and under competent industrial direction they could be made self-supporting and of no further trouble to the government. It would cost approximately \$25,000 to buy out all the settlers and an additional \$3,000 to build necessary ditches. But should only the north half of the reservation be given to Indians it would support about forty-five families, as it contained about 900 acres which could be irrigated, half of it being then under ditch. In this case \$3,500 would be required to buy out settlers' claims, besides \$1,200 for the purchase of the "main ditch." Many of the settlers on the reservation would be glad of the chance to sell out, as they were speculators who held only to sell, and moved from place to place. The whites considered the Indians among them as being the real obstacle to their securing all the land at Fort McDowell, and took every means of showing their dislike. If the land should be divided between the white people trouble would be sure to come, as the white man would place every obstacle in the path of the red man.

Therefore, if the Indians were to be settled at Fort McDowell at all, Mr. Mead recommended that the government buy out all legitimate claimants or settlers and give the entire reservation to the Indians, especially as the influence of the existing white community, which maintained a flourishing saloon and gambling house, was very bad.

Mr. Mead's report was submitted to the department on September 12, 1903, with recommendation that the President be asked to withdraw such of the lands of the abandoned military reservation as might not embrace or infringe upon the bona fide claims of settlers which had already attached to the lands under the act of August 23, 1894. On September 15, 1903, the President issued the following order:

WHITE HOUSE, September 15, 1903.

It is hereby ordered that so much of the land of the Camp McDowell abandoned military reservation as may not have been legally settled upon nor have valid claims attaching thereto under the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491), be, and the same is hereby, set aside and reserved for the use and occupancy of such Mohave-Apache Indians as are now living thereon or in the vicinity and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may hereafter deem necessary to place thereon.

The lands so withdrawn and reserved will include all tracts to which valid rights have not attached under the provisions of the said act of Congress, and in addition thereto all those tracts upon the reservation containing government improvements, which were reserved from settlement by the said act of Congress, and which consist of (1) the immediate site of the old camp, containing buildings and a good artesian well; (2) the post garden; (3) the United States government farm; (4) the lands lying north of the old camp and embracing or containing the old government irrigation ditch, and (5) the target-practice ground.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

On September 30, 1903, the Rev. W. H. Gill, a missionary who had been living near the Camp McDowell reservation and had been of the greatest benefit and help to the Indians there, was on Mr. Mead's recommendation placed in charge of the Indians and instructed to get them settled on the lands which had been withdrawn for their use. At the same time Mr. Mead was requested to adjust the claims of the settlers who had gone upon lands reserved from entry, and also to see that the Indians were properly settled on their lands.

On October 26 he reported that fourteen settlers were living on those lands, to which they could get no title whatever, and he recommended that the department purchase their houses and other improvements, which he valued at \$13,-242.75, and turn them over to the Indians, who were in great need of everything of the sort. On November 11, 1903, this purchase was authorized by the department to be paid from the appropriation "Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1904," and Special Agent D. W. Manchester obtained quit claim deeds from the squatters, which were duly recorded. The squatters were then paid and they left the reservation. Among the buildings purchased was a public schoolhouse, in which an Indian day school was soon started, with an Indian girl, a "returned student," as teacher.

On November 4 Mr. Mead reported further that there were then 200 Indians on the reservation, and within a month the number would probably reach 500 or 600; and although the reservation contained a total of 24,971.11 acres, 2,275.18 acres were still held by twenty-one settlers who claimed valid rights thereto, and the tracts occupied by them comprised the very best and only irrigable land, the balance being rough, arid, badly cut by arroyos and therefore of little or no value. To give one hundred families twenty-five acres each would necessitate the securing of all lands controlled by the settlers, and all these settlers who had valid claims had tendered options for the purchase of their permanent improvements and of their rights to lands, as they desired to sell out rather than to live within the confines of an Indian reservation. He therefore recommended that all improvements and rights be purchased by the government.

On November 9, 1903, Mr. Mead transmitted the options from the twenty-one settlers, which amounted in the aggregate to \$49,030 for their claims to lands and

improvements, and \$6,983.25 for personal property. On January 6, 1904, the office reported the facts to the department and recommended that the valid claims and improvements of the settlers, but not their personal property, be purchased by the government, and that for this purpose Congress be asked to appropriate \$60,000. The appropriation was made in the act of April 21, 1904, and reads as follows:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase, in his discretion, at such price as he may deem reasonable and just, for the use and occupancy of the Indians of Verde river valley and Camp McDowell, Arizona, and such other Indians as he may see fit to locate thereon, the claims of whatsoever nature to lands and permanent improvements placed upon said lands prior to November 9, 1903, within the former Camp McDowell abandoned military reservation, Arizona, now the Camp McDowell Indian reservation, of such of the settlers thereon as may, upon proper investigation, be found to have valid rights thereto under any laws of the United States; and also in his discretion to purchase the improvements located on said reservation of any or all of such settlers as may be found by such investigation not to have valid rights attaching to the lands, the sum of not to exceed fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be immediately available.

George F. Wilson, a special agent of the General Land Office, was detailed to assist Mr. Mead in ascertaining just what settlers had valid rights on the reservation, and June 25, 1904, he reported that while it might be held that the lands occupied by the settlers had been legally settled upon, yet as no title had ever passed to them from the government there could be no valid claims attaching to any part of the land; these settlers, in fact, were in the position of squatters on unsurveyed public land, but as they had acted in good faith the government was undoubtedly under a moral obligation to them, and this obligation had been taken into consideration in appraising their improvements.

On November 19, 1904, authority was

granted to pay the settlers on the execution of quit claims deeds to land and improvements which had been valued by a board of appraisers appointed by Mr. Mead. It was found that twenty-six settlers had claims, and quit claim deeds obtained from them were approved by the department and then returned to Arizona for record.

Out of the \$50,000 appropriation, \$18,281.04 was disbursed in buying the claims, and the improvements purchased have been turned over to the additional farmer for the use of the Indians, who are now occupying the lands. The improvements included three irrigation ditches—the Jones and Shauver ditch, six miles long; the Mazon ditch, three miles long, and the Belasco ditch, four miles long—with all water rights attaching thereto. There was also another public school building.

The Athenian Literary Society.

The Athenians met last Monday evening and rendered the following program: Paper on poultry, Maria Menassia; management of incubators, Lizzie Micha; incubator chicks, Gladys Tyler; feeding, Sarah Groves; practical poultry notes, Sarah Valenzuela; recitation, "The Modern Plan," Candalaria Vavages; the boarding house turkey, Elois Panja; recitation, "The Chicken's Mistake," Paulita Carasco; recitation, Miss Gould's little girls. Mr. Snyder gave the pupils an interesting and instructive talk on poultry raising. The attention showed that the pupils were much interested.

Twenty-one different kinds of flowers—garden and field—were found in bloom on our grounds on the first day of February. Violets and crocuses, dandelions and speedwell, leaned across the lap of winter to greet the coming spring, with no more premonitions than were troubling Mr. Groundhog's dreams of the shadow waiting in the morrow's treacherous sunshine.—*Southern Workman.*

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Junior Declamation Contest.

The sixth annual contest in declamation of the Junior class of pupils at the Phoenix Indian school was held on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week. These contests have proven very interesting entertainments, not only to those connected with the school, but to the public in general. As usual upon these special occasions, extra cars were sent out from the city to bring visitors Thursday night, which was visitors' night, Wednesday evening the audience being composed of pupils of the school.

The school house was brilliantly illuminated, while the stage and chapel were never more attractive in artistic decorations of green boughs with their fresh spring leaves, the motto of the class of '07 appearing in the class colors, lavender and white.

Some inconvenience was occasioned by the lights going out while the audience was assembling, but lamps and candles were brought into requisition and the band played until the lights were turned on again in Phoenix.

After the introduction by Superintendent Goodman of Rev. R. B. Wright, a missionary among the Navaho, who offered prayer, the following program was rendered:

Selection, "Orpheus in der Unter Welt," band.

Recitation, "Lady Yearldley's Guest," Cecilia Loetz, Yuma.

Clarinet solo, Grand Fantasie, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," Joe Celaya.

Recitation, "The Star of Bethlehem," Wimpy Foster, Paiute.

Song, "Ole Aunt Mandy's Chile," double mixed quartet.

Recitation, "The Fence or the Ambulance," Mina Coochmoienim, Hopi.

Recitation, "The Corporal of Chancellorsville," Barney Howard, Pima.

Song, "The Heart Bow'd Down," George Smith.

Recitation, "The Denominational Garden," Florence Anton, Pima.

Recitation, "Kit Carson's Ride," Frank Peshlakai, Navaho.

Song, "Little Tommy Went a Fishing," double male quartet.

Recitation, "Santa Claus," Ida Temple, Klamath.

Recitation, "True Courage," Paul Wickey, Hopi.

Song, "Moonlight Song," double mixed quartet.

Waltz, "Jolly Fellows," band.

Presentation of prizes, Capt. E. M. Lamson.

The contestants all showed faithful study and reflected credit on the efforts of those who had drilled them. The difficult task of judging which two out of the class of eight deserved the prizes was given Capt. E. M. Lamson, Supt. J. F. Stillwell, and Mrs. L. H. Richards of Phoenix, who, after considering carefully and critically each contestant's part and weighing all points, after the manner of judges, announced their decision, awarding the gold medal to Frank Peshlakai, Navaho, and the silver medal to Wimpy Foster, Paiute, while Ida Temple, Klamath, received honorable mention. The medals are of beautiful design, each having its satin lined case, and will always serve as treasured souvenirs of the school and especially of this occasion. They are the generous gift to the class of States Attorney James A. Riley of Minonk, Illinois, a brother of Mrs. Mary Riley Sanderson of the school.

The musical feature of the program was received with great pleasure on the part of the audience, all the numbers being especially well selected and rendered.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Code were guests of the school last Sunday. The inspector started for Roosevelt, but the rains and high water in the Salt River washed out the government road and delayed travel.

Commencements Should Be More Practical.

We have received from the Indian Office, with a request that it be published, a copy of a circular letter recently sent to the field relative to commencement exercises at Indian schools. The office desires to give this as much publicity in the service as possible with a view to impressing upon all school employees its great importance. While some of the Indian schools do not have annual commencements, they conduct closing exercises of some kind, and to these the circular is equally applicable. It is as follows:

The office desires the schools to have practical demonstrative work by graduating pupils made a leading feature of the commencement exercises. This plan has been successfully carried out by a number of training schools. At the commencements of the Tuskegee institute, for example, a boy brings his tools upon the stage and performs a piece of mechanical work in the presence of the audience, explaining the process as he goes along. A girl illustrates and expounds in like manner a branch of domestic industry in which she has been trained. The same plan is carried out, to a greater or less extent, at Hampton.

It is suggested that the example of these two so noted schools could be followed to advantage in arranging for the commencement exercises at your school, varying the nature of the work shown so as best to bring out the requirements of the pupils and exemplify the methods of instruction, especially along industrial lines.

In class essays or papers at commencement pupils should be encouraged to talk about conditions at home and to tell how they hope to better these conditions when they return. For example, if a boy expects to cultivate his allotment, have him tell something about what kind of a house or barn he would build, how he would lay off his land into fields, the farming implements he would need, and the kind of stock he would select, or otherwise how he would conduct his farm. Grain or vegetables might be brought in and the various processes of growth illustrated, as far as practicable, with the seeds, then the young shoots, then the matured plant, and finally the ripened product. The boys might talk about the trades they are learning, the demand at their home for good carpentry, blacksmithing, etc., and what they

expect to do with their trades when they have mastered them; the girls, of what has been taught them in such arts as sewing and cooking. One year at Tuskegee a girl talked about butter making, showing the actual work of skimming, churning, etc.

The school officials at Hampton are very particular about the dress of the students, though only plain materials are used. Frequently a class will select a special color. One year the girls wore a tan shirtwaist cotton suit; another year they had blue and white striped print, always neatly made by themselves.

The office deems it essential to the best interests of the Indian school service that the annual commencement exercises shall be of a practical rather than a mere rhetorical character, and we hope you will take the matter up in arranging the program for your next commencement.

Children and Pictures.

Any picture which will pass muster before the eyes of children and the uncultured is assured of a life of its own in existing art. It would seem from our observation that the first quality which attracts a young child is action. Color comes next, expression being the last of all among the characteristics of attractiveness. What kind of pictures, then, appeal to the quick interest or direct perception of the child? Cheerful pictures, first of all, cheerful by reason of subject, or agreeable energy, or bright color, or delight expressed in some way.

The pleasure side of picture-knowing is by far the most necessary to children and their ilk. This undoubtedly includes the essentials of naturalness, for neither child nor peasant will care for a picture which violates the proprieties of truth. The naturally pure mind of a child or the healthy, vigorous taste of an Indian or a mountaineer does not find attraction in a picture which is an offense to refined taste. We strongly believe that we who are older, in trying to bias the taste of children toward the best art, often miss valuable personal preferences on the part of the children, and although in the end the very same pictures which we would select for them become a part of their educational experience, the order of selection would better be left to them more often than it is.—*Perry Magazine.*

Mr. Ira C. Deaver has taken charge of the school and agency at Yuma, and Superintendent John S. Spear is at Fort Lewis, Colorado.

Denver's Unique Boys' Court.

Judge Lindsey's method of holding court is unexampled. He has taken his place among the boys as one of themselves. He talks to them in their own language and makes free use of their slang. His method of examination is fraternal rather than paternal. He even fosters in the boys the idea that his own tenure of office depends upon their good behavior.

"It's just this way," he says. "I'd like to keep you fellows out of Golden"—the town where the boys Industrial school is located—"but I'm afraid if I do I'll lose my job. People are always saying that I'm too lenient with you kids anyhow, and if I do let you off you'll go out and swipe something again, and then I'll get blamed for it, and, like as not, I'll get kicked out of this court."

The consequence of this is that Judge Lindsey is often earnestly assured by the boys that he "needn't worry about them getting him into trouble"—an assurance which Judge Lindsey always receives with grave thanks.

Another impression among the boys which Judge Lindsey does nothing to correct is that the police of Denver are against the court

and in favor of putting all the boys in jail. Therefore, it is believed that every time a boy on probation is caught in a new offense the "cops" have a joke on the judge. The result is a universal pride in "fooling the 'cop'" and "staying with" the court.

An unforeseen outgrowth of this sympathetic understanding is the voluntary delinquent. This is a boy who comes to Judge Lindsey of his own free will to own up to a fault or vice which he cannot overcome by himself and to ask the judge for help. There have been nearly two hundred of these in the past two years. Often the boys under probation bring them in, and the judge himself is always careful to let it be known that the court is as anxious to help a boy who has never been arrested as a boy who has. It is partly due to this that the boys in Denver are not ashamed of having been before Judge Lindsey, but speak of themselves with pride as "belonging to the Juvenile Court."—*Review of Reviews.*

Old Gentleman: Getting on well at school, my boy—got a good place in your class, eh?

Jones Minor: Yes, sir; next the stove.—*The Tattler.*

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A. Hearty Good-Bye.

The banquet at the Southern Pacific hotel Monday evening in honor of J. S. Spear, the retiring Indian agent, deserves a more extended notice than time and space permitted in yesterday's *Morning Sun*.

About one hundred and fifty guests, including many of the most prominent people of Yuma, were ushered into the spacious dining room about 8 o'clock. Dr. H. V. Clymer presided, and in a few brief but well chosen remarks expressed the high regard of the people of Yuma for Mr. Spear and his family and the general regret at their departure. In reply Mr. Spear thanked his friends for their good will, testifying his regard for the people of Yuma and the pleasant memories to which he will look back in future years. He spoke with earnestness and deep feeling.

Mrs. Spear expressed similar sentiments in well molded phrases and, as well as her husband, left a deep impression on the hearts of her hearers.

After a splendid supper had been served and partaken of the room was cleared, and until the arrival of Mr. Spear's train, which was very late, the hours were spent in dancing.

The Yuma concert band, headed by Professor Lambertz, was in attendance and as usual acquitted itself very handsomely.

Mr. Spear left on the train about three o'clock, many of his friends staying to see him off. Mrs. Spear and the children will remain at Fort Yuma for some weeks longer.—*Yuma Sun*.

Superintendent Peairs at Tuskegee.

At the employees' meeting last week Superintendent Peairs talked about his recent southern trip and visit to the Tuskegee Industrial institute. He told many interesting things about the work there. There are eighty-eight buildings, all built by the students. Many of them are

of brick manufactured by the students. The school was started in 1881 in a one room cabin and under the capable management of Mr. Washington, who got his inspiration at Hampton, has grown to its present size,

There are 3,000 acres of land farmed by the boys and men, who work three days of the week and go to school three days. They do not have a half-holiday on Saturday. The working days are ten hours long. The milkers rise at three o'clock to begin their work. The whole institution is a hive of industry. "Work" seems to be the watch-word, and all work earnestly without needing to be watched and urged.

No pupil can enter under fourteen years of age, but over that there seems to be no age limit. Each pupil is supposed to pay \$6.50 per month. If they cannot do this they work all day and go to night school for two hours in the evening.

One thing noted was that the negroes who go out from the Tuskegee school make strenuous efforts to help their people by establishing small schools and in other ways.

There are now 1,584 students, and when gathered together in the evening all sing earnestly and melodiously.

Superintendent Peairs felt amply repaid for the time and money expended in making his trip.—*Indian Leader*.

Something About Raising Chickens.

We are interested in the incubator that we have in our school room. Now, the first thing to do is to get the incubator regulated. The temperature must be at 103 degrees. Then put the eggs in trays, and be sure to put the small ends downward and have it slanting a little. Then put them in the incubator and leave them alone for three days, and on the third day take the trays out and cool the eggs from ten to fifteen minutes and turn them. On the fifth or the tenth day test the eggs and pick out the ones that are

not fertile. Keep turning the eggs and cooling them every day, and on the sixteenth day fill the pans with hot water so that the eggs will get moisture. On the seventeenth day turn the eggs as before, and keep this up until the chicks pip the shells, and then they do not have to be turned, because they are ready to come out. Just before they come out they eat the yolk of the egg, and after they come out they go without anything to eat until they are a day old. It takes from nineteen to twenty-one days for the eggs to hatch. After they are a day old they must have something to eat. They must have first boiled eggs, corn bread, mixed grains, meat scraps, and plenty of water. The food must be given to them in such way that they will scratch for it, as that is a good exercise for them.

Monday morning we were not surprised to see our babysisters and brothers when we came in our school room—that is, some of them, not all. Monday was an open day for the sixth grade B pupils, although we had the other classes to come in and pay us a visit in order to see the little chicks. Miss Stocker's class came in first to see the little chicks and then all the other classes came in. Miss Beaver's class favored us with a song, which we all enjoyed very much. Our teacher told us this morning that they were going to try and hatch enough chickens so that the school will have enough eggs all the time, for eggs are mostly used in cooking, such as in making doughnuts, cookies, cakes, etc. It is very necessary that we know something about how to raise chickens in incubators and how to take good care of them, because some of us may want to raise chickens when we go back to our homes. Yesterday the other class washed the incubator very nicely, and this morning we put the eggs on the trays, as I told you in beginning, and there are two hundred and sixteen eggs in it now.

SARAH L. GROVES.

LOCALS.

A press dispatch from Tucson states that Inspector F. C. Churchill is there from Washington to select sites at San Xavier and Fresnal for government Indian schools for the Papagos. The schools will cost \$10,000.

Superintendent Reel left for the east yesterday after having been quarantined for some length of time, and upon the advice of the physicians having taken antitoxin, which acted unfavorably, giving her blood poisoning and rheumatism. She hopes soon to return and finish her work in this section of the country.

The baseball team had a pleasant trip to Tempe last Saturday. They were accompanied by Doctor Shawk and Captain Grinstead, but all the king's horses and all the king's men couldn't keep them from being beaten by a score of 9 to 10 by the gentlemanly aggregation from the Normal. The game was said to be one of the best played on the Normal grounds. A return game will be played here Saturday, March 24.

The Santa Fe Railroad announces that on March 30 and 31 and April 1, 2, and 3 it will sell tickets from Phoenix to Salt Lake City and return for \$45.15, with privilege of stopovers anywhere and everywhere along the route. We can recommend this road to the traveling public as being first class in all the appointments, and the "Harvey meals on wheels" are as good as can be found at any hotel. The final limit of tickets will be sixty days. Two trains will run daily.

Last Saturday was a day of rejoicing in Phoenix and Arizona generally over the passage of the Foraker amendment to the statehood bill and then of the bill with all reference to Arizona and New Mexico omitted. The people of Arizona have no quarrel with New Mexico, and as long as a mountain range and a state or territorial line is between them they can live together in comparative peace.

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A SNAP SHOT OF THE BASKET BALL GIRLS.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, March 24, 1906.

Number 11.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.



Continued from last week.

MISSION INDIANS, CALIFORNIA.

The construction of what is known as the South Side ditch, on the Pala reservation, has been completed at a cost of about \$17,000. When the necessary laterals are made, this ditch will irrigate about 275 acres of very productive land. The superintendent reports that about eighty acres are under cultivation this year, and the great majority of the Indians under his charge are well contented with their new home, and the young men assure him that next year they will take every advantage of their opportunities. He considers the outlook for these Indians more encouraging than it has ever been before.

Authority was granted on August 9, 1905, for the superintendent of the Pala school to expend the sum of \$900 to construct a cement ditch on the Rincon reservation, which, it is stated, will irrigate about three hundred acres of good land, about one-half of which has heretofore been under cultivation by means of an old box flume, which will be displaced by the construction of this cement ditch.

During the fall and winter of 1904 some magazine articles gave the impression that very many Indians in southern California were in a starving condition, and anxious appeals came to the office from various sections of the country that the

Indians be given immediate relief. The office was strongly of the opinion that the statements as to destitution among the Indians were exaggerated, and that, while probably a few very old persons were in need of assistance, most of the Indians were able to care for themselves. But when the superintendent in charge of the Pala Indians wired for funds for the relief of destitute Indians they were sent to him at once with instructions to do what was necessary to relieve any real suffering.

A report as to the condition of these Indians and what has been done for their relief was made by United States Indian Inspector Frank C. Churchill, dated June 5, 1905, from which the following extracts are made:

There are some small reservations up in the Sierra Madre mountains, namely, Campo, La Posta, and Manzanita, lying along or near the Mexican line, some fifty or seventy-five miles from the railroad or even a village of any considerable size. Superintendent Shell states that the entire area of tillable land belonging to these three reservations will not exceed 17.5 acres, an estimate which I can indorse as conservative after personal examination of all three of the reservations, and I might add that even this small acreage is made up of dry, sandy land, which is productive only when the rainfall is up to and above the average. Besides, on account of the altitude the crop season is short, and it is true that the Indians are very poor indeed. Campo is fifty miles by wagon from San Diego, and nine miles farther on is La Posta, and seven miles still farther into the mountains is Manzanita.

I find that it was several months after Mr. Shell assumed his duty before he found time to visit these reservations, and upon doing so

their destitute condition alarmed him very much. He was anxious, as he states, to relieve what he considered great suffering, and he immediately returned to San Diego and telegraphed the Indian Office for authority to expend \$200 for their assistance, and this amount was promptly furnished him. Later on he asked for and obtained authority to expend \$500 for the same purpose. Of this sum he had on hand at the time of my visit \$232 50.

At the time he asked for the \$200 above mentioned he also wrote to the Sequoyah League, asking that they come to the assistance of these Indians, and this organization responded promptly.

As already stated, the Indians have but little land, and that of poor quality, and their population seems to be made up mostly of the very old and infirm and a few children. The actual number of individuals upon the three reservations is, in my opinion, very much overestimated, and it is probably true that the able-bodied families have practically forsaken the reservations for the purpose of earning a living elsewhere, leaving the old and infirm to shift for themselves. The total number of Campos is said to be twenty-eight. I could find only fifteen all told. The La Postas are said to number eighteen persons, but I could find only seven. The Manzanitas are said to number sixty-two, but so far as I could learn there are only about twenty-five now living upon their reservation. The fact that most of those remaining are either very old or very young seems to be further proof that the middle-aged have gone out of the mountains, where the opportunities are greater for obtaining a livelihood.

Growing out of the agitation over the condition of Campo and other Indians of this group, Miss Mamie Robinson was stationed at Campo as field matron, and was given as assistant Miss Frances Lachappa, a Mesa Grande Indian. A building was hired for their accommodation and the Sequoyah League also employed and stationed with them Miss Rosalie Nejo, also a Mesa Grande Indian, to assist them; but I am not informed precisely as to what she considers her duties to be. A good pair of horses and a wagon were purchased by Superintendent Shell for their use, and they are thus enabled to visit the Indian families and inform themselves as to their condition. Considerable clothing was supplied by charitable persons through the Sequoyah League and this and other articles, such as blankets, etc., have been distributed. The building occupied is rented at \$5 per month. Miss Lachappa voluntarily opened a school in this

building, and at the time of my visit there were eleven pupils in attendance, although they have no school furniture excepting such as has been improvised by converting boxes into seats and the construction of a table. The superintendent allows \$5 per month to provide a noonday lunch for the children, which is cooked and served by the ladies in charge.

About one mile from the matron's headquarters Mr. E. H. Weegar, the location agent of the Sequoyah League, has a store, and he informed me that the league had placed \$300 in his hands with which to furnish supplies to the needy, and of that amount he had a balance on hand of \$118. Mr. Weegar is very anxious that the government should purchase more land for the Indians, which might be a good thing for those who are able to cultivate it, but unfortunately the most of the adults left upon the reservations are either too old or too feeble to make use of very much land if expected to cultivate it themselves.

Most of the land is worthless and the Indians are so few in number and so remote from white population that it is apparent that in the past they have been overlooked and perhaps somewhat neglected, and their suffering has been widely commented upon by the press. Still Superintendent Shell states that he believes that \$1,000 would be a sufficient sum to provide for the next year to come.

This report serves to confirm the views of the office that the destitution among these Indians was not widespread, and that the magazine statements were calculated to mislead the public and were unjust to the office.

HOMELESS CALIFORNIA INDIANS.

The wrongs of the landless Indians of central and northern California, parties to unratified treaties, have been before the office for a number of years. By an item in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1906 the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to cause an investigation to be made of existing conditions among homeless Indians of California and to report to Congress at its next session some plan for their improvement. This investigation is now being prosecuted by Mr. C. E. Kelsey, formerly secretary of the Northern California Indian Association. It is hoped that the matter may be presented to Congress in

such form that some small reparation will be made to the Indians on account of the vast area covered by these treaties which has been appropriated by the government, but to which the Indian title was never properly extinguished.

Some Facts and Fibs.

William R. Chipley, according to my advices, has thrown up his temporary job to go as printer at an Indian school somewhere in Arizona, where the compensation is only \$750 per annum, he to pay his own expenses. That is not much money in a country where they look on a nickle as a curiosity and where the copper cent of an economical civilization is unknown. It seems to me that a great and prosperous government like ours, which has become a world power, might afford to pay an artisan a respectable wage, especially when it sends him to the portion of the country where money is most easily fatigued by travel—so much so that it doesn't go far. I understand that when there is not enough printing to occupy his time he is expected to peel potatoes, wash the Indian kids and get them ready for the schoolroom, and do chores generally. The latter is not usually high-priced labor, but a printer who can also peel potatoes and wash kids is an entirely desirable man to have around, and I move that Chipley's salary be increased to about \$1,200.—A. F. BLOOMER in *Trades Unionist* (Washington, D. C.).

George Bennett of Kansas City, Kans., arrived last week to take the position of tailor made vacant by the resignation of L. L. Hagen in December last. Mr. Bennett has been serving as company tailor at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

The government school building at Washunga, Oklahoma, one mile north of Kaw City was destroyed by fire March 5. The damage is estimated at \$15,000. The pupils and employees escaped without injury.

Dairy Notes.

The dairy detail has been doing some interesting experimental work in testing milk and cream recently. The highest per cent of fat found in any milk tested was 5.2.

The Jerseys take the lead by scoring an average test of 4.45 per cent. The Short-horns come next, with a record of 3.63 per cent, and the Holsteins third, with 3.5 per cent to their credit; but in point of pounds of butter produced the Holsteins were first, the larger amount of milk given by them more than balancing the difference in richness of fat. Milk from the same cow contains a higher percentage of butter fat when she is nearly "dry" than when comparatively "fresh."

The new separator shows, too, that there is more cream in the same amount of milk taken in the morning than in the evening.

Since irrigating the pastures we are getting about sixty gallons of milk per day.

Marriage of a Former Pupil.

Mark Quashera and Maggie Gasheva were married at Moencopi, Arizona, a short time ago. Mark was for several years a pupil of this school and is able to make a good living for himself and wife. We are very sorry that none of the returned students in that immediate vicinity have yet had courage enough to insist on a legal marriage. Even if they desire to please their people by conforming to the ancient customs of the Hopi, they should first take out a license and have the ceremony performed according to the laws of the United States. Where the influence of the old people preponderates to such a degree as among the Hopi the returned students need the watchful care and kindly assistance of all the white people in their neighborhood. Maggie is a former pupil of the Keam's Canon school.

Good deeds are better than good words.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Mrs. Shawk, though still quite lame, is meeting her classes regularly.

Chief Engineer W. H. Code took the evening train on Tuesday for Los Angeles.

The girls are developing interest in tennis since the new court on their side was completed.

Mr. Frank Mead returned from California a few days ago and left for New York Friday morning.

Miss Hattie Harvey is coaching the basket ball team in the absence of her brother, who went east last week.

Miss Bowdler, who has had new work almost every week since coming here, is working with the school library at present.

A letter from Mr. A. B. Iliff says he and his family are nicely settled in Oklahoma City. They wish to be remembered to their friends here.

Roses, sweet peas, pansies, and scarlet flax are the principal flowers now in bloom on the school grounds. There is also a blooming lot of fine lettuce and other annuals in the school garden.

Mr. Lee was properly pleased to meet his wife and two little girls Thursday morning as they came from Santa Cruz by the Southern Pacific. They are at home in the cottage vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Iliff.

The return baseball and basket ball games with Tempe Normal are to be played on our grounds today. Our girls won the first basket ball game, 4 to 3, and our boys lost the first baseball game, 9 to 10.

D. Frank Redd, principal of the Washington public school at Muskogee, I. T., has been appointed to succeed Benjamin S. Coppock as supervisor of schools of the Cherokee nation.—*Indian Leader*.

Another interesting program by the junior class will be given next Thursday evening in the school chapel. There will be some good declamations and music and plenty of fun. All our friends in Phoenix and surrounding country are invited.

The water has recently been very high again in both the Salt and the Verde, and the map of the McDowell reservation has again been changed. Ditches were damaged or washed away and more arable land was melted away like sugar in the raging torrent.

The painter has been making his mark all over the band stand, the assistant superintendent's cottage, the roof of the large boys' home, and the new farm cottage. He uses up green paint as fast as the Indian Office can be induced to furnish it.

Captain Harry E. Mitchell of Riverside, California, was recently elected major of the battalion of National Guards of California, composed of the companies from Riverside, Redlands, San Bernardino and Pomona. Mr. Mitchell is clerk at Sherman institute and in company with Mr. Singleton visited Phoenix recently.

Miss Reel seemed much pleased with the Phoenix school on her recent visit and noted many marked improvements. She especially complimented the classroom work and the school gardens and remarked on the neatness of the children, and their good singing, and the beautiful school grounds, and the efficient and good looking band of instructors. All of which is concurred in by the NATIVE AMERICAN.

At a meeting at the Indian school last Saturday of those interested an Arizona branch of the American Folk Lore

Society was organized, and a good many new members were secured. Doctor Neff was made temporary chairman and Mrs. McCormack temporary secretary. Prof. F. A. Golder of the Normal addressed the meeting. All interested should correspond with him or one of the officers mentioned above.

George E. Brown, superintendent of irrigation for the Indians, said Monday that the Indians under his charge would have the most prosperous year this season they had ever known. They have so far had plenty of water, and the indications are that there will be plenty until their crops are matured. The Indians did pretty well last year, having sold 200,000 pounds of grain. They will do better this time. They have about 1,200 acres in crops. This land is cultivated in lots of about ten acres on the average, and will have to support perhaps five hundred Indians, most of whom are Maricopas. That much land might not enable that many whites to live in what they would regard as luxury, but the Indians will regard themselves as affluent if the crops come right. They are taking more interest in farming than ever before, the interest manifesting itself in not only a more vigorous cultivation of the land and a greater attention to irrigating, but in the improvement of the looks of their holdings.—*Arizona Republican*.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.

The regular work of the school is proceeding in good order. At the same time preparations are steadily going forward for the celebration of the foundation of the institution to be celebrated April 4, 5 and 6. Robert C. Ogden, Esq., president of the board of trustees, has arranged to bring a special train through from New York to Tuskegee for the celebration. As his guests a large number of important men will accompany him. Included in this number are President Charles W. Elliot, of Harvard university; Secretary William H. Taft, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the *Outlook*; Hon. Seth Low, a member of our board of trustees and former mayor of New

York city; Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal of Hampton institute, Virginia; Oswald Garrison Villard, Esq., editor of the *New York Evening Post*, and his uncle William Lloyd Garrison, Esq., of Boston, and many others to the number of one hundred and ten persons. Special trains are also to come from Mobile, Montgomery, and probably Atlanta, as well as from Union Springs. The occasion promises to be in every respect a memorable one.—*Tuskegee Student*.

Indian Cadet Answers the Pottawatomies.

A subscriber at Benton Harbor, Michigan, sends us the following clipping from the *News-Palladium* of that place:

Paul Knapp, the young half-breed Indian of this city who was appointed a cadet at West Point, and whose appointment created so much dissatisfaction with the Pottawatomie tribe, has written the following letter to the members of the tribe:

"I am indeed sorry that the fathers of the Pottawatomie tribe are displeased with my appointment, but possibly they have conceived the wrong idea. If they had power to know what that appointment means to the receiver and the entire tribe they would propose sending all their sons there, but failing to understand the right there is nothing else to do but to stand for the wrong.

"Education to them is and always has been something they despised. Indeed, what will ever become of the Indian—will he ever grow great or will he stand and let his paleface brother progress to high honors? Say, Indians, how do you ever expect to compete with the white man? Wake up from your long sleep and do a thing or two. Make the conquest for education one and the first; make a distinction between the Indian of the past and the present and leave the sons to make a distinction between the present and future Indian. You have to get down and dig; don't be like an infant depending upon your more progressive brother for your living and welfare.

"I know I cannot make an impression upon your superior knowledge, but I would like to ask one favor for the sons who wish to succeed in this world—that you elder ones please abstain from trying to influence those who have some education, a progressive spirit, and right idea from taking up something that will put the Indian race in a new light.

"Hoping this item may find a place to rest upon your sluggish brain, I will end my reply."

PAUL KNAPP.



MISSION INDIANS FROM CAMPO, CALIFORNIA, AT PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL.

Indian Affairs in Canada.

There has been a marked advance during the year in the earnings from the labor of these Indians, their total wages in 1905 being \$1,621,729. The following schools have been in operation: Day schools 232, boarding schools 47, industrial schools 24, making a total of 303. The total enrollment in these schools was 10,131 and the average attendance 6,341.

With a school population from two and a half to three times greater, our own Indian schools had an average enrollment last year of about 30,000 and an average attendance of nearly 25,000. The Indian problem on the other side of the border is identical with our own. In dealing with the Indians, however, Canada has had a distinct advantage over the United States in two respects. In the first place the white population has not crowded so fast upon the Indians' territory and in the second the agencies have not been subject to a vacillating political control. The Indians have been encouraged to settle down and make a living for themselves as do other Canadians.

Agents are employed to encourage the red men in the cultivation of the soil and in following industrial pursuits. The Dominion government enforces with a rigor the law to prevent the sale of intoxicants to the Indians. In the older parts of Ontario the Indians have made decided advance as agriculturists. In British Colombia they are entering with zest into fruit growing and are giving evidences of progress. In Manitoba cattle raising is a well established industry, and the Indians co-operate in the purchase of pure bred bulls for the improvement of the stock.

Everywhere they are building better homes. Probably there are difficulties in the problem for the Canadian officials and occasionally one sees published protests and complaints. Yet it seems clear that whatever faults there may be in the Canadian system of government, these faults do not markedly manifest themselves in the management of the Indian population.—*Southern Workman*.

Some Satisfaction.

They had a peculiar way of going into bankruptcy among the Marawaris in India, now unhappily giving way to the less picturesque method of the white man.

When a man could not pay his bills he would summon his creditors. They were ushered into a room in which the Thakur or household god was enshrined, but covered up with a cloth and with the face turned toward the wall, in order that it might not witness the scene that was to follow.

The insolvent would then, in garb of mourning, lie on the floor, presenting his back to his creditors, who, on a given signal, would fall on him with shoes and slippers and belabor him till their wrath was exhausted. The beating finished, honor was declared to be satisfied all around.—*C. E. World*.

A good name is better than riches.

From Other Schools

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

Citizen.

Frank Conser, supervisor of Indian schools, has made a tour of inspection to schools under the charge of this school. Accompanied by Mrs. Conser he has left for Crow agency, Montana.

Dr. William H. Todd, who has served as agency physician among the Osage Indians for a number of years, has recently been appointed agency physician for this agency. He spent yesterday at the school and left last evening for Laguna, New Mexico, where he will minister to the needs of the Pueblo Indians in that section.

Mrs. Esther M. Dagenett, who has been teaching at this school until furloughed on February 20, has accepted a position in a day school near Phoenix, Arizona, and left last night for her new field. Mrs. Dagenett has made a host of friends while here, and all wish her success in her new work.

Mr. Dagnette, outing agent, has completed arrangements whereby he has secured work for three hundred Indians in the beet fields around Rocky Ford, Colorado. These will be supplied mostly from the Indian schools in the southwest. Mr. Dagenett has also several hundred Indians at work on the Yuma dam and other public works in southern Arizona. He says that Indian labor is very much in demand.

Our farmer, Mr. Calkins, is busy with his gang of large boys planting and seeding the farm and garden.

Our shoemaker Perry Tsamauwa, is suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

Our clerk, Mr. Dwyre, is on the sick list this week.

The investigation still continues.



GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO.

Reveille

Superintendent Burton has returned from Albuquerque with a party of pupils from Tucson, Arizona. Capt. Hugh Norris escorted the party as far as Albuquerque. Mr. J.M. Berger, agent of Papagoes, is certainly proving himself a staunch friend of the school.

Our enrollment today is 233. Quite a number of the boys and a few of the girls are go-

ing out to work among the ranchers of the valley.

The lawn is getting quite green and pretty already. By the time the carpenter and his detail gets the white guard rail around the lawn it will look beautiful indeed.

The little boys' building is now the prettiest building in the campus. It is wonderful what a change can be made by the judicious use of a little paint. All the roofs have been painted and walls of the large and the small boys' quarters.

Companies A and B had their drills every morning before breakfast on the south side of the dining room; but since the ground was muddy they cut it out.



FLANDREAU, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Weekly Review.

It is reported that the commercial department is to be re-established at Haskell in the future. This is an excellent move and the department has shown good judgment in making it. Haskell first inaugurated a commercial course, and its graduates are now filling good positions, being counted as very good and efficient clerks and stenographers. There is a demand for this class of workers, and we trust that Haskell will again be successful in supplying a portion of this demand.

Saturday evening the employees of the school planned a surprise on Superintendent Peirce, in order to remind him that it had been six years since he assumed charge of the school. The surprise did not work out as it was expected, for the superintendent, seeing the dining hall lighted at an unusual hour, wandered in to see the cause, and found the committee busily engaged with preparations for amusements, refreshments, etc. However, the evening was very pleasantly spent, and after refreshments had been served all wished the superintendent continued success for another six years.



HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Indian Leader.

Miss Rose Bourassa, who has been stenographer here for more than a year, has resigned her position. She left last Saturday evening for Washington, D.C., where on Thursday, March 15, she was married to Mr. Francis LaFlesche. The marriage occurred at the home of Miss Alice Fletcher. Mr. LaFlesche has long been in the files department in the Indian Office. He is the author of "The Middle Five" and other well-written, interesting books.

Heard at the Tuskegee Negro Conference.

The fifteenth annual Tuskegee negro conference was held February 21, 1906, Principal Booker T. Washington presiding. The following extracts of farmers' reports are from the *Tuskegee Student*:

Andrew Sawyer from Shelby county, Alabama, said he owned forty acres of land, but that many of his neighbors owned more. He said they had done away with the sectarian spirit and united the public schools so that they were now larger and better than they were before. He lives in a four-room log house, but feels a great deal better than when he lived in a rented house that was plastered. He is going to put some money in the bank "as soon as the weather gets warm." He makes a bale of cotton to the acre on land so hilly that he can plow the cotton only on one side. They make their school run for eight months, the county paying for five months.

Mr. G. Gardener of Tallahassee, Florida, said the people of his part of the state had not made good use of their opportunities. He said he was called the biggest negro in Leon county. He started twenty years ago plowing

an ox and fed him a year on green mulberry bushes and moss. "You can travel ten miles in Leon county and not see a white man." He worked two years with his ox and then bought forty acres. It was worth \$10 an acre to clear it. He now owns five hundred acres of the best land in Leon county, with \$2,000 worth of real estate in Tallahassee.

Mrs. Maria Chapman of Talladega county said a good many of her neighbors owned land and comfortable houses. She owns 300 acres and a very good house of four rooms. She lives six miles from a town, but owns a home in Talladega. She sells milk, butter, eggs, and chickens in Talladega. She raised thirteen bales of cotton last year. Another woman said she bought all her sugar with her butter. She makes willow baskets; sells them to help keep her daughter in Tuskegee. She said she and her husband once used tobacco and whisky, but now they used neither. They put their money into schools and churches.

The following declaration among others was adopted by the conference:

We urge that the various forms of industry connected with the making of a living be introduced into all the schools, beginning with the primary. We would especially urge the teaching of agriculture and the use of such tools as are necessary to do the ordinary work of the farm, the doing of such building as is needed and the repair of ordinary farm implements.

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GROUP OF HOPI PUPILS, PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, March 31, 1906.

Number 12.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.



Continued from last week.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF LEMHI INDIANS TO FORT HALL, IDAHO.

The act of February 23, 1889 (29 Stat. L., 687), provided for negotiations with the Lemhi Indians, in Idaho, to secure their relinquishment of the Lemhi reservation and their removal to the Fort Hall reservation. The Fort Hall Indians had already agreed to receive them and to have their diminished reservation allotted in severalty among both the Fort Hall and the Lemhi Indians. Any agreement made with the Lemhi Indians was to take effect only when approved by the President after satisfactory evidence had been presented to him that the agreement had been accepted by a majority of the adult male Indians of the Lemhi reservation.

On office recommendation of March 23, 1889, Inspector F. C. Armstrong was assigned to the duty of making the negotiations; but on May 2, 1889, he reported that after a careful presentation of the matter to the Indian council not a single vote was cast in favor of the proposed removal. In the annual report for the year 1889 this office expressed its regret that these Indians would not consent to removal, as it would be greatly to their interest to leave the small and barren reservation at Lemhi and remove to the Fort Hall reservation, where they could

secure good homes and avail themselves of the benefits of the educational and other advantages provided for the Indians at Fort Hall. It was hoped that the subject of removal might again be brought before them.

On May 20, 1905, Senator Fred T. Dubois requested that another effort be made to induce the Lemhi Indians to remove to Fort Hall, and that they and the Fort Hall Indians be asked to take their lands in severalty, as provided in the act of February 23, 1889. This office on June 12 recommended that steps be taken to present the matter to the Indians through a United States Indian inspector, every care to be exercised to have the agreement carefully explained to them, and their assent to the agreement obtained if possible, since the civilization and general advancement of the Lemhi Indians would be greatly promoted by their removal to Fort Hall.

If the Lemhi Indians refuse to remove to the Fort Hall reservation, the office is clearly of opinion that the agreement is valid and binding on the Fort Hall Indians, and that under it allotments could be made to the Fort Hall Indians without further legislation.

* * * * *

WALKER RIVER RESERVATION, NEVADA.

The Indian appropriation act approved May 27, 1902 (33 Stat. L., 245, 262), provides for allotting and opening the Walker River reservation. It directs the Secretary of the Interior "to allot from the land on the Walker River reservation, in Nevada, susceptible of irrigation by the

present ditches or extensions thereof, twenty acres to each head of a family residing on the said reservation, the remainder of such irrigable land to be allotted to such Indians on the reservation as the Secretary may designate, not exceeding twenty acres each, and when a majority of the heads of families on said reservation shall have accepted such allotments and consented to the relinquishment of the right of occupancy to the land which cannot be irrigated from existing ditches and extensions thereof and land which is not necessary for dwellings, school buildings, or habitations for the members of the said tribe, such allottees who are heads of families shall receive the sum of \$300 each to enable them to commence the business of agriculture * * * and when such allotments shall have been made and the consent of the Indians obtained as aforesaid, the President shall, by proclamation, open the lands so relinquished to settlement, to be disposed of under existing laws."

It is provided by joint resolution of June 19, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 744), that before any of the reservation lands are opened to disposition under any public land law, the Secretary shall also select and set apart, for the use in common of the Indians of the reservation, such an amount of nonirrigable grazing land, at one or more places, as will subserve the reasonable requirements of the Indians for the grazing of live stock.

There is appropriated by the act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 982, 997), \$175,000 to enable the Secretary to do the necessary surveying and otherwise carry out so much of the act of May 27, 1902, as provides for allotments to the Indians of the Walker River reservation, the Uintah and White River Utes in Utah, and the Spokanes of Washington. The lands necessary to make the allotments to the Indians of the Walker River reservation have been surveyed. It is ascertained from the General Land Office that in-

structions have been given for their examination in the field; that the plats and field notes of the surveys are being prepared in the office of the surveyor-general for Nevada, and that when they shall have been approved by the General Land Office copies will be transmitted to this office. On the receipt of these copies steps will at once be taken to allot the lands, and Mr. W. E. Casson, special allotting agent, has been designated to do this work.

On July 22, 1905, J. R. Meskimons, superintendent of irrigation, was assigned to duty on the Walker River reservation for the purpose of surveying and planning a system of irrigation on the surveyed lands sufficient to make allotments to the Indians. He was directed to make a survey and prepare maps showing all the irrigation ditches that have been constructed on the reservation and the land covered thereby, giving the acreage, section, township and range, and the number of Indians who can be allotted twenty acres each. Then he is to estimate the quantity of additional land which must be brought under irrigation in order to give twenty acres to every remaining Indian—man, woman, or child—and to determine by surveys the lines of the ditches to be extended and constructed for that purpose. Full instructions were given him as to making proper filings with the state officials for water rights for these Indians.

* * * * *

SHOSHONE RESERVATION, WYOMING.

The agreement with the Indians residing on the Shoshone or Wind River reservation, Wyoming, was ratified by act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1016). Section 2 of that act provides that the lands ceded to the United States under the agreement shall be disposed of under the provisions of the homestead, town-site, coal, and mineral land laws of the United States and shall be opened to settlement

and entry by proclamation of the President on June 15, 1906, which proclamation shall prescribe the manner in which these lands may be settled upon, occupied, and entered by persons entitled to make entry; and, except as provided in the proclamation, no person shall be permitted to enter the lands until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when they are opened to settlement and entry. The terms of the sale of these lands are set forth in the act.

One proviso, however, of the act of ratification is as follows.

That nothing herein contained shall impair the rights under the lease to Asmus Boysen, which has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; but said lessee shall have for thirty days from the date of the approval of the surveys of said land a preferential right to locate, following the government surveys, not to exceed six hundred and forty acres in the form of a square, of mineral or coal lands in said reservation; that said Boysen at the time of entry of such lands shall pay cash therefor at the rate of ten dollars per acre and surrender said lease and the same shall be cancelled.

Section 3 appropriates \$25,000 to be used in the construction and extension of an irrigation system on the diminished reserve.

The Indians relinquish to the United States all right, title, and interest which they may have to all the land bounded by the following-described lines:

Beginning in the mid-channel of the Big Wind river at a point where said stream crosses the western boundary of the said reservation; thence in a southeasterly direction following the mid-channel of the Big Wind river to its conjunction with the Little Wind or Big Popo-Agie river, near the northeast corner of township one south, range four east; thence up the mid-channel of the said Big Popo-Agie river in a south-westerly direction to the mouth of the north fork of the said Big Popo-Agie river; thence up the mid-channel of the said north fork of the Big Popo-Agie river to its intersection with the southern boundary of the said reservation, near the southwest corner of section twenty-one, township two south, range one west; thence due west along the said southern boundary of the said reservation to the

southwest corner of the same; thence north along the western boundary of said reservation to the place of beginning.

There is a proviso, however, that any individual Indian, a member of the Shoshoni or Arapaho tribe, who under existing laws or treaty stipulations has selected a tract of land within a part of the reservation ceded shall be entitled to have it allotted and confirmed to him or her; or any such Indian has the right to surrender such allotment and select other land within the diminished reserve in lieu thereof at any time before the lands ceded are opened for entry.

H. G. Nickerson, special allotting agent, has two surveying corps in the field, and it is expected that he will complete the allotment work within the next four or five months. Everything is being expedited so that this office will be ready for the issue of the proclamation of the opening of the ceded lands for entry.

W. B. Hill, superintendent of irrigation, has been instructed to make surveys of ditches in use and of those necessary to be constructed on the Shoshone reservation so as to give water to each allottee if possible and in order to apply for permit to appropriate waters under the laws of Wyoming. He was advised that in the beginning only such construction should be made as might be necessary to maintain priority of water rights and that any system of irrigation planned should be within the diminished reservation. In revising and completing allotments to the Indians on that reservation it is the policy of the office to make new allotments within the diminished reservation, and to encourage Indians who have received allotments north of Big Wind river to relinquish them and agree to take other lands in lieu thereof within their diminished reservation. Superintendent Hill was directed to make maps of the lands irrigated and of those susceptible of irrigation, showing the length

of the ditches, the amount of irrigable land covered thereby, the allotments already made and the proposed allotments, and any other information required under the statutes of Wyoming, and, on making the necessary preliminary surveys and the preparation of the maps covering the proposed system of irrigation, to apply to the state officials for a permit to make appropriation of the water necessary.

On March 4, 1905, he telegraphed this office as follows:

Water filing mailed to-day for 80,000 acres under Big Wind and Little Wind rivers. Probably 20,000 acres more can be secured upper Big Wind river. Two weeks required to complete further.

April 26, 1905, he reported that it was his intention to complete filings or applications for the appropriation of water for the remainder of the lands in the diminished Shoshone or Wind river reservation, and that on so doing a report of the Shoshone survey, together with maps and estimates, would be forwarded to the office for approval. They were forwarded on August 30.

As application has been made to secure water rights for the Indian allottees of this reservation and the work of construction of the irrigation ditches is in progress, good results may soon be expected.

Basket Ball Game.

On Saturday, March 24, in one of the most exciting games of basket ball ever played on the grounds our team was beaten by the Tempe Normal team by a score of 11 to 9.

At the end of the first half the Normals had made three goals from the field and one from a free throw. Our girls had made two from the field and two from free throws, while another field goal, which was thrown just after the time-keeper's whistle had blown, was not counted. Had this goal been made just a moment sooner the game would have been a tie. In the second half the Nor-

mal team made two by a field goal and two by free throws and our team two by a field goal and one by a free throw. The game was played in fifteen-minute halves.

Our girls deserve great credit for playing in the face of several great disadvantages—the fact that they had no regular coaching for two weeks, that one of their best players was disabled and unable to play, and that the Normal players had the advantage of height in every case, which won them the game as much as did their playing. We hope to play off the tie in the future, and if we do there will be some lively playing.

The players on the Indian team were: Forwards, Juana Cheerless (captain) and Mary Clinton; centers, Annie Lowery and Sarah Maddux; guards, Louise Kane and Pauline Loetz.

Something About Chickens.

A flock of fine brown Leghorns is the pride of the girls of the industrial cottage, who are caring for these chickens and are saving the eggs for incubation.

The chicken yard has another proud fowl in the form of a highly bred Brahma rooster.

Some umbrella trees have just been planted in the chicken yard which will furnish grateful shade in the long summer days for the flocks of chickens that belong there.

PUPILS' NOTES.

The pupils in room No. 3 are very glad and proud of their wooden hen, for they succeeded very nicely, and our teacher, who was very particular about the temperature, did exceedingly well, and the little chickens are very comfortable.

We are very thankful for what we have learned up to this time. S. R.

There two ways of hatching eggs. One way is to let the hen hatch them, and the other way is to put the eggs in an incubator, not only for chickens but other fowls as well. L. N.

We had many visitors who came to see

our little chickens. Miss Stocker's class were the first visitors we had. They all seemed to be very glad to see the little chickens. Miss Harvey and her class were the second ones to visit us, and it made them more than smile to see some of the little chickens coming out of their shells. Mr. Hackendorf and his class were the third ones to visit room 3. It was a very jolly class. They seem to be happier than the first little chicken that hatched, whose name was "Arizona." We had many other different classes that afternoon, and I think they all enjoyed themselves very much.

I. J. B.

Baseball Game.

We again met defeat at the hands of the Normal baseball team last Saturday. A big crowd was here to see the game, and our field was demonstrated to be the best athletic field in the valley.

McLain pitched a good game, but allowed nine hits, enough to loose the game. Ayer for the Normals allowed but four hits. The score was 7 to 3.

A New Seed Corn Test.

Principal Washington has had on exhibition in the corridor of the office building during the week a seed corn test, prepared and tested by Edward Mahone of the B Preparatory class, according to the plan explained by Prof. P. G. Holden of the Iowa Agricultural college, Ames, Iowa, during his visit to the school some weeks ago. The test is as follows: In a box about two feet square and six inches deep are placed four inches of dampened sawdust. Upon the sawdust a tightly stretched canvas, which is beforehand marked off with ink into 144 small squares, is placed. In each square on the canvas are placed six kernels of corn taken from an ear tagged with the same number as that of the square in which the kernels are laid. Thus, in the 144 squares on the canvas there are six kernels from each of 144 ears of corn.

Another canvas is now laid upon the

corn and covered with dampened sawdust. Care is taken not to move the kernals from the squares in which they are originally placed. The box is then placed in a warm place and in about ten days the kernels from the ears of corn good for seed will germinate; these ears are laid aside for seed and the corn from the others will not be planted. By selecting seed corn by this test through a number of years Prof. Holden has revolutionized the corn growing industry of Iowa and the west and has proven the efficiency of the test. It is the plan to test all the corn, as far as possible, to be used for seed on the school's farm this year, following out Prof. Holden's experiments.—*Tuskegee Student*.

"Free" Delivery.

Harper's Weekly tells how an R. F. D. carrier in Saginaw county, Michigan, received the following:

"Friend Fred—As you run the free delivery by my house, I would like you to bring me on your next trip a barrel of salt, two sacks of flour, also a ton of coal, and three spools of wire; then throw a set of whiffletrees and an evenner under the seat. When you come by Marion Walker's get two of his largest chicken coops and bring them along; then I can have my turkeys caught so you can take them to town. Had I better get it out alongside the road, or will you go into the woods after it? I think this free delivery is a great thing for us rural people."

We have a boy in school who saw his first baseball game last Saturday.

A new stone office building and two frame cottages for employees have been built at the Pawnee agency.

Perry Tsamauwa, a Laguna Indian, for the past five years employed at the Albuquerque Indian school, died March 19 of pneumonia. He was a very bright man and said to be a graduate of Carlisle.

An interesting entertainment was held at Fort Bidwell Indian school, California, on Saturday last consisting of songs, recitations, and drills by the pupils of the school, closing with the comedy of "Nine Beauties," by the employees.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

The books in the school library are being thoroughly checked over, and in a few days will be ready to issue again.

Miss Mabelle Biggart of New York city made a short address to the pupils in the chapel on Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Orville J. Green have just been reinstated as teacher and house-keeper at the Gila Crossing Day school. Mr. Green paid a short visit at this school on Thursday morning.

The first "crop" of chickens hatched at the school building has been promoted to the large chicken yard. One hundred and fifty-five little ones have taken their places. Another hatch is expected next Tuesday.

Superintendent Goodman started on Thursday evening for a trip to Tuskegee, where he will attend the twenty-fifth anniversary exercises of the Tuskegee Institute, which will be held there April 4, 5, and 6.

Mr. Clarence F. Harvey, for the past few years assistant clerk at this school, has received an appointment in the office of the superintendent of Indian schools, Washington, D. C. His many friends at the school will miss him, as he had made himself very popular here.

Juan Avalos, who graduated in the class of 1901, is making a short visit at the school. He has been for the past three years attending Park college, Missouri, where he has made an excellent record. The severity of the climate has compelled him to take a temporary rest. He expects to spend a few months at home, but hopes to resume his work at Park.

Junior Class Declamation.

Two weeks ago the annual prize speaking contest of the junior class took place in the chapel. Eight members of the class participated in the contest, the first prize being awarded to Frank P. Smith, a Navaho, and the second prize to Wimmie Foster, a Paiute. Hardly less interesting was the entertainment given on Thursday evening of this week by the remaining nine members of the class, which consisted of recitations and declamations, and to which the public was again invited.

The stage and chapel were decorated with the fresh boughs of the cottonwood, which lent a most pleasing and artistic effect. At 8 o'clock the chapel was filled with people from the city and the neighbors of the school. The program which follows was very interesting, nearly all the selections being of a humorous nature. The school band and the first, second, and third grades interspersed the program with appropriate selections of music, which were much appreciated by the audience.

The following was the program:

- Selection, "Woodland," band.
- Song, "The Owl," pupils second grade.
- Recitation, "The Fashionable School Girl," Clara Bussell.
- Song, "Lady Bug," pupils third grade.
- Recitation, "The Little Outcast's Plea," Mary Clinton.
- Recitation, "The Champion Borrower," Manuel Easchief.
- Song, "The Wild Rosebud," pupils first primary.
- Recitation, "Papa and the Boy," Nora Gashojenim.
- Song, "Lullaby Song," pupils adult second grade.
- Recitation, "Mrs. Brown on the State of the Streets," Olive Hetaloya.
- Song, "Voices of the Woods," George Smith.
- Recitation, "The Baby in the Clouds," Osie Mollie.
- Recitation, "The Sergeant's Story," Jerry Davis.
- Song, "Autumn," pupils third grade.
- Recitation, "Inasmuch," Marie Sahenti.
- Song, a "Listen to the Kitchen Clock," b—"Teakettle Song," pupils second grade.
- Recitation, "The Hermit," Sarah Maddux.
- Waltz, "The Wedding of the Winds," band.

Now is the time to renew your subscription to THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

From Other Schools

CARSON SCHOOL, STEWART, NEVADA.

New Indian.

Supervisor Tinker, who has been here for the past two weeks, has gone to visit the day schools in Inyo county, California. Superintendent Asbury accompanied him.

Mr. David L. Maxwell, transferred here from the Omaha, Nebraska, school as disciplinarian, to fill the place made vacant by the promotion of Mr. Oliver to the clerkship, arrived last Monday and entered upon the duties of his position.

The white boys from Carson played baseball with us last week, but they didn't get in the game—31 to 7 in favor of the Indians.

There are one hundred and eighteen girls in this school, and it is crowded so we will be glad when our home gets made bigger. We have one very little girl here. Her father brought her here in the winter and now she can talk English very well.



OSAGE SCHOOL, OKLAHOMA.

Correspondence.

Inclosed stamps for renewal of NATIVE AMERICAN.

We are having a stone barn and steam laundry erected and contemplate moving our hospital to make room for the coming metropolis.

Hear us boom when our deeds come!
Winter has fairly set in; don't know when spring will come.

L. J. S.

Pawhuska, Oklahoma, March 19, 1906.



GENOA, NEBRASKA.

Indian News.

James W. Gordon, carpenter in the Winnebago school, was transferred here to fill vacancy in the position of disciplinarian the first of March.

The boys' battalion have received their new uniforms, and when in full dress they look fine.

What He Needed.

A father recently received the following note from a young man:

Dear Sir—Wood like your doter Jessie's hand in marage. She and I are in luv, and I think I nede a wife. Yures, Henry.

The father replied by letter, saying:

Friend Henry—You don't need a wife. You need a spelling book. Get one and study it for a year. Then write me again.—*Selected.*

The Denver Method of Dealing With Juvenile Delinquents.

Commitment, with Judge Lindsey, is always a last resort. So far, out of the hundreds of boys who have been in court, only eighteen have been sent to the Industrial school. The method of commitment is all Judge Lindsey's own. He simply gives the boy the warrant and tells him to go out to Golden and lock himself up. Not one boy has betrayed the judge's trust, although the trip furnishes numerous opportunities for escape in a street-car ride across the city to the railroad station, a train ride to the Golden station, in the foothills, and a half-mile walk to the institution. The superintendent is not even notified to look out for the boy's arrival.

Although, as a concession to possible attacks upon its constitutionality, the Colorado law has provided for a jury trial and representation by attorney for juvenile delinquents when demanded, no jury has yet been drawn, and no attorney has yet been appointed in the Denver court. The principle upon which it is operated is that the court itself is the best conservator of the child's interests.

For results, the Denver court boasts that ninety-five per cent of the boys are treated successfully without commitment, and that out of the five per cent committed not one boy is considered a hopeless case. Opposed to this stands a record of ninety per cent convicted and seventy-five per cent sent to jails or reformatories under the old criminal system.—*Review of Reviews.*

Matthewmatics from Buks.

The president of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Library at Washington tells of an interesting communication received by the librarian from a gentleman in a near-by town.

"Sir and Friend," so the letter ran, "what I want to know does the Carnegie liberrary lend Buks teetching Matthewmatics to persons outside the city of Washington? I desire Onlie Buks on Matthewmatics. i am alright on Spellin and prety Fare as a Grammarrian, if I do say it Myself, but as Matthewmatics is to much for me, I desire the above information as to whether it can be learned from Buks."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Teacher—Johnny, for what is Switzerland famous?

Scholar—Why—m'm—Swiss Cheese.

Teacher—Oh, something grander, more impressive, more tremendous.

Scholar—Limburger?

Foot Races of the Tepehuances of Mexico.

There are always two parties running against each other, say the boys of one village against those of another; or the young men, or the married men, or the old men from one part of the country with those of another. The girls and the married women, too, have their races. The men kick before them a wooden ball, about two inches in diameter, and the women follow in the same way a hoop of maguey leaves, which the foremost one throws ahead with a stick. Neither party ever stops to pick up the ball or hoop, but both make it fly onward as they run. Should it fall into some difficult place the swarms of eager, interested on-lookers, ever alert, will quickly return it to the path of the runners in ample time for the latter to make it fly on before them.

The race courses were laid out on comparatively level land no one knows how many hundreds of years ago, and generation after generation enjoys the sport on it. The track generally measures some eight or ten thousand feet. While the speed of the runners may not be phenomenal, their endurance is. It is not rare for a man to make twelve or fifteen circuits in a little more than three hours. Some years ago

there died a man who would make twenty-seven circuits in a race lasting from noon till after sundown and indulge next day in a prolonged dance to celebrate his victory. The victor, of course, is honored and admired; otherwise he gets no reward, although his friends may be benefited by winning bets they have made on him.—*Southern Workman.*

I Wish.

Oh, dear, I wish't I only knew
Some real bully things to do.
I've been a pirate and a king,
I've played at war like anything.
I've been a lion tamer and
The captain of a robber band.
I've played at hunting the wild boar,
I've been a fighting commodore.
I've been and tried, it seems to me,
Most everything that there can be.
If I can't think of something new
I fear the only thing to do
Will be to take my books and see
If studying is good for me.
But, oh, I wish't I only knew
Some other better things to do.—*Exchange.*

A self-made man needs to be made over.

WANTED! Indian Base Ball Players

For tenth annual tour (1906) of Green's Nebraska Indians. Must be strictly first-class men in every respect and capable of playing in fast company. Absolutely sober and gentlemanly both on and off the field. Last year we won 165 out of 192. If you are free to hire out address 1-8t

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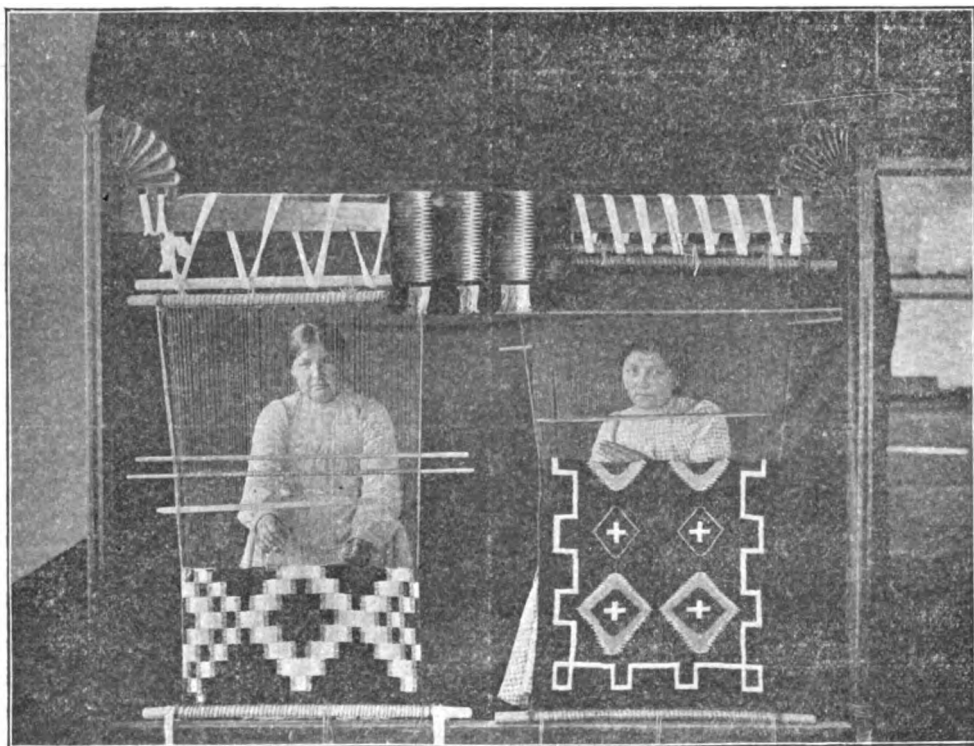
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NAVAHOS WEAVING BLANKETS AT PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, April 7, 1906.

Number 13.

Opening Address Delivered by Dr. Lyman Abbott at the Last Mohonk Conference of the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples, of Which He is President.

It was only about a quarter of a century ago that we began to realize that our problem was to civilize the Indians. We had hardly gotten that problem fairly before us before God said to us: "Here are the Porto Ricans; and the Hawaiians; and the Filipinos; take them also." And our problem for our insular peoples is the same. It is curious how, when we are just beginning to comprehend a typical problem, that we have been puzzling over for a quarter of a century, God does not take it away from us, but gives us another that is still harder. This is our problem respecting them: it is not to develop Porto Rico; or Hawaii; or the Philippines; it is to develop Porto Ricans, Hawaiians, Filipinos. It is not to get labor to make sugar or fell forests or dig canals or furnish coffee or give us a better livelihood at a cheaper price; it is to make men out of those who are yet but stunted or dwarfed or just beginning to be made. We have not done this with the Indians, and so you will hear today. You will find stories of Indians given their land, given their right to buy and sell, given the beginnings of a marriage relation, given these things and yet going into drunkenness and into gambling and into poverty and wretchedness, and there will be, perhaps, some who will say we have made a mistake, we must go back. Did you ever happen to see a chicken when it had just come out of the

shell? The egg was ruined, and the chicken no good. Now, what would you do—put the chicken back into the egg-shell or develop it into a pullet? And that is what we have to do with the Indian race, and with the Filipinos, and with the Porto Ricans, and with the Hawaiians. First, we have to give them a just government, a government that will protect their right to person and to property and to the family and to their reputation, and do that with the whole power of the Federal Government. Next we are to give them a universal system of education. If we had realized that the Federal Government owes universal education to the people of its territories until they have gotten to be strong enough and rich enough to educate themselves, we should not have a Mormon problem on our hands today, at least, not a political Mormon problem; if we had realized that, and we had seen that public schools were founded and maintained in all the South for the education of white and negro alike, we should not have such a race problem as we have to confront us today. I do not know (some one here will tell you) how many hundreds of Porto Rican children there are in the schools and how many thousands out of schools. Have not we yet learned that it is easier and cheaper to educate a boy than to govern him after he is grown up in ignorance? Our first duty to a dependent people is just government. The second is a universal system of education. The third is moral and religious culture. We must not only see that their rights to person, property, the

family and reputation are respected, we must not only see that they are equipped with a public school system that will store their minds with a knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of nature and the laws of her operation, but we must see that their passions are trained to come to heel by a vigorous will and made the servant of a tender conscience. Without undertaking to say how this is to be done I venture to offer four suggestions.

First. We must do for the Indian what we are beginning to do for our public schools in the States: insist upon something more than merely academic qualifications in the teacher. Religion is not a doctrine to be taught, but a spirit to be imparted. To impart it the teacher must possess that spirit of faith and hope and love which constitutes the essence of spiritual life.

We can do something to create a public opinion which shall keep the Indian schools out of political influence and which shall give to them teachers imbued with the spirit of a General Armstrong and a Booker Washington, and thus make the government schools morally and inspirationally, as well as intellectually, educative.

Second. We can do for the Indian what, under the inspiration of Booker Washington, we are beginning to do for the colored race, and what under wise leadership, we are beginning to do in the North for the children in our towns and cities: we can make the schools instruments for industrial education. The first duty of every man to the community is to support himself. Therefore, the most fundamental function of education is to give him capacity to support himself. The greatest need, both of the negro and of the Indian, is industrial rather than literary training. I believe that this is also the greatest need in the towns and cities of the North. This is necessary not only to create power of self-

support, but also to a complete manhood. The hand should be trained to something else than to hold a book; the eye to something else than to read a printed page. Nor is it easy to suggest any better way of developing such fundamental moral qualities as obedience, industry, temperance, and self-control than through a wisely ordered industrial education.

Third. We can look for some Indian who will do for his race what Booker Washington has done for the colored race. Nothing would do so much to promote both the civilization of the Indians and the respect of the whites for the Indians as an Indian Booker Washington who should put the claims of the Indians before the whites and the claims of the higher civilization before the Indians.

Fourth. We can, here at Lake Mohonk, lay before the Christian churches their opportunity and summon them to enter upon their duty. The mere preaching of the Gospel on Sundays to Indian congregations does not fulfill that duty; the mere conduct of parochial schools does not fulfill it. The Indians need the institutional church, the Christian school, the social settlement, the boys' club, the girls' club, the mothers' club, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Societies of Christian Endeavor, a pure literature, and above all the living men and women carrying to them that life which always must be personally carried, never can be impersonally sent. In the past this conference has appealed to the government and not in vain. Would it be in vain for us to appeal to the churches? We have helped to secure just government and secular education for the Indians; can we not help to secure that of love of all that is good and true, and that hatred of all that is evil, which only the spirit of religion can furnish? I venture to suggest to this conference that it appoint a committee to set before the churches the opportunity and the

necessity for an enlargement of their work. It is needed among the Indians; it is needed no less among the white populations which surround the Indians. The leaders in the churches are eager to enter on this work. The laity are apathetic because they are ignorant. Such a statement issued from this conference might be used by the officers of all the churches, Roman Catholic and Protestant, orthodox and liberal, to disseminate knowledge and arouse enthusiasm among their congregations. The greatest work in the immediate future for the Indian is to be done not by the government, but by the churches of Christ. If the American people fail in their task—the civilization of the Indian—it will be largely the fault of the churches. If the task is accomplished, the honor of the achievement will be largely theirs.

There are some who think this is an impossible task; that the Indian must die; the negro, we must get back to Africa if we can; the Porto Ricans and the Filipinos must be left to take care of themselves, and the Hawaiians are a failing race, and we must leave them to die. It seems to me this is fundamental skepticism. What were our ancestors? Look back eighteen centuries; remember the time when the only government of Europe was that of the Roman Empire, an absolute despotism, when the only labor was slave labor, when there was no school in all the Roman Empire, except the synagogue schools of Palestine, that provided any education for common people; when marriage was simply a commercial relation; then see out of what a pit we have been dug, see what life has been put into us, and where it came from. If the spirit of Christianity, starting from that little province of Palestine, imbuing a few courageous hearts, could overthrow Roman despotism and establish free, just government, could overthrow servile labor and establish free labor, could bring in the public school system, growing out of the

parochial school, could knit together the broken ties of the family and make again a true home, if the primitive church in its feebleness inspired by the spirit of Christ could do this, oh, it were a shame for us, with our wealth, our intelligence, our strength, to believe that we cannot do this for the Porto Rican, for the Hawaiian, for the Philipino, and for the North American Indian.

Gift for Tuskegee Institute.

Just as preparations are being made to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Tuskegee Institute, to be celebrated at Tuskegee, April 4, 5 and 6, announcement is made that by the will of the late Andrew T. Dotger, a retired merchant of New York city, who died at his home, South Orange, N. J., December 30 last, a gift of \$665,000 was made to the institute.

The value of Mr. Dotger's estate is said to be about \$994,932. By the terms of his will after all stipulated bequests are paid the residue of the estate will go to Tuskegee at the death of his widow.

Mr. Booker T. Washington last week issued a letter respecting the coming anniversary celebration, in which he stated that the present endowment fund of Tuskegee amounts to \$1,225,604, but that it should be at least \$3,000,000.

Efforts will be made during the coming exercises, it is stated, to present to the educators and philanthropists who will be present the importance of increasing the fund.

Among those who have notified Principal Washington of their intention of being present are President John W. Abercrombie of the University of Alabama, Bishop Charles B. Galloway of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Bishop A. Grant of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Andrew Carnegie, Seth Low, Robert C. Ogden, President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University and Secretary William H. Taft.—*Washington Star*.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

The first battalion took up platoon drill this week.

The Normal and High schools play baseball on our grounds today.

Some of the girls gave a jolly party to their friends at the Girls' Home Thursday evening.

Doctor Shawk and Victor U. Brown had a night trip to Fort McDowell this week to see Alfred Scott.

The first installment of the two proposed new Atlas 125 horse-power water-tube boilers arrived today.

The ice cream social held at the Girls' Home last Saturday evening was a success in every sense of the word.

Doctor Shawk was twice called to Camp McDowell this week on account of the serious illness of Mr. Alfred Scott.

The saxophone solo which Ray Tokes-peta gave Monday evening was greatly appreciated by the members of the societies.

Mr. Elmer Gardner, formerly assistant engineer at the school and now engineer at Kelvin mines, is a guest of our genial dairymen, Mr. N. W. Burgher, for a few days.

Rev. Charles H. Bierkemper, missionary for the Navaho at Ganada, and Chief Many Horses arrived at this school on Friday morning. They expect to remain here for some time.

The basket ball girls have lost their coach by the transfer of Mr. Harvey to a position in Washington, D. C. Under Mr. Harvey's guidance the girls had become very enthusiastic and skillful players.

Captain Grinstead was on duty in Phoenix Thursday in connection with the annual inspection of the National Guard by the War Department. Major Hoel S. Bishop of the Fifth Cavalry was the inspecting officer.

The large amount of material arriving daily for the proposed improvements in the power-house is keeping the transportation department busy. The engineer will be kept busy for some time putting this in proper place.

The manager of our baseball team is arranging for a game with the University team. This will probably be played the 28th. The University has a strong team, and the game here and one at Tempe the 27th will decide the championship of the Territory.

A book entitled "The Philippine Experiences of an American Teacher," by Mr. William B. Freer, former superintendent of the Hoopa Valley Indian reservation, has just been published by Charles Scribner & Son. It is a most interesting and fascinating narrative of his work and travels in the islands and observations there.

The second annual conference of returned students and others interested in the progress of the Indians will be held at this school during the latter part of this month. It is hoped that there will be a good attendance again this year. Arrangements will be made for the entertainment of the returned students, and a good program will be arranged, and it is expected that all will be fully repaid for attending. More definite information concerning this conference will be sent out later.

There has never been a spring season when the desert along the railroad between this city and Congress was as attractive as it is at present. All sorts of desert plants are in bloom and present a gorgeous array of colorings. The road along the Hassayamps and off toward the

Octave mine passes through a section of country which is now a solid color of dark yellow made so by the blossoms of the desert poppy. A man who has just made the drive to Octave from Wickenburg says it resembles a veritable paradise.—*Arizona Republican*.

Phoenix.

If you are looking after sunshine that continues all the year,
You can put away your rubbers and serenely thaw out here;
'Tis the fairest of all places that are spread beneath the sky,
Or the people here so call it, and, of course, they wouldn't lie.

Here are all the choicest blessings that God ever gave to man,
The richest, fairest profits and the deepest, darkest tan;
All the bull dogs are sweet tempered and the babies never cry,
So the people claim in Phoenix, and, of course, they wouldn't lie.

—S. E. KISER in *Arizona Republican*.

Our Walk.

Last Thursday afternoon our teacher took us out for a walk in the fresh air and bright sunshine. We started from the school building and took our way toward the east until we got to the school farm. We didn't know that we got so thirsty after taking a short walk as far as the farm, but when we got there all gathered around the well and each had some water. After that we went in the orchard and found that there are different fruit trees planted. We found apricot, almond, quince, pear, and peach trees. The little apricot trees had little green fruits on them; but some of the trees had been frozen, so they are not doing so well.

We continued our walk through the field of barley until we got to the garden. There are some nice vegetables growing. There are some lettuce, beets, potatoes, beans, and corn. The soil that all these things are planted in is sand and clay mixed.

We left the garden and started for home around the canal. While we were on our way we found many beautiful flowers, which we picked, and then a funny thing happened. We saw a rabbit, and the boys ran after it, but the little rabbit was too swift for them. After difficult work they caught it, and we brought it home with us. It was just 4 o'clock when we got home. We all enjoyed our walk very much and thanked our good teacher, Miss Stocker, for taking us.

EMMA CHOORO.

Sentence Sermons.

Deeds cure doubts.

Heaven is either now or never.

Many a trial is a test before promotion.

Truth is without value until it is vitalized.

The lift of your life is the proof of your love.

Unnecessary help is always a sad hindrance.

The best social refinement is to be refined of self.

The only way to leave the bad is to cleave to the good.

You cannot give a quart of love out of a half-pint heart.

Those virtues are at home in a man which he manifests at home.

It always spoils your appetite for life if you let your heart get puckered with pessimism.

The man who can be trusted when no one is looking will do work that all will look at.

Heaven may be the home of praise; but it will do no harm to let a few cheers loose here.

Some men think that they are doing a great deal toward remedying this world's wrongs by reciting them.

Create a little heaven now, and you will not need to worry about your credentials for more of it by and by.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Colonel McCowan Visits Phoenix.

Col. S. M. McCowan, superintendent of the Chilocco Agricultural school and former superintendent of this school, was a guest at the school for a few days during the early part of the week. His many friends and a host of pupils were delighted to see him. Little Minnie Wolf had not forgotten Colonel McCowan's parental care of former years and showed true affection when she greeted him. Colonel McCowan has been in California, and on his return stopped at Phoenix to vote for president of the Salt River Water Users' Association, he being interested in the election, as he has a good sized tract of land in this valley.

The Red Man Coming to the Front.

The Indian is coming to the front in these days. On March 4, 1906, the tribal organization of the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles is to be dissolved, and those, Indians, numbering about 90,000, will diffuse themselves among the mass of the citizenship of the country. Their community, the Indian Territory, will form part of the coming State of Oklahoma, and the red man will take up a little of the white man's burden, and assist in making and obeying the laws of his State and country.

There are 270,000 Indians in the country. Of the 170,000 who are outside of the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory and outside of the State of New York, 30,000 are attending school. Civilized clothes are worn wholly by 120,000 of these 170,000 Indians, and are worn partly by 30,000 more; four-fifths of these reside in dwelling houses of civilized style; 70,000 talk English enough for ordinary purposes, and most of these can read it; and 40,000 are members of churches. Practically all the members of the Five Tribes talk English, all wear civilized clothes, all have good schools, and all live in dwelling houses. The

same is true of the few thousand Indians in New York.

Since 1877, when the government began its work of educating and preparing them for citizenship, the Indians have made far more progress than the whites ever did in any equal time. The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles have been governing themselves for two-thirds of a century. They will do the same thing on a larger field and under somewhat different conditions in the coming State of Oklahoma. Citizenship is near at hand for all the Indians, and with the tuition which they are receiving and under the incentives which are offered to them they will probably make as good use of it as the average white men have done.—*Leslie's Weekly*.

BASEBALL.

INDIANS, 17; HIGH SCHOOL, 5.

In a one-sided game our team defeated the High school team on our grounds last Saturday. The only scores made by the visitors were made in the first inning. Ochiho, who was tried for the first time this season, could not at first control the ball, and the game looked like an easy thing for the High school. His nervousness affected the infield so they mixed up with each other and made some bad errors; but beginning with the second inning our team played an errorless game. Ochiho waked up and pitched like a leaguer, and at bat the team made hits whenever necessary.

Following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
High School....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 5
Indians.....	1	3	0	3	3	0	5	2	..	— 17

Umpire, Carr; scorer, Miller.

Several classes have been down to the large garden to learn what is going on there. Mr. Miller's class has taken a hand in the transplanting of beets.

From Other Schools

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL, ANADARKO, OKLAHOMA.

Correspondence.

At Riverside school, Kiowa agency, Oklahoma, the principal interest centers now, it appears, in the planting of gardens. Field crops are getting in too; but "What are they compared with our gardens?" think we in the school rooms. Each teacher has charge of two sections in a fairly large plot, and each section is so divided as to give each individual pupil a share. Of course each one cannot have a whole garden; but each little garden plot is in charge of one of the older ones of the class, and others act as assistants, and each shares in the responsibility. Our earlier and hardier vegetables are all planted, and the gardens look beautiful. It is hard to tell whether the children or the teachers enjoy the work the more. Superintendent Buntin makes a fine director. We think he knows all about gardening.

By the way, our genial superintendent had a birthday lately. He received a pleasant surprise in the form of a handsome gift from the employees as a mark of their esteem. Mrs. Buntin gave a delightful entertainment in honor of the event.

The employees regret losing Mr. and Mrs. Levisee as members of the mess club. Mr. Levisee has been transferred to the position of carpenter at the agency, and his successor has just arrived.

Spring seems to have "opened" in this section, but sometimes closes the doors and suspends business in favor of old Boreas and the sand storm.

E. K.

Anadarko, Okla., March 29, 1906.

A Tradition of the Pueblo Indians.

Taos stands unique and distinct from all the other pueblos, and is unusually interesting to the student of ethnology. It is there that the eternal fire is said to be kept burning in the estufa, or underground temple, and there the priests climb daily to the housetops and gaze toward the rising sun, hoping to see the returning Montezuma sailing toward them on his eagle. The fire, it is said, was removed to this village from Pecos in the early part of the last century, when the latter was abandoned. According to rumor it is kept in a sacred temple built in the bowels of the earth and connected with the surface by hidden passages and labyrinths. The priests tend the sacred fire care-

fully, and, if tradition is to be believed, it has not been extinguished since Montezuma left the earth for his heavenly home. Taos was also the home of Kit Carson, the famous scout who led General Fremont through the wilds and whose name has been sung in many tongues. He lived and died in the little village, loved and respected by all the Indians.—*Southern Workman.*

Temperance Meeting in Chapel.

The members of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. held their regular union temperance meeting Sunday evening. The theme for the evening was "Strong drink is a great enemy." Otto Doolittle, Victor Manuel, Roland Nehoitewa, Boyd Jackson, and Francis Chutnicut each gave excellent talks on the subject, showing how great are the evils arising from the use of intoxicating drinks, as the loss of honor, respectability, brain power, time, money, the increase of poverty, ignorance, crime, human suffering, and degradation; that the only safety is in never using it at all.

The value of temperance in all things was also strongly emphasized. These were followed by helpful talks given by Mr. Rice and Mr. Davidson, who kindly came from town to assist in the meeting. The comparison between crime and pauperism in prohibition states and non-prohibition states showed clearly that the attitude people take on the temperance question decides very largely their mental, moral, and physical condition.

Statistics showing the amount of money expended for alcoholic drinks compared with the amount expended for churches, schools, etc., were given. However, the speakers declared that intemperance does not have the unprejudiced sway it once held. Mrs. Sander-son and Juan Avalos, a former student of the school, spoke a few words of encouragement. The students of the school gave close and interested attention. The members of the two associations especially thank Miss Gilchrist for sending them two such helpful friends.

Fatherless and Motherless.

A well-known professor has a bright boy, who one day at the age of four appeared in his father's study clasping in his hands a forlorn looking little chicken which had strayed from a neighboring incubator. The New York Times tells the story:

"Willie," said the father, "take that chicken back to its mother."

"Ain't dot any mudder," answered Willie with great positiveness.

"Well, then, take it back to its father," said the professor, determined to maintain parental authority.

"Ain't dot any fader," said the child. "Ain't dot anything but an old lamp."

The Cigaret Boy.

What is the future of a boy who is a cigaret smoker? Will he try to get a place in a store? A lad in Chicago applied for ten positions, being met each time with the question. "Do you smoke cigarets?" and was rejected in every instance.

The manager of a large department store says "We don't want cigaret smokers; the firm has no use for a boy with dried brains."

Will he try railroad work? The Panhandle system, the Michigan City division, the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, the South Carolina division, the Union Pacific, the Rock Island, the Chicago Burlington and Quincy, have all issued orders against cigaret smokers.

They say. "It is harmful and renders men unfit for service requiring steady nerves."

Perhaps he is thinking to enlist in the army. The United States Government has prohibited smoking by the cadets of West Point and Annapolis. An army officer says that "nineteenths of the people who fail to pass the medical examination fail because of smoking; and some whose term of service has expired, desiring re-enlistment, are astonished to find themselves turned back in examination, with all of soldierly perfection in manual, simply because Uncle Sam has no use for the tobacco heart, which might fail him in some emergency. The same is true of the navy—*Selected.*

A Surprising Definition.

"What is an anecdote, Johnny?" asked the teacher. "A short funny tale," answered the little fellow. "That's right," said the teacher. "Now, Johnny, you may write a sentence on the blackboard containing the word." Johnny hesitated a moment, and then wrote this: "A rabbit has four legs and one anecdote."—*Boys and Girls.*

Little Tot—Mamma, may I go out and look at the eclipse of the sun?

Careful Mother—Yes, dear, but be careful not to go too close.

Teacher—"Wait a moment, Johnny. What do you understand by that word 'deficit'?"

Johnny—"It's what you've got when you haven't got as much as if you just hadn't nothin'."—*Chicago Tribune.*

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HEAD OF YAKIMA RESERVATION CANAL, WASHINGTON.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, April 14, 1906.

Number 14.

UKIAH INDIAN MISSION.

BY REV. L. M. RWING, MISSIONARY, IN WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONS.

The Ukiah Indian Mission is situated in the mountain regions of Mendocino and Lake counties in California. Ukiah, the residence of the missionary, is one hundred and twelve miles north of San Francisco, on the Northwestern Railroad.

The mission stations are three in number. "Upper Lake" is in Lake county, thirty-two miles distant. The population is about two hundred and fifty souls of the "Lake" band. The station in Potter Valley, eighteen miles away, has seventy-five people of the "Pomo" bands. The third station includes the Cyote Valley Indians, eight miles distant, and a camp two and one-half miles from Ukiah. These are known as the "Yokoyo" bands and number one hundred and seventy-five souls.

At Upper Lake, Potter Valley, and Ukiah stations small chapels have been erected by the Methodist Episcopal church for houses of worship. These are rented for school purposes to the Department of the Interior at a rental of eight dollars per month for the school year of ten months. This money is expended wholly for incidentals, repairs, and medicines for the Mission Indians.

This mission has always been under the control of the missionary society, but for some years the W. H. M. S. has supplemented the salary of the missionary, and in consequence he reports to them

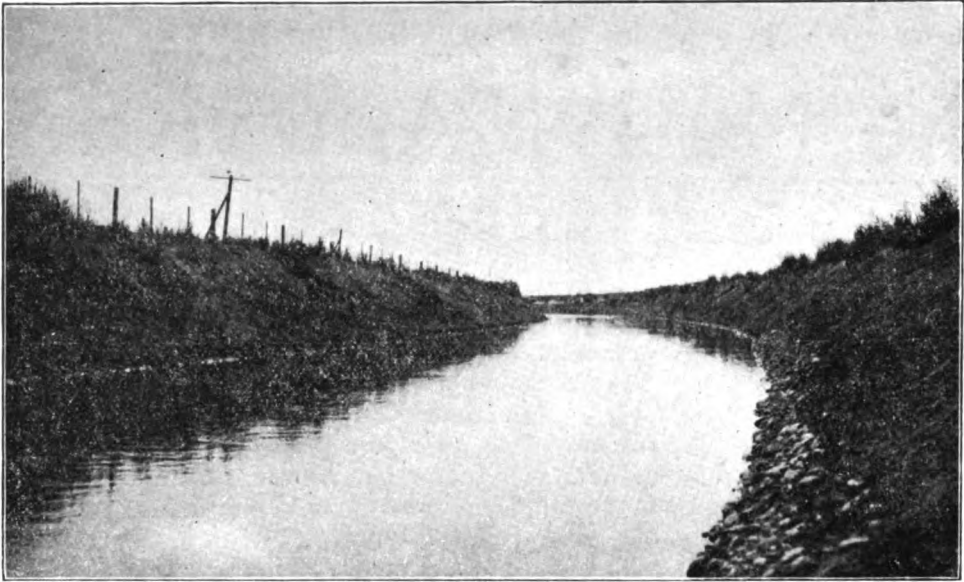
monthly, as well as to his own conference annually.

The Ukiah missions were organized in 1891 by the general society, under the leadership of Rev. W. Priddy, at that time pastor of the church in Ukiah. Rev. J. L. Burchard became the first missionary and labored in the field for nine years. The present incumbent was sent to the work by Bishop Hamilton.

There are at present about fifty-five names of members on the books. We hold services in each station once in three weeks. These services are preaching, class meetings, and, when possible, Sunday schools. The mission is organized as far as practicable into a church according to disciplinary requirements. The government teachers are usually Christians of some Protestant church, and at times render efficient service. The missionary is wholly occupied with his work. He finds it necessary to spend from three to five days at each station, and is frequently called to isolated points. There are about fifty children in the schools, and these are the hope of the mission.

In addition to the usual services, house-to-house visitations, and caring for the sick and poor, temporal affairs occupy much time. Disputes are settled, allotments of lands made, surveying, road and bridge building has been done, seeds are procured and distributed as needed, many cases in courts of law are attended to, the laws against illegal sales of liquor are enforced, etc.

Since the organization of this mission it is probable that the results have not



VIEW OF YAKIMA RESERVATION IRRIGATING CANAL, WASHINGTON.

altogether met the expectations of its founders. However, those who are directly interested and acquainted with the field, and who understand that the money expended is not adequate to the needs of the work, will claim in the face of adverse criticism that the missions of the Methodist Episcopal church among the Indians of California do pay.

Among other encouraging things, it can be said, first, that the Indians have become more industrious and provident. They make contracts and creditably carry out their agreements. Some are planning to purchase more land in order to farm, while others rent smaller holdings of land and raise crops of various kinds. Quite a number have learned trades at the training schools. William D. Williams, a full-blooded Indian, is now in the harness business in this place and does first-class work. He is a sober, gentlemanly, capable business man. Printers, tailors, and carpenters are also to be found among them.

Second, they are becoming more temperate. Some are sober, sensible citizens

who will not treat or be treated to liquors of any kind.

Third, they are slowly giving up their superstitions and their heathenish practices. They are careful about the education of their children and ask for Christian instruction. An intelligent Indian being asked, "Why do not the Indians give up their heathen customs?" answered, "Why, brother, they will when they are educated and converted as we are."

Fourth, they are better morally and spiritually. They are attentive churchgoers. After long probation in the church a number are proving that they are born from above. They die like true Christians. A boy, Andy Jackson, who went with me to the great Epworth League convention in 1901 in Los Angeles, became ill not long after coming home. Shortly before his death he said: "Mother, do not mourn for me. I am going to be received in heaven." He was not afraid to die, and after his death, when his effects were examined, we found a neat box in which he kept all his Sunday school papers, school books, badges,

flags, and Bibles. Many testimonies of this kind might be given.

A recently converted man said in the class meeting: "I am different since I came under the Jesus. I do not like I used to do. I used to swear at my wife. Now I do not even kick my dog. I feel different in here" (pointing to his breast). "I believe Jesus in me."

Another said: "I got plenty devil outside me, but Jesus man got Jesus in him. Devil no catch me."

One said in class meeting: "I am sorry for some of my people. Schools, Bibles, missionary, sermons make no difference. You go back. As the grass you wither and die in your souls."

With faith to labor and pray, with persistent effort, we shall see better things in this mission by and by. It is discouraging, but it is work for the Master, and we are climbing higher. Give us your prayers and the work will go on.

The condition and character of these people are such that we cannot civilize and Christianize them in one generation. For hundreds of years they were taught that we were their enemies. This must all be undone. For years we drove them with fire and sword. Now we must learn how to lead them. The day of the Indian's new thought is not here yet. He still sits sullenly by his fireside and broods over the past. When he speaks to his children it is often of the wrongs he has suffered at the hands of his white brother. We need to change our methods and the spirit in which we have dealt with them heretofore.

No doubt the department at Washington is doing what it can for the Indian with the old methods, but unless they have more than a teacher here and there, merely competent to give them an idea of books; unless they learn from persons imbued with the Christian missionary spirit; unless they are led by intelligent, upright men and women who will go into their homes and win

them by patient, prayerful, faithful effort, their progress will indeed be slow.

The Indian must be protected by the law he is expected to obey. He must be taught what life is, how it is to be lived, what food to procure and how to prepare it. He must be trained to understand that to live is to fulfill the highest moral obligation imposed by God. He must be led by honest and just treatment at our hands.

Perhaps it is of interest to note that when reminded of Christian obligations, of self-reliance, of sanitation, of the selection of foods, and such other matters as pertain to their immediate betterment, they often reply, "You who teach us are not all Christians. We were not sick when we lived on the open fields and drank only water and ate game and fish cooked on the coals. We were not drunkards and gamblers until you came. You speak fine words, but you give us nothing but chaff."

Just what progress we can make in their uplift will be unknown until we change our methods and the spirit of its application.

Land upon which to live is one of the needs of this people. They have capacity to till the soil, but where shall it be? If they want a home and are willing to make one, where shall they go?

If we break up the tribal relations it must be by moving to lands in severalty. Sufficient land for this purpose should be purchased in small quantities on terms within their reach, at a nominal rate of interest on deferred payments, titles to be given at the end of such time as will test their willingness, capacity, and thrift.

Schools should be provided for them. If this is not done they should, whenever practicable, be obliged to attend the public schools, and there be protected from the assaults of the degenerate white child. They must be compelled to go among civilized people to labor and learn.

The church should plant missionary schools wherever children can be found. Teachers must be of the sort who will go into their homes and train heart and hand in all things calculated to inspire an ambition for clean, decent homes. Some are reaching out for this with little encouragement.

They should have greater opportunities to get the gospel. Each station should have weekly services continuously of the kind given in our white churches. More money and missionaries are needed to travel and preach among scattered bands where there are no schools and missions.

Gifts of clothing should be given only to the infirm and indigent. Everything should be provided for the mission worker which will inspire confidence and self-reliance in his hearers.

Laws in regard to marriage should be enforced. This is a difficult thing to do. We have no authority to compel a man and woman to marry each other. On proper showing they must be arrested for crime, but there it ends.

Secretary Taft's Address at Tuskegee.

The following interesting paragraphs are taken from the address delivered by Secretary Taft at the anniversary of the Tuskegee institute:

When the struggle of the negro in the decade following the war was going on there was growing to manhood a leader of his people who saw more clearly than the rest of his race that the negro could be one of the greatest factors in the development of the whole south if only he could be led into habits of industry and saving. He knew well the history of the wrongs of his race and that a formidable indictment could be framed against the whole white race for its treatment of the negro. But how would it profit the negro to dwell on the past, to arouse again the enmities of a former era?

In his autobiography, which reads like the epic poem of a people, he tells how as a boy he walked and worked his way from his home in West Virginia to Hampton, where, in the great school founded and maintained by Gen. Armstrong, he was fitted for the task which he is so nobly discharging, of preaching an evangel to his race which will lead it on to life and

light. If Hampton school had never done anything but graduate Booker Washington it would have justified its existence. He saw clearly that the only hope of his race was economic independence, and he projected in mind the establishment of an institution in which there should be combined in proper proportion the mental education and the education of the hand. Booker Washington, with the three thousand graduates of this institution who are now spreading the lesson which they have learned here among his people in all parts of the south, gloriously vindicate his marvelous foresight. He has put himself in a position where he may well preach an evangel and enforce the truths he utters by the work which he has done.

Booker Washington would not decry the advantages of higher education for some of his race, and he certainly would not shut the door of opportunity to the negro in any vocation, whether professional or manual. But the question he had to answer was, is it better to invite my brethren to spend their time in securing an education and learning a profession in which they will find little opportunity to make their way, or shall I train them to succeed in the work which is opened to them and to add to the economic power and influence of our race for its uplifting?

With deference to those who have looked more into the question and who differ on this point from what I am about to say, it seems to me that instead of affording ground for discouragement in the solution of the so-called negro problem, a review of the history of this race since the war justifies the statement that great progress has been made. Not only has there been a movement by the negro race itself along sound educational, industrial, and economic lines, but there is much encouragement in the attitude now taken by the leading men of the south, who see the difficulties of the problem with great clearness, and welcome and sympathize with the efforts of Mr. Washington in what he is doing for his race.

The white man who can do the most good for the negro, who can aid him in his toilsome march to better material and intellectual conditions are the southern white men who are his neighbors. It is one of the encouraging signs of the times that there is growing up in the south a body of leading white men who feel that the future of the negro race affects the future of the south, and that both self-interest and humanity require them to lend all the aid they can to this people in the throes of a burdensome effort.

The Tuskegee Negro Conference.

Dr. Washington opened the conference and told the people to speak freely but tell the truth. "Don't exaggerate," he said; "get down to facts."

For five hours we sat there, hardly conscious of the time and listened to the testimony of farmers, teachers, merchants, and ministers as to their progress. The speeches, though at times vague and wandering, were usually humorous and almost always hopeful and elated. It was truly an inspiring meeting. County after county was heard from and many interesting experiences were told.

One man who began by working on a farm at fifty cents a day now owns a store and 1,200 acres of land. An old man owning a "nice little log cabin" of four rooms, and forty acres of land, invests his savings in horses, cows, buggies, and wagons, and will put some money in the bank as soon as the "wedder gets warmer."

A delegate from Leon county, Florida, made a start twenty years ago with forty acres of woodland, clearing and plowing it with the help of two steers which he fed on mulberry bushes and moss. He now owns 500 acres, besides real estate in Tallahassee and a bank account. "They have got me set down in my county for \$10,000, but I praise God for it all."

A woman from Talladega county owns the house she lives in and 300 acres of land, six miles from town; also a house in Talladega which she bought herself. She sells milk and butter, eggs, and chickens every week instead of depending on cotton alone. This fact Dr. Washington emphasized to all women present. An old man got up at this point and complained that he knew a great many people who raised butter and eggs and chickens, but grew poorer every year. He was effectually silenced by the woman's instant retort, which was loudly applauded. "Yaas, dat's 'cause de wife stay home while de man go to town an'

sell de aigs an' de chicken an' den spen' all de money on whisky!"

The woman who said two years ago that she got her start by swapping her pup for a pig reported that she has left her two-room log cabin and lives in a three-room frame house, owns forty acres of land, and has never bought any meat since she made the swap. She advised all to get their living by the sweat of their "eyebrow"

An old man showed the audience his coat which his wife had made of wool from the back of the same sheep that furnished the coat he wore at the last conference.—*Southern Workman*.

Musical Charade.

Last Saturday night the employees and students were entertained by a musical charade given by some of the members of Miss Fowler's committee.

Mr. Rowbotham impersonated the Marquis of Bally-Poreen, an impecunious English nobleman; Miss Fowler was the Marchioness, his wife; Miss Oviatt, Lady Angelina, their daughter; Mr. Grinstead, Lord Titus, her suitor, and Miss Hendrickson was the ladies' maid. The Marquis objects to the attentions that Lord Titus pays to Lady Angelina and orders him from the house. Lord Titus returns disguised as a merchant, and with the assistance of the maid the young people elope from the house of the Marquis and are married. In the last act they return, and are finally forgiven by the haughty Marquis. The parts were all well sung and acted, and several selections from the band helped to make the entertainment one of the most successful ones of the year. All present spoke of the delightful evening spent in the chapel.

The High school baseball team was defeated on our grounds last Saturday, the score being 2 to 10. The game was lacking in interest until the fifth inning, when things livened up a bit and it looked like the High school might make a close score. However, the Normals were steady and held their lead.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Miss Chingren called on some of her friends at the school during the week.

Chief Many Horses is a picturesque study as he goes about the school grounds on his visits. He has made many friends and seems to be enjoying his stay with us.

Inspector and Mrs. F. C. Churchill arrived at the school on Thursday evening. They have been spending some time on the Pima reservation and have visited the different day schools under Mr. Alexander's charge.

The pupils of the Junior class gave an entertainment, consisting of recitations and declamations, at the Baptist church on Monday evening for the benefit of the W. C. T. U. The entertainment was appreciated by all who attended it.

A basketball game between our team and the Phoenix High school team will take place today on the school grounds, as well as a baseball game between our boys and the Prescott High school nine. Much interest centers in these two games.

Two unfortunate accidents occurred this week at the school. Mr. Alexander Boyer, assistant engineer, had his thumb crushed in the machinery at the laundry and Elmo Sunna, a pupil, had a finger taken off by a circular saw in the carpenter shop.

The conference for returned students has been scheduled to take place at this school on April 28, 29, and 30. It is hoped that there will be a good attendance at these meetings and that much good will result therefrom. All interested are cordially invited to be present.

Surveyors at work in Inyo county, California, have recently found a prehistoric Indian burial place containing many antiquarian treasures, wampum and other beads, and two sickles over a hundred years old. The treasures of most of the poor California Indians are probably under ground; there are few in sight.—*Indian's Friend*.

Mr. Alfred Scott died at McDowell on Tuesday morning. The funeral took place at the parlors of Merryman & Moore in Phoenix at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, Rev. William H. Gill of McDowell conducting the services. A number of the employees of the school attended the funeral and extended their sympathy to Mrs. Scott in her great sorrow.

Mr. Frank M. Conser, supervisor of Indian schools in the southwest, spoke from a wide experience when he refuted the statement, so often heard, that the Indian on leaving school goes back to the blanket life. He says: "A young man may go back to his people and to outward appearances may return to his shiftless Indian ways, while really at heart he is living a different life and is a credit to our civilization and education."—*Indian's Friend*.

Distribution of Indian Funds.

The House committee on Indian affairs has authorized a favorable report on the Burke bill providing for the allotment and distribution of Indian tribal funds. These funds aggregate \$50,000,000, and are to be distributed to individual Indians on the order of the President, who upon the application of the Indian shall determine his fitness to relinquish the tribal relation and become a citizen of the United States. The proposition has long been considered by the committee, and the measure reported was accepted in preference to the Lacey bill, which placed the initiative in the matter with the President.

From Other Schools

GREENVILLE, CALIFORNIA.

Correspondence.

Miss Ardis Browne, who has had the position as cook here for about three years, was promoted and transferred to Round Valley, California, as seamstress.

Mr. E. G. Paine received an appointment as farmer at Ignacio, Colorado.

James Groves has the position of assistant industrial teacher. He has organized the band again, and we hope to hear some good music before long.

Mr. Trubody left for his home in San Francisco March 5.

Dr. and Mrs. Wimberley are now living at the hospital cottage.

The girls are anxious for Easter to come so they can wear their new summer uniforms, which were finished this week.

Mr. Ivins and boys are planting the garden now.

Greenville, California, April 4, 1906.



HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Indian Leader.

Walter Battice, who was a pupil here a number of years ago, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for register of deeds for Lincoln county, Oklahoma. He is a full-blood Sac and Fox, a well-known political leader in that county, and a bright man.

Indian Labor.

C. E. Dagnette, outing agent for the Indians in the southwest, arrived in the city last night from a trip to Los Angeles and Phoenix, where he has been completing arrangements with the Santa Fe coast line people for the supplying of Indian labor to the Santa Fe.

Mr. Dagnette said that contracts had been signed with the Santa Fe people for all the Indian laborers that could possibly be supplied. The laborers will compose Navajos, Moquis, Hopis and Apache Indians, and will work west of Albuquerque. Mr. Dagnette expects to have the first party of Indian laborers at work at Williams, Arizona, by the 16th of April.

Mr. Dagnette also said that large

numbers of Indians were employed on the Imperial canal in California, and work on the Yuma, Arizona, government irrigation project was progressing rapidly and satisfactorily with Indian labor. Many of the Indians of New Mexico and Arizona have also found employment in the beet fields of Colorado.—*Albuquerque Citizen.*

Monthly Report of Supt. C. J. Crandall.

Supt. C. J. Crandall of Santa Fe Industrial school, under date of April 4, makes the following report of the enrollment and average attendance of the schools under his supervision for the month of March, 1906:

Schools.	Enrollment.		Average attendance.
	M.	F.	
Indian Industrial school, Santa Fe	226	128	350
Day school, San Juan	30	35	63
Day school, Taos	22	29	46
Day school, Jemez	18	20	30
Day school, Santa Clara ..	11	20	26
Day school, San Ildefonso ..	10	13	23
Day school, Sia	12	11	23
Day school, Cochiti	18	8	22
Day school, Picuris	9	8	17
Day school, Nambe	9	8	13
Total	365	270	613

Percentage of attendance, 96.5.

The twenty-fifth anniversary held at the Tuskegee institute on April 4, 5, and 6 was a most important event in the history of that institution, a great landmark in the progress of the colored race. Many prominent men and women were there, and addresses were delivered by some of them, in which recognition was made of the great and wonderful work accomplished by Booker T. Washington and his school. In another column of this issue will be found an extract of Secretary Taft's address delivered at this anniversary.

Consumptives Must Register.

The President has issued an order directing the registration of all employes of the government known to be consumptives and the examination of all suspected of having the disease. All buildings are to be made sanitary, by cleansing or structural changes. The order is believed to affect 25,000 employees.—*Arizona Sentinel*.

Great Ostrich Farm.

Governor Kibby predicts that within five years cattle will give way entirely to ostriches on the alfalfa ranches of the territory. The largest ostrich farm in America is located ten miles from Phoenix. It contains more than 100 full-grown birds. The feathers from them yield annually \$30,000. It is claimed that the plumage is more beautiful than that of the birds raised in South Africa. Ostrich growers estimate their chicks as being worth \$100 at six months old, \$150 at one year, \$200 to \$250 at two years, while at four years of age, when they begin to breed, they are valued at \$800 a pair and upward. There are pairs of ostriches in the Salt River valley that \$2,500 would not buy.—*Cocconino Sun*.

Education of Heart and Head.

A Chicago professor lately presented to his class in college the following list of questions that he declared ought to be answered satisfactorily by every man before he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts:

Do you see anything to love in a little child?

Have you sympathy with all good causes?
Can you look straight in the eye of an honest man or a pure woman?

Will a lonely dog follow you?

Do you believe in lending a helping hand to weaker men?

Do you believe in taking advantage of the law when you can do so?

Can you be high-minded and happy in drudgery?

Can you see as much beauty in washing dishes and hoeing corn as in playing golf and the piano?

Do you know the value of time and money?

Are you good friends with yourself?

Do you see anything in life besides dollars and cents?

Can you see sunshine in a mud puddle?

Can you see beyond the stars?

Stupid Man.

"I would like to talk to L. C. Smith," came over the phone of the telephone exchange girl at the St. Francis.

"There is no lady by the name of Elsie Smith in the hotel," replied the demure hello girl.

"You don't understand; I want to talk to L. C. Smith."

"And I have just told you that we have no Elsie Smith. The only Smith we have is L. C. Smith."

"Well' that's the fellow I want."

"Well, why didn't you say so in the first place?"—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

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A PIMA INDIAN HOME.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, April 21, 1906.

Number 15.

OUR AMERICAN ORIENT.

The Moros.

BY OCCIDENT, SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT TO
THE CHICAGO STANDARD (BAPTIST).

To the most casual observer the Moros appear to differ, and do differ, in appearance from other native peoples. This distinction is not due to dress, for the common hombre does not wear brilliant colors except on special occasions. But the average Moro possesses peculiarities all his own. He is the ugliest looking man in these islands. There appear to be no really handsome specimens among men or women. There will be found here and there a comely boy or girl, but early maturity and the effect of buya and betel-nut, together with gross sensual indulgences, soon degrade to a common level. It is, I think, clearly within scientific moderation that the Moro is pronounced a "degenerate." Such he certainly is. His habits are proverbially, one may say insanely, unclean. No water in the Moro country is safe to drink, no matter how inviting it may look. It must be boiled would the traveler safeguard his own life against cholera, typhoid, and dysentery.

Yet against all the odds of filth and social crime the Moro is no weakling. Naturally enough only the toughest specimens survive the vicissitudes of childhood. The typical Moro is taller than the Visayan or Tagalog, and rarely stout. His bony, forbidding countenance is not relieved by a pair of small, glittering black eyes. Those eyes suggest a large margin of evil. In their glance and rest-

lessness suspicion and cruelty are present. The bronze skin and black, straight hair complete the savage picture. In bodily motion the Moro is quick, almost nervous. He is a fast walker. A procession across country, marching in single file, moves at the rate of three miles an hour, and will sustain a swinging gait all day. If matters are urgent the pace is increased. If members of a party are mounted, pedestrians keep up with the ponies. All are bare-footed, and as there is little talking and less of laughter the procession may be seen, but not heard. If surprised by what appears to be a hostile challenge the procession breaks up into units, seeks cover and awaits development. Woe betide the man who stumbles upon a hiding Moro. The dexterity with which blades are wielded by Moros has caused them to be dreaded for three centuries. Except the Moros of Sulu they possess few firearms, and in order to secure guns and ammunition they will take the most desperate and foolish chances. It need hardly be added that the intelligence of the average Moro is but a grade above animal cunning.

The name by which these people are known throughout the Philippines was given to them by the Spaniards, who identified them with the Moors because of their religion—Mahommedanism. The commonly accepted theory is that they are descended from the Mussulman Dyaks, of Borneo. That they were at best piratical invaders who swept these land-locked seas and spread fire and sword so far north as Luzon for a long

period is so well attested that we are dependent upon no romance for the story of these atrocities. They gained a firm foothold in the island of Basilan, not far from the present port of Zamboanga, and extended their conquests of the Sulu Archipelago and over a large part of Mindanao.

Their language shows contact with Arabia and India, being composed of a Sanscrit and Arabic mixture on a Malay base. These fierce sea dogs that swept in packs from the Arabian gulf to the Malasian isles carried written characters in which was expressed the faith of Islam. Arabic characters are used to-day in spelling out phonetically the Moro jargon. Some have supposed from this that the Moros were familiar with the language and literature of Arabia. This is true of only a small fraction of the people. Such knowledge, at most limited, is confined to the more intelligent of the sultans, dattos, and panditas. Cheap copies of the Koran are offered for sale in Moro markets. Many possess the Koran, few can read it. It is no easy matter to get two translations of a Moro letter which will agree. Mahommedanism as it exists among the Moros is a barbarous superstition. The outward forms are rarely observed in public. The piety which prompts the Mussulman to offer prayer wherever he may be is unknown among the Moros. Real worship is non-existent. They know of Mecca as "Mucca" and Allah is to the Moro "Allalah." Even the panditas (priests) are often grossly ignorant of their own faith. It is enough that their "religion" justifies slavery, polygamy, and war in the name of God and the prophet. Their so-called mosques are neither numerous nor costly edifices. The answers to the claims of Islamism are Moro life and character.

Permit me here to give two examples of Moro ignorance and superstition. On one occasion our well paid Moro inter-

preter with much enthusiasm declared there was to be no more cholera. Asked for his authority and reasons for such a statement, he replied, "Because the cholera giant is dead—a brave Moro from the lake country killed him a week ago." Then he described the appearance of the cholera giant, how he was armed and how he had fought the brave lake Moro. It was this gaint who had brought the cholera which had slain so many. When we sought to explain the germ theory of the disease an expression of contempt spread over our informant's face. He said in looks and manner, "You poor, ignorant, American fools; how I pity you, hate you because you can learn nothing." I noticed that this same interpreter was asking repeatedly for small quantities of kerosene oil.

I finally asked him for what purpose he was using the oil.

"Well, you see, I have a sick baby and I wash him with the oil and give him a little to drink." So utterly astonished was I that I at first thought I had misunderstood him; but a repetition rendered his meaning unmistakable even to a tyro in Spanish. Earnestly did I expostulate with him, assuring him that this oil was an American product and its qualities were all known to us. We never wash babies in kerosene nor require them to drink it. Such a course of treatment I warned him would kill his child. I gave him no more oil, but some one else did, not knowing the use to which it was being put. The child died in convulsions that day. A medicine that is not strong, biting or griping has no virtue in Moro eyes. This is true of savages generally. There must be great pain if there is to be an effectual cure. Because kerosene possesses a strong odor and is difficult to take great virtue must accompany its use as a drug. This is Moro logic.

Marriages are arranged by parents, at least so far as the girls are concerned. It is a matter of bargain and sale. A man

may buy wives in any number he is able to pay or provide for. I know one prominent datto who has a daughter that has been for several years literally in the "matrimonial market." She is regarded a great belle; in fact the beauty of the entire sultanate or district in which she resides.

It is said that neighboring sultans had desired to add her to their harems; rising dattos with much experience have followed the example of their superiors, the sultans, in vain; while young panditas have beaten the gongs of the nipa mosques with tireless energy in their endeavors to obtain an interposition of some favorable fate to their suit. These advances have been up to this writing to no purpose. Now any one of these amorous braves could have succeeded had he been willing or able to invest the necessary funds in the "proposition." But the trouble has been the figure is a trifle high. The father of the girl demands of his prospective son-in-law 300 pesos, eight slaves and six carabao (water buffalo) and will not "throw off" a cent. These items analyzed stand as follows: Cash in Mexican 300 pesos; eight slaves at 50 pesos each, 400 pesos; six serviceable carabao at 60 pesos each, 360 pesos—a total of 1,060 pesos. This at present rate of exchange would mean about \$430, American gold. Since the suitors have a large "stock" already on hand (for they are all much married) the coveted Moro "beauty" still chews her betel-nut in peace no doubt rejoicing that she is "fancy free."

It is related that one girl was purchased for 300 pesos and the money was paid, but before the nuptials could be celebrated with due "pomp and ceremony" the would-be bride was stricken with cholera and died. The father held that the loss should be borne by the prospective bridegroom, but as a compromise rather than "trade back" proposed that the half-pledged and wholly fleeced son-in-law

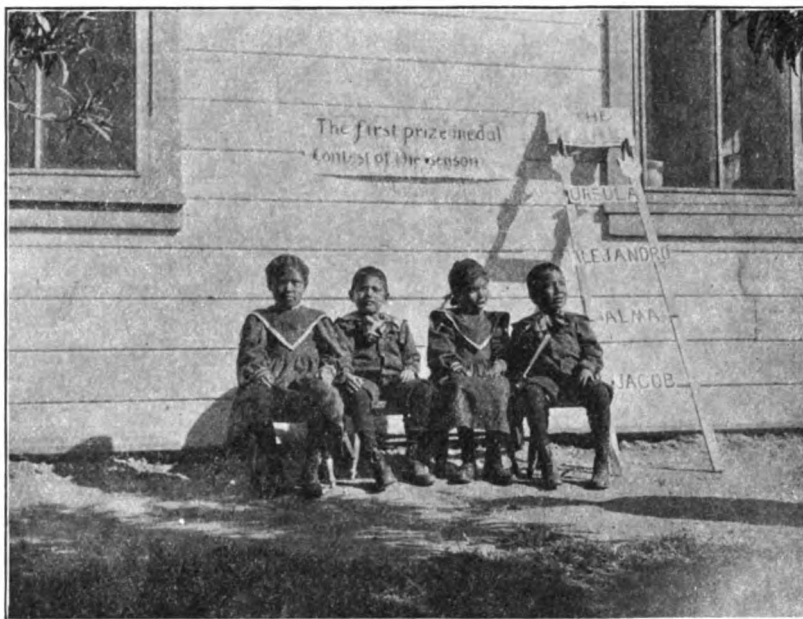
should take two cheaper girls. Bloodshed was narrowly averted before an agreement was reached.

A feast characterizes a wedding which is solemnized by certain incantations and mummeries the purport of which is in no sense elevating. Common marriages involve no large exchange of money or barter. Moros are generally poor. Slaves are worth from 10 to 100 pesos, according to size, age, and strength. Slaves are regarded much in the light of mere dependents and may gain their freedom by any act which will win them money or firearms. A slave may rise to a position of a datto or even a sultan if he demonstrates his power to become such. The fact of his having been at one time a slave does not militate against his standing if he now possesses wealth and power. His fortune is decreed by fate and that is the end of the matter.

Funeral and burial rites are few. The dead are disposed of in short order. Only the death of a notable attracts the slightest attention, and there is little weeping even for the great. The graves of common men are temporarily marked by stones laid in a circle. A few stalks of palm are stuck in the loose earth, a coconut shell filled with water is placed on the mound, and the tale is told. Once have I seen a fire burning on a grave, for what purpose I know not.

Only in rare instances and in honor of very influential men do Moros make special effort to perpetuate by art the memory of the dead. About the tomb of a sultan or datto one will discover little suggesting Mahomedanism.

Have the Moros within them the elements of progress? What can we do with the Moros? These are the questions which thoughtful men are asking in the Philippine Islands today. These are hard questions. With their present customs, which have sapped the foundations of moral character, our way is made extremely difficult. Moros are not industri-



PRIMARY PRIZE SPEAKERS AT PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL.

ous, nor inventive, nor teachable. They hold a country of vast resources which they have never developed and never will if left to themselves. As farmers they are wedded to their primitive methods. They weave cloth, but they buy the thread from the Chinese. Their brass vessels are largely manufactured in Singapore. They can make a murderous weapon out of a piece of iron or steel and there they are content to stop. Their hemp is the finest palm fiber in the world, but they gather little of it. Their India-rubber is superior to that found elsewhere, but little of it do they put on the market.

It will be by slow degrees, if at all, that Moros can be brought to desire better conditions than those under which they now exist. In the operation of that stern natural law of the "survival of the fittest" the Moros are likely to go to the wall. Polygamy, slavery, and fanaticism have done their work. How can that work be undone? Are Moros worth saving?

Now is the time to renew your subscription to the **NATIVE AMERICAN**.

Letter from Washington.

*The Editor Native American,
Phoenix Indian School:*

Permit me to extend regards from Washington to both employees and pupils of your school, as well as to yourself and those connected directly with the **NATIVE AMERICAN**.

After a roundabout trip I arrived in Washington safe and sound, but somewhat tired out, and since my arrival of course have been trying to see it all as fast as possible. Washington is a nice place—nearly as good as Phoenix in some respects, but, like every other place on earth, is bound to have its good points and its bad ones. Then most of the people in this city are easterners in the strong sense of the term, which is more than a little noticeable to one who has lived in Arizona for some length of time. The opportunities for tennis playing and horseback riding are not nearly so good as they are at Phoenix and particularly at the Indian school. If the weather will be as hot here as at Phoenix this summer is a question that will remain open to me until summer

comes, but as far as this choice is concerned I would prefer to cast my lot with Washington on the strength of what I already know of Phoenix. The public buildings, well-kept streets, crowds of well-dressed people, trees that are trees, and lawns that are lawns and which will tend to give the city the appearance of one large park as the summer season advances, are all good to look upon for a change; but even these works of men, perhaps the best the country has to offer, will tire the mind and eye more quickly than will the mountains, the clear sky and the clearer atmosphere, the bright moonlight nights, and the general quiet and orderly environment found at the Phoenix Indian school. Few people here have yet had the courage to throw off their winter overcoats and put on the lighter ones for spring, and this is not because they have not the spring garments, for Washington will not stint itself in the matter of clothing, as far as I have been able to see.

The work of the Indian Office goes on smoothly and regularly, as does that of the other government departments, large and small. People come and go, in and out of the office; are employed, find other vocations, and "are heard from no more;" make their mark in their work, get promoted, or make trouble for those around them and do not get promoted; are enthusiastic and hopeful or have no suggestions to offer and predict failure, and all in much the same manner as they do throughout the entire field of the Indian service. However, I have had little opportunity to get very well acquainted with the details of the office up to this time.

Preparatory work in connection with the National Educational Association and the Indian department to be held at the same time in San Francisco is occupying considerable attention. I believe those who can go to San Francisco next July to attend the meetings of these institutions will be well repaid for the time

spent in so doing. Superintendent Reel will spare no pains to make her part of the work a success in every way, and she has the co-operation of the Indian department. Those connected with the N. E. A. proper will not fail to see that their meetings are up to the standard, which it is reasonable to expect of such an organization.

I was sorry to learn through the columns of the *NATIVE AMERICAN* that the Indian girls did not win the second game of basket ball with the Tempe normal; also that the boys fared no better with the Normal in baseball. There will be other games, however, and in these I wish the boys and girls all the success they are entitled to if they practice hard and play hard. I also hope *we* will maintain a good reputation in the tennis tournament soon to be played at Tempe.

With best wishes for the prosperity of the *NATIVE AMERICAN*, which will also include that of the Phoenix Indian school, and hoping that I may be able to visit Phoenix at no far future date and that my friends there will not fail to visit me if in the east, I am sincerely yours,

CLARENCE F. HARVEY.

Washington, D. C., April 9, 1906.

Tuskegee Notes.

Tuskegee Student.

One of the special features of the anniversary celebration was the singing of plantation melodies by the choir and school. Mr. Carnegie, a lover of music, was highly pleased with the singing, and in his address paid a high tribute to it.

The twenty-fifth anniversary celebration has now passed into history and marks the end of a distinct period, not only in the life of the school, but of the race, as well as the beginning of an era of large usefulness for the institution and better understanding between the different sections and people of the body politic.

The man never lived—red, white, or any other color—who did not learn a more valuable lesson from one hard blow than from twenty warnings.—Commissioner Leupp.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

The farmers are busy harvesting hay.

Mr. M. A. Crouse has accepted a position in the Fort Defiance Indian school.

The commencement exercises of the Tuskegee institute will be held this year from May 20 to 24.

The grounds are now fragrant with the odor of roses, which are now in the height of their glory.

Mrs. Churchill very kindly entertained the pupils and employees in the chapel on Monday evening by some piano and guitar selections. Her playing was a treat to all present.

A letter from Sylvester Flame, class of '05, gives us the satisfactory information that our Yuma pupils are doing very nicely. Thomas Aquinas is acting as disciplinarian at the Yuma school and Thomas Escalanti is employed as carpenter. James P. Hammond, class of '04, has been employed as blacksmith at the Laguna dam. Wilfred Parker was a porter at the Southern Pacific hotel, but on account of sickness returned home. Agnes Jaeger and Alice Nott are also doing nicely.

One of the greatest calamities that has ever befallen the western continent was the fearful earthquake and fires that occurred at San Francisco and vicinity on Wednesday morning. The *Arizona Republican* in a paragraph of its editorial says: "The stroke which has been laid upon the metropolis of the west will be regarded as a personal infliction by all loyal residents of the coast states and territories. They had looked with pride upon the

marvelous growth of the great city which sat by the Golden Gate. In an hour it has been laid low. The earthquake passed by and after it a mighty fire wielded by a strong wind. Where all was bustle and liveness there are now sounds of woe, from amid a pall of smoke, and piles of ruins, still moved slightly by the trembling earth not yet recovered from the mighty convulsion."

Chief Many Horses.

Chief Many Horses, who has been visiting this school and the neighboring Indian reservations for the past week or ten days, left for his home in the Navaho country on Wednesday morning. Before leaving he took occasion to state some of the impressions he has received on his visit to this part of the country.

He expressed himself well satisfied with the school, and thinks the Navaho pupils should feel fortunate in having such a good opportunity to become educated in the white man's ways. Among other things he expressed himself as being especially grateful in having the opportunity of visiting the Indians at Salt River and Gila Crossing. He recognized the advance in progress of the Pima over the Navaho, especially in religious matters, and thought that this was especially commendable. He wondered at the large attendance at church and the liberal pledges of the Indians for its support. He believes that Christianity would do the same for the Navaho as it has for the Pima and that without it the Navaho can not expect to advance very rapidly. One thing that he observed and did not approve was the manner in which the Pima use their horses. He did not think they showed as much mercy to their animals as they should.

Chief Many Horses is an interesting man and had made himself quite popular during his stay at the school.

Now is the time to subscribe for THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

From Other Schools

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL, ANADARKO, OKLAHOMA.

Correspondence.

On Saturday evening after the chapel exercises Mrs. Sheddan gave a very pleasant entertainment to the school employees in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Levissee, who are moving this week to "the agency." We hope they will return often to visit us.

Our school gardens are growing finely and no grass is in evidence, although it has rained almost daily or nightly since they were planted.

Last Thursday evening our regular chapel meeting was attended by five missionaries besides Rev. Mr. Wilkins and wife, who had been entertaining them during a missionary conference. Their talks and music by the band and singing by the school were enjoyed by all.

Mr. J.B. Queen was a welcome guest at the school Saturday and Sunday, and also enjoyed the social evening at Mrs. Sheddan's.

The school at Mescalero, New Mexico, is now fitted out with new buildings excepting a school building. That is expected for this year. During last year two new dormitories, one for girls and one for boys, a dining room and kitchen; a new mass hall for employees, in which are also the superintendent's apartments, three new cottages for employees' quarters; also a new cottage for the Indian trader, a blacksmith shop, cow barn, and additions to the commissary were built.

Anadarko, Oklahoma, April 10, 1906.

Do not forget the conference of returned students to be held at this school on April 28, 29, and 30.

Some Things to Remember.

Remember that work well done is the highest testimonial of character you can receive.

Remember that every vocation has some advantage and disadvantages not found in any other.

Write it indelibly in your heart that it is better to be a successful cobbler than a botch physician or a briefless barrister.—*Selected.*

Patron—"Why do they call this place a chop house?"

Waiter—"Why, sir, I suppose—"

Patron—"Oh, don't trouble about it—I've found out. Bring me a hatchet for this steak, will you?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Extracts from Home Letters

How are the children? Do they go to school yet? I don't want any of them to leave their school, because I want them to learn as much as they can before they enter a large school. M. O.

I will be away from here some time and will try to become a useful man. I believe that I am improving in my trade. I am trying my best and work like a white man; also I am getting along very well and am happy all the time. T. H.

I realize myself how much it helps me since I entered this school. There is nothing like going to school to develop our reasoning powers. F. P.

We are glad to have our new boilers here. We are going to tear down the old boilers as soon as we can and put the new ones in their places. G. V.

I suppose you have read in the paper about the conference of the returned students. I will be very glad if you will try and attend the conference. Y. M.

Last night they had an entertainment in the town, at the Baptist church, given by the Juniors. Some of us went to see it. The band furnished the music, and the quartette sang three songs. We all enjoyed listening to the speaking and music. L. M.

This past week we had a party, which was given by the girls at the girls' home. All the boys who were invited seem to have enjoyed it very much. J. D.

The farmers are getting ready to cut down their crop of hay. I suppose you people over there are getting ready for your hay too. B. H.

It won't be long before the returned students will be here again, and I hope you folks will come this time, for it is quite interesting to hear the men from different places talk about their work of being a farmer or some other work. O. H.

Talk and Sleep.

Doctor—Do you talk in your sleep?

Patient—No; I talk in other people's. I'm a clergyman.

Acting Under Orders.

"I should like to go to your party above all things," Mrs. Lapsling was saying, "but the doctor says I must remain exclusive for a week more. I am troubled with a slight prevarication of the left lung."—*Chicago Tribune*.

The Poor Poets.

"Poets are born, sir," said the bard to the editor.

"Yes, I know they weren't hatched from duck eggs," answered the editor.

"But the question is, Why are they born?"—*Cleveland Leader*.

Affairs of Five Tribes.

The conferees on the bill providing for the disposition of the affairs of the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory have agreed upon the report they will make to the Senate and House. The principal differences between the two bodies relate to the restrictions placed upon full-blood Indians in the disposition of their lands, and the provisions for the control of coal lands.

The Senate rejected two reports of the conferees, and this is the third that has been made. Concerning the full-blood Indians, it is now provided that they shall not have power to dispose of or encumber any of the lands al-

lotted to them for twenty-five years unless this restriction is sooner removed by Congress. These Indians, however, may lease their lands, other than homesteads, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The House accepted the Senate amendment in relation to the coal lands, so that the provision now reads:

"That all coal and asphalt lands, whether leased or unleased, shall be reserved from sale under this act until the existing leases for coal or asphalt lands shall have expired or until such time as they may be otherwise provided for by law."—*Washington Star*.

Good Behavior After That.

Appearances are proverbially deceptive. A clergyman, being annoyed by people talking and giggling during a service, paused in the middle of his sermon, looked at the dirturbers, and said:

"Some years since, as I was preaching, a young man who sat before me was constantly laughing, talking, and making uncouth grimaces. I paused, and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the service, a gentleman said to me:

"'Sir, you made a great mistake; that young man is an idiot.'"

"'Since then, I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church, lest I should repeat that mistake and reprove another idiot.'"

During the rest of the service there was good order.—*C. E. World*.

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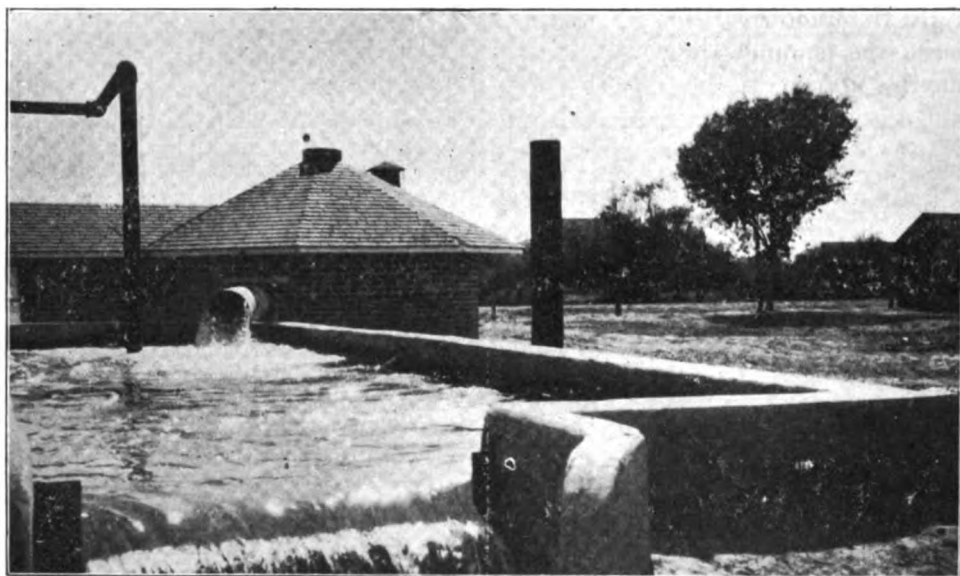
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SACATON PUMPING PLANT.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, April 28, 1906.

Number 16.

The Inundation of the Salton Basin by the Colorado River and How It was Caused,

BY ALLEN DAY IN SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

If the Colorado river continues to flow through the channel which it has been occupying during the last six months the geography of the southwest must be radically changed, for at the present time but little water from the river reaches the gulf of California, which until recently has formed its main estuary. Except when the river is in flood the bulk of the water flows into what is known as the Salton sink in southern California, a distance of fully 160 miles from the gulf. The new channel of the Colorado takes a northwesterly course, while the channel it formerly occupied is nearly south.

It is perhaps needless to say that this watercourse is not only one of the most important in the southwest, but is notable for the immense volume of water which it carries, especially during the flood seasons. But the quantity of detritus which it holds in solution is enormous, and is nearly equal to that carried down by the Mississippi at certain seasons of the year, owing to the topography of the region which drains into it. An idea of the quantity of water carried by the Colorado at different times of the year can be gained when it is stated that actual measurements indicate a flow ranging as high as 30,000 cubic feet per second. It is estimated that if the silt and other material brought down the river in the

course of a year were spread evenly over a given surface it would cover no less than 35,000 acres to a minimum depth of one foot. Consequently, the Colorado is almost as much of a "land maker" as the Mississippi, acting like a gigantic suction dredge in carrying away the material in its vicinity and depositing it upon the lowlands near its mouth and in the gulf of California.

It is a well-known fact that the sink, as well as the desert around it, was once a portion of an ocean bed, as is shown by the remains of marine animals as well as the immense deposits of salt. Readers of the *Scientific American* are aware that these deposits have created an important industry in southern California, the salt being secured from the surface by plowing and then carried away by the carload.

Salton sink or basin is the name given to that part of the Colorado desert that is below the sea level. This area begins a little north of Indio, on the main line of the Southern Pacific, and extends in a southeasterly direction, generally widening out until it passes Old Beach or Imperial Junction, leaves the railway to the east, and extends south away down to a point near Signal mountain, which is across the boundary in Mexico. This basin is surrounded by mountains on three sides, and is limited on the south by sedimentary deposits of the delta of the Colorado river which have piled up forty feet above sea level. It was undoubtedly, within a comparatively recent time, a portion of the gulf of California, which then extended farther north than it does now.

The Colorado river, at that period, emptied into the gulf at about where Yuma now stands.

In the latter part of May and throughout June and part of July of each year the melting snows of the far-away mountains send a raging torrent through the canyons and out into the more level plain of the Colorado. Overflows at such times are not uncommon, and, at Algodones, in Mexico, some dozen miles below Yuma, it is an almost annual occurrence for the river to overflow its banks. This overflow finds three channels for its distribution, some of it entering the bed of an ancient river, known to the Mexicans as the Alamo, and flowing westward for some forty to fifty miles, then turning north for over fifty miles, where it emptied into the Salton sink. Another portion went by devious channels and also by way of the Rio Padrones into Volcano lake, where a strange separation of the water takes place. Some portion of it flows north by way of a channel recently called New river to Salton, while the remainder flows south by Hardy's river to the gulf. The water thus emptied into the Salton basin was subjected to the evaporative processes of the sun and a Saharan atmosphere, so that it speedily disappeared, leaving the bed practically dry until the floods of another year sent in a fresh supply of water.

With the view of reclaiming a portion of the Colorado desert, as it is called, by means of an irrigation system, a company began operations in 1901, taking advantage of the channel of the Alamo river to excavate what is known as the Imperial canal system. About ten miles of the river channel were dredged out and connected with a series of waterways extending over an area embracing about 100,000 acres. A portion of the irrigated territory is in Mexico and the balance in southern California. The extent and variety of the crops induced the settlement of this region on such a scale that at

present about 12,000 people are residing in the villages and upon the irrigated farms, while the Southern Pacific railroad has constructed a branch line through the territory. A description of the Imperial valley, which represents perhaps the most notable reclamation work yet undertaken in the United States, recently appeared in the *Scientific American*.

Unfortunately, the diversion of the water into the canal was checked to such an extent by the accumulation of detritus at the head of the canal that the irrigation company determined to secure another supply rather than go to the enormous expense of dredging the clogged canal head. With this idea in view they excavated a channel a few miles below the head of the Alamo channel, connecting it with the Colorado. This work was completed in November, 1904. The excavation was merely a ditch less than a mile in length and about fifty feet in width, but a flood which occurred a few weeks after it was completed enlarged it to such an extent that a considerable volume of the water in the river began flowing through it into the main canal. The flow of water was too great to be absorbed by the irrigation system, and, as already stated, it worked its way along the lower Alamo channel to the Salton sink, into which it is still flowing. Owing to the friable formation of the river banks at the head of the new channel and the force of the current during flood season it was found impossible to prevent the ditch from being enlarged to such an extent that within six months after the first crevasse occurred nearly all of the water in the Colorado was being diverted in a northwesterly course into the sink.

† The greatest volume of water in the river is usually during the months of June and July, when the drainage from the mountains along the upper river and its tributaries is greatly increased by the melting snow and ice. Measurements taken by engineers in July last showed

that no less than 25,000 cubic feet per second were flowing through the new channel. Since then there have been times when the river bed between the channel and the gulf of California has been practically dry, except when the river was abnormally high. The effect of the current aided by the erosion of the sediment held in solution enlarged the new channel from its original dimensions to a width varying from 600 to no less than 2,000 feet in some places and considerably deepening it. As a result the water contained in the Salton sink has been steadily increasing, until fears have been entertained lest the entire valley between the San Jacinto and San Bernardino mountains, which inclose the sink on three sides, will be flooded. Recent measurement of this new sea which is forming show that it is at present about fifty miles in length, having a maximum depth of about twenty-five feet. The daily increase in depth varies of course according to the quantity coming down the river, but it has been as high as nearly three inches in twenty-four hours, varying from this to three-fourths of an inch. While the salt industry has been practically ruined by the flood, as yet the irrigated district has not been harmed owing to its elevation. The basin must be filled to a maximum depth of at least 150 feet before the water would cover the farms of the Imperial valley. Consequently a period of years would elapse before the irrigation district would be affected; but the heaviest loss is that of the Southern Pacific railroad, for it has been compelled to alter the location of its roadbed and rebuild about fifty miles of track at a greater elevation to prevent it from being submerged.

The question of confining the river to its ordinary channel presents a somewhat difficult engineering problem. Soon after the Colorado began flowing through the new channel an attempt was made to change the course of the current to the south by a diverting wall made of brush-

wood fastened with wire and re-enforced by gravel. A sudden rise in the river carried this away in a few hours and created conditions which were worse than before. An attempt was also made to lead the water into the Padrones channel, thence into Volcano lake, but this was unsuccessful, the river forming another channel between the Padrones and the Alamo and continuing on to the sink. The final plan determined upon, which is now being carried out, is the construction of two massive barriers, one protecting the head of the original channel and the other the head of the channel through which the river has changed its course. The first barrier, which will be 175 feet in length, is being built of concrete and steel on a rock foundation and contains head gates which will allow a sufficient volume of water to flow into the canal for irrigation purposes if desired. The lower work is about 200 feet in length, also composed of concrete and steel, but is being constructed in connection with wing dams and levees of timber and earth. This is also provided with gates. The concrete and steel portion of the barrier is being built at such an angle that it will offer the principal resistance to the flood currents, while the dams and levees are intended to prevent the bank from being washed away by eddies or other back water. It is expected that the two barriers will be completed before the summer floods reach the lower river, the engineers working partly on the theory that the mass of silt which will be carried down at this time will tend to scour out the original channel and aid in confining the volume of water. In short, the principle is the same as has been so successfully employed in the deepening of the Mississippi near its mouth by the construction of the jetties, the river partly making its own channel. Since the Colorado has been flowing into the northwest passage its former bed has been steadily filling up by the accumulation of sediment in the vicinity of the cut-off. If the flood currents remove this deposit it is believed that the work which is now being done will permanently keep the river in its original course and prevent further flooding of the valley to the northwest.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Wetmore are visiting their cousin Dr. Shawk and family of this school.

Superintendent Goodman returned to the school on Thursday morning after an absence of a few weeks in the east.

Miss Oviatt went to Albuquerque last week on school business. Before returning she will stop over at Zuni for a few days.

Dr. Shawk was again called to McDowell in the early part of this week on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Gilbert David.

Miss Maud L. Middleton of Hollywood, California, has been appointed housekeeper at this school and expects to arrive here the 4th of May.

Mrs. Hoffman and Miss Hendrickson tried the examination for teacher in the Indian school service which was held in Phoenix last Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. Luella Rhodes is temporarily filling the position of housekeeper which was made vacant by the transfer of Mrs. Babcock to the Grand Junction Indian school as assistant matron.

Mr. Norman W. Burgher, who has been dairyman at this school for more than a year, left for his home in Iowa last week. He will be very much missed at the school, both in the dairy, which department he has so successfully conducted, and by his many friends here.

No definite knowledge has been received concerning the United States warehouse at San Francisco, but at this time it is assumed that it was destroyed, and Commissioner Leupp will soon be on the

ground to look after the interests of the government.

Rev. Charles H. Bierkemper, missionary for the Navaho at Ganado, who went to Douglas last week to attend the Presbytery of Arizona, was unexpectedly called home on account of the sickness of his wife. His friends at the school regret that he could not return and stop over for a few days as he had expected.

The boys' companies are now taking up the school of the battalion. The organization is as follows: First battalion, Companies A, B, and C, commanded by Captain Pasis; Lieutenant Scott, adjutant; Paul Wickey, sergeant major. Second battalion, Companies D, E, and F, commanded by Captain Largo, Lieutenant Smith, adjutant; Sergeant Coralez, sergeant major.

The employees and pupils of this school contributed generously to the fund for alleviating the suffering and distressed people of San Francisco as a result of the earthquake and fire in that city last week. Inspector Churchill and the employees contributed \$163.10, and the Indian boys and girls representing the societies of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. contributed \$22.45. A box of clothing was also sent by the employees of the school with the other boxes of clothing sent by the people of Phoenix.

Alaska.

The natives of Alaska have never been classed as Indians by the government in school matters, although thousands of dollars have been appropriated by Congress for educational purposes there which has been expended by a bureau of the government at Washington.

The schools for whites in the few organized towns or school districts are managed by local school boards and supported from the fund created by license fees collected on trades and occupations, there being no regular tax system.

The schools for mixed bloods and na-

tives leading a civilized life are, by the provisions of the Nelson act, under the supervision of the governor of the district and are also supported from the income from licenses of tradesmen.

The reindeer are mostly in the western portion of the district along the shores of Behring sea and the Arctic ocean, with a few herds inland. Upon the introduction and care of reindeer the government has already spent more than a quarter of a million of dollars.

The teachers in Alaska are not in the classified service, and nearly all of the schools are elementary.

Missionaries of various denominations have done good work in Alaska, and should the government increase the school facilities and extend a knowledge of our language it would seem that their field of usefulness can be correspondingly enlarged.

A Few Words of Commendation.

The hand-carved oak desk which was sent to the Indian Office some time ago has reached Washington, and in acknowledgement Commissioner Leupp writes as follows:

The carved oak desk referred to in your letter of March 26 reached this office several days ago. Please accept my thanks for it on behalf of the office. I am very glad to have here such a specimen of Indian workmanship and to have the industrial department of the Phoenix school so creditably represented. The desk stands where it will be seen by many visitors, who will be interested in the skillful handiwork of the Hopi boy, Edward Nononka, and in the proof which it gives of the manual dexterity of the Indian race.

A Pima Legend.

Long, long ago in the Superstition mountains lived old Hauk, tall and lean, with bony fingers and nails long and sharp as claws. She wore a dress of human bones she had chopped up into fine pieces and woven into a kind of garment. Her hair was long and black. This queer being used to come down from her abode in the mountains, which was in a cavern, and steal

children and babes and, placing them in her burden basket, would carry them back to her home. Here she would put them into a hole which she had made into the rock and pound them to death with her stone pistol. She always ate her prey, for she relished the flesh of human beings.

The people had a great dread of this fearful creature and had often considered how they might capture her and destroy her so she could do no more harm to them. They planned to have a dance to which they invited her. Three times she refused their invitations, but the fourth invitation she accepted. When all the people with joined hands had made a circle and were dancing she joined in with them, and the dance was kept up so long that just before dawn one day she fell exhausted to the ground and was soon fast asleep. This was the opportunity for which they had long been looking, and now a short brave man from their number seized Hauk and carried her on his back to her home in the mountain, where the women had prepared piles of wood to burn her.

The short man and the crowd which followed kept up their dancing until they reached her home. She was placed on the wood and a fire started, and the door was closed with rocks so that Hauk could not get out. The crowd then formed a circle and began to dance for joy amid the wild screams of the burning Hauk. Hauk soon perished in the flames, and there was great rejoicing among the people.

NOTE.—To this day one of the mountains in the Superstition range south of Phoenix is pointed out by the members of the Pima tribe as the place where old Hauk lived, and the very spot is located where she had her abode, and a mark in the rocks shows her exact height. This story has been told for generations among the Pima, and the old people urge the younger ones to remember the story and to pass it on to their children forever.



FIRST PRIMARY AND ADVANCED PUPILS, FORT BIDWELL, CALIFORNIA.

Bids for Improvements Opened.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—(Special.)—Bids for improvements at the Phoenix Indian school have been opened, and are as follows: For the construction of a barn: C. W. Cisney, Phoenix, \$5,129; T. F. Brown, Phoenix, \$5,000; W. D. Lovell, Minneapolis, \$5,675. For a tank: William Evans, Phoenix, \$2,777; W. D. Lovell, \$3,300.—*Arizona Republican*.

A Pleasant Evening.

During the past winter Wednesday evenings of every week have been set apart by Superintendent and Mrs. Goodman for receiving the employees of the school. These informal gatherings have been very pleasant social events and a happy diversion from the routine work of the institution.

Last Wednesday evening was an exceptionally enjoyable occasion, a larger number than usual of the school force being present.

Colonel and Mrs. Churchill, who have been spending the past fortnight at the school, were also present. Mrs. Churchill by her charming playing on both the piano and mandolin contributing most de-

lightfully to the evening's entertainment. Flinch and other table games were played, and refreshments were served during the evening in the dining room. It was a matter of regret that Mr. Goodman was absent, not having returned from his eastern trip.

Arizona Branch of the Folklore Society.

Dr. K. C. Babcock, president of the University of Arizona, spoke very interestingly last Friday evening at the Baptist church in Phoenix on the subject of folklore. His address was followed by a talk by Col. J. H. McClintock on the prehistoric inhabitants of this territory, which was very much enjoyed by all present. A number of people from the school were present. At the close of the evening's program a business meeting was held, and the Arizona branch of the Folklore Society was organized. Col. J. H. McClintock was elected president; Supt. C. W. Goodman, first vice-president; Dr. Mary Neff, second vice-president; Professor Golder, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. F. J. McCormack, secretary-treasurer.

Earthquakes.

The terrible calamity at San Francisco has again attracted attention to earthquakes, their cause and history. Within the United States only four great earthquakes have been known previous to the last and most destructive one. The first one was in 1775, in Massachusetts; the second one at New Madrid, Mo., in 1811, the third one in the Inyo valley, California, in 1868. This last one was felt at a distance of a thousand miles. From this one good and reliable data was secured concerning the rate of transmission. Observations then secured gave a speed of about 17,000 feet a second. Earthquakes are felt either as vertical shocks, from below upward, or as undulatory movements, or as horizontal or lateral shocks. At the time of the great earthquake of Riobamba, in Ecuador, the bodies of many of the inhabitants were thrown across the river and fell upon a hill more than three hundred feet high. At New Madrid during the earthquake of 1811 the trees bent as the earth waves passed under them and when the waves had passed recovered their position. Observations along this line has led to the belief that an earthquake is a wave or undulation of the earth's crust. The velocity of these waves are variable. At Lisbon in 1755 it exceeded 1,000 feet per second, while in the one at the same place six years later the rate was very much greater. At Toyko in 1881 the velocities varied between 4,000 to 9,000 feet per second. For area disturbed by the earthquake and probably the most destructive one to life was the one at Lisbon in 1775, in which 60,000 people perished in six minutes. They rushed out of their falling homes toward the river, a mighty chasm opened and the people were engulfed, and then the rent closed again.

The countries which have suffered most are those washed by the Mediterranean, the Pacific coast of South America, Central America, and Mexico. In Japan light or moderate earthquakes occur frequently, 331 being recorded from 1885 to 1892.—*Jerome News*.

Was at Custer Fight.

A recent issue of the Yuma *Sun*, in speaking of J. W. Tyndall, who has been connected for the past three years as clerk with the Fort Yuma Indian agency, and who has just taken a similar position with the Omaha agency in Nebraska, says:

"Going to the Omaha agency is to Tyndall, in letter more than in spirit, going home. He is himself a full-blood Omaha Indian, though the greater portion of his life has been spent with the whites and in educating himself, un-

til he is possessed of a college education much better than is boasted by the average white college graduate. His language is excellent, his accent perfect, and his conversation entertaining. Tyndall was educated at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

"Tyndall has the distinction of having been present at the famous Custer massacre, in 1876, in which that general and his entire command were wiped out of existence. The boy Tyndall, who was then about six years of age, was not, of course, concerned in the fight, but his father was. A party of sixty or seventy Omahas had gone up into the Laramie country to hunt, their own hunting grounds on the Platte having been denuded of game, and Tyndall's father, who was a man of importance in the tribe, was of the party. News came of the approach of a big fight with the whites, and this party of Omahas joined a larger party of Cheyennes, who in turn joined the Sioux, as did all the tribes of Indians in that part of the country.

"Of course Tyndall does not remember these details except as they were afterward told him, but he claims that he does remember having been tied to a horse by his father and thus carried, the trip occupying several days, to the scene of the big engagement, and he remembers his father, after the fight occurred, providing him with a soldier cap adorned with gold braid and a red tassel. This recollection he told his father of afterward, but the cautious chieftain insisted that the boy was mistaken—that nothing of the sort had occurred and that he was simply repeating what some one had told him."

A Prehistoric Monument.

In southern California, in the county of San Luis Obispo, there is situated one of the most remarkable prehistoric monuments known to the archaeologists. From a distance it looks like an immense rock rising from the plains of Carissa, but upon nearer approach it is seen to be a temple of extraordinary dimensions and of unknown antiquity. The inner court has a level floor 225 feet long and 125 feet wide, and the ceiling is from 60 to 100 feet high, according to situation. The building was evidently used by prehistoric man, but for what purpose and how long since no one knows. It has been suggested, however, that it was either a temple of worship or the capitol of some ancient government. The walls and portions of the ceiling are beautifully decorated with paintings in colors, red, white, and black, many of them supposed to have some symbolic meaning.—*Californian*.

A Pueblo Indian's Great Bravery.

An incident of great heroism and powerful stoic spirit occurred on the 14th inst. in the case of Juan Analla, a Pueblo Indian employed by the Santa Fe Railway Company in the yards at Gallup, where he had his feet crushed by having them run over by a switch engine. The mau was taken to the Santa Fe railway hospital at Albuquerque, and there it was found necessary to amputate both feet, as the bones of both legs had been completely crushed. The Indian refused all anaesthetics on the trip from Gallup to Albuquerque and also for the operation. He suffered horribly, but never winced and never uttered a complaint. The amputation was successful and it is believed he will recover. The railroad company will furnish him with artificial feet, and it may be that he will be able to walk with them and with the aid of crutches.—*Santa Fe New Mexican*.

Country Life and the Cockney.

There are many people who live in the country, often at considerable inconvenience to themselves, yet who might just as well remain in town. They are those who are cockneys at heart, though perhaps they are not aware of it.

They have their houses "out of town" because their friends and acquaintances do so. They appreciate the pure air, but otherwise they live precisely the same lives they would in town.

The country, with its sweetness and variety, is wasted upon them, while many a poor fellow

who longs for the open fields or the fragrant roadsides frets out a hateful and uncongenial life in the city.

It is one of the unseemingly unfair arrangements of Fate that this should be so, but it is undoubtedly true.

Cannot you picture such a place in your mind? The same elaborately pointed stone walls, same graveled drives, same carefully arranged shrubberies, same house—everything just the same—and there are hundreds more such places.

The owner is driven to the station in the morning and returns in the afternoon. If anything were out of place he would notice it promptly enough and the servant who was responsible would be sharply taken to task. Beyond that, however, the whole place has no meaning to him. It is a carefully designed bit of pomp and circumstance which has grown to be a matter of course to him. He takes about as much real pleasure in it as a canary does in a magnificent new cage.—ALFRED STODDARD in April *Outdoors*.

"Lenny, you are a pig," said a father to his five year old boy. "Now, do you know what a pig is, Lenny?"

"Yes, pa; a pig's a hog's little boy."

Teacher—Bertie, stand up and tell the class what you know of the Mongolian race.

Bertie—Please, teacher, I wasn't there. I was at the ball game.—*Chicago Chronicle*.

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SUMMER ARBOR AT LEHI DAY SCHOOL, ARIZONA. SUPERINTENDENT REEL AND MR. AND MRS. MINOR.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, May 5, 1906.

Number 17.

As Seen by a Returned Student.*

I was not educated in a government school. I owe my hearty thanks to the faithful teachers, the efficient superintendent, and honorable members of the board of Home Missions, under whose direction the Tucson Mission school has its existence.

Whether they be the faithful workers of kind-hearted Uncle Sam or the mission teachers that are giving up their time to lift my race to a higher plane of life, they have my heartfelt thanks. Teachers and superintendent of this school, your influence over us is not lost. Your everyday lives stimulated us to become good and useful citizens of our country.

Eight or ten years is the usual length of time we Indian boys and girls stay in school. In that time we learn a great many things that we can well use to help our people.

First of all the A B C is taught to us, and through the earnest efforts of our teachers we learn to read and write. We are taught the art of cleanliness, which is next to Godliness. We learn to use certain mechanical tools, and we learn some things that are injurious to the human race. There are so many things learned and taught in school that it would take a good deal of time to mention them all.

If we can read it enables us to benefit our people if we set certain evenings in the week to read to a few men of our villages. If we can do this we have the grand privilege of reading the Bible reverently to

them—read the Book of Books, for it is the beginning of wisdom.

The uneducated young Indians of today are much corrupt in thought. When there is no work they have a hunting trip or a steer-tying contest to talk about. They abuse their tongues with much vulgarity. Can't we returned students help this by talking of some things more pure as we mingle with our red brother? Can't we tell him of the latest news that we read in the papers? Tell him of that mountain in Italy called Vesuvius that has destroyed the lives and homes of so many people? Some of them have not the faintest idea of the awful fate of San Francisco. Can't we talk to them of his moral condition, and, above all, tell him to honor the God who is his maker and redeemer?

The uneducated Indian is in a state of excitement when he has a few dollars in his pocket—just like some of our white brothers and even some of our returned students. Can't we help this by telling him of some incident that we may read in the paper every day—how a man in this state of excitement gambled away his money, how he drank his hard-earned dollar, how he had to rob or steal, how he was lodged in jail, how he was taken to the insane asylum because in this state of excitement he spent his money for drink, his mind was affected, and he was a danger to the public? We can tell him what the Bible teaches, that "wine is a mocker," that "strong drink is raging," that at the last it "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

The uneducated Indian is very careless

*Read by Jose Xavier Pablo, disciplinarian at the Tucson Mission school, at the second annual conference for returned students held at Phoenix Indian school April 28 to 30, 1906.

in taking care of his health because he is ignorant of the effects disease has on his body. There are contagious diseases which they can avoid having if they only know how. Isn't there anything that we returned students can do to stop the awful disease that is calling so many of our people to sleep to wake no more? Among my people in the southern part of the territory in the last two years a great many have died of tuberculosis. A great deal of this may be hereditary, but it is also very contagious. It would be well for us to study the causes of this disease and as opportunity offers give warning to the ignorant members of our villages and perhaps save them from a great deal of suffering.

Some two years ago there was published in the Carlisle school paper a letter of a former student of that institution. I don't remember just the exact wording of the letter, but it was something to this effect: The young man went home to his people; he found his village just overflowing with the vice of civilization. His people did not care to work; they would rather gamble and make nights hideous with their wild cries of delight at the downfall of some woman. The young man was discouraged and downhearted because he found his people a ruination and disgrace, and he wanted to leave his home never to return again. Ah, my friends, such are the conditions of some of our villages this very day. Can we do nothing to help this? Yes, we can keep out of the filthy steam of impure life ourselves. God grant that through the returned students the evils of our race may speedily be put down. Let us not sit down with folded arms or run away. Let us not be discouraged because our unschooled people are drowning in the water of moral filth. Let us stand up and fight these evils though the finger of scorn may be pointed at us by some of our own people and even by some of our baser white brothers; but let us comfort

ourselves that we have the sympathies and well wishes of our beloved former teachers and superintendents; that we have the well wishes of the government and church, and, above all, the strength and courage that comes only from above if we will but accept it.

God grant that our young Indian women may be strengthened to overcome the temptations; that they will band themselves to live pure lives. May they be the virtuous women whose price is far above rubies. Young men, let us help our young women to be pure.

There are getting to be real drunkards among our people. So much of this is occurring because we returned students are not doing our full duty. I am sure if we have any love for our people we will stand up and fight the very appearance of evil.

Solomon never said a truer word than what he says about those who tarry long at the wine. The questions asked by him, Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contention? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes?" are not only answered by Solomon himself, but we find his answers verified every day out in the railroad camps and mining towns, or where our boys are not watched by the agent or the reservation police. Many a white brother of ours to whom we look as our superior has become a slave to strong drink say, "Oh, that I had never commenced to drink. I have no power, and drink is stronger than my own will, stronger than my love for my wife and children, stronger even than my wish for heaven." Oh, the awful consequences of those who tarry long at the wine.

"I'm anxious to tell you a bit of my mind,

If it won't put you out of the way,

For I feel very certain you'll each of you find

There's wisdom in what I would say.

We've maxims and morals enough and to spare,

But I have got a mind of my own

That helps me to prosper and laugh at dull care:

It is leave the liquor alone.



LEHI DAY SCHOOL, PIMA AGENCY, ARIZONA.

If you'd win success and escape distress
 Leave the liquor alone;
 To avoid neglect and win respect
 Leave the liquor alone.

"The whisky maker can ride in a coach and pair;
 The drinker must trudge on the road,
 One gets through the world with a jaunty air,
 The other bends under a load.
 The whisky maker gets all the meat, my friend,
 And the drinker picks the bone.
 If you have share of good things take care
 And leave the liquor alone.
 You'll enjoy good health and you'll gain in wealth
 If you leave the liquor alone.
 A man full of whisky is not worth his salt;
 Leave the liquor alone.

"A drinker is ready to own at last
 He played but a losing game.
 How glad would he be to recall the past
 And earn him a nobler name.
 Don't reach old age with this vain regret
 For a time that is past and gone;
 You may win a prize in life's lottery yet
 If you'll leave the liquor alone."

Stand for the right whate'er ye do
 Though helpers there be none.

"Nay, bend not to the swelling surge
 Of popular sneer and wrong;
 'Twill bear thee on to ruin's verge
 With current wild and strong.

"Stand for the right. Humanity
 Implores, with groans and tears,
 Thine aid to break the festering links
 That bind her toiling years.

"Stand for the right though falsehood reign
 And proud lips coldly sneer;
 A poisoned arrow cannot wound
 A conscience pure and clear.

"Stand for the right; with clean hands
 Exalt the truth on high.
 Thou'lt find warm, sympathizing hearts
 Among the passers-by.

"Men who have seen and thought and felt
 And yet could hardly dare
 The battle's brunt, but by thy side
 Will every danger share.

"Stand for the right. Proclaim it loud.
 Thou'lt find an answering tone
 In honest hearts and thou no more
 Be doomed to stand alone."

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 And dare to stand alone;

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Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
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Phoenix and Elsewhere

The sprinkler wagon is doing a steady business on the grounds this week.

Since November hogs have been sold from the east farm to the amount of \$413.

Mr. Iekel sent over some fine looking new potatoes from the east farm a few days ago.

Farmer Lee is getting up some pretty good stacks of hay, considering this is a dry country.

Supervisor Frank M. Conser and wife are at the Oneida, Wisconsin, school.—*Flandreau Review*.

The First Baptist church of Phoenix was dedicated last Sunday. The total cost is \$22,000, and it is practically free from debt. Rev. Orville Coats is the pastor.

Isaac N. Steen, agent at Standing Rock agency, has been relieved, and Special Agent Downs is in charge pending the appointment of a new agent.—*Flandreau Review*.

There is a possibility of the Cheyenne school at Caddo Springs, Oklahoma, and the Arapaho school at Darlington being consolidated and placed under one management.—*Indian Leader*.

At the Wood Island orphanage, Kodiak, Alaska, the maximum temperature for March was forty-six degrees and the minimum twenty-one degrees. There were fifteen clear days during the month.

During the week the trees and lawns received a thorough irrigating, and vegetation is growing luxuriantly. The hedges have been trimmed and walks, ditches, and lawns are receiving special attention.

Miss Oviatt returned from Zuni Wednesday morning, bringing Louisalalio Chaves to enter school. He is a brother of Lorenzo Chaves, a former pupil of Phoenix, who is keeping a store at Nutria on the Zuni reservation and doing nicely.

The Osborn school closed with an entertainment Thursday night which was well attended. There were five graduates, including Ivy Lee and Willie Shawk, from the families of Indian school people, who are now ready for the High school.

The seventeenth birthday anniversary of Oklahoma was celebrated on Sunday, April 22. Special services were held in most of the Oklahoma churches and fervent prayers for statehood were offered. At noon bells were rung and whistles blown.—*Indian Leader*.

The final payment to the Delaware Indians residing in the Cherokee nation was commenced last Monday at Muskogee. The per capita will amount to about \$102, and is proceeds of an appropriation of \$120,000 by Congress to satisfy old claims of the Delawares.—*Pawhuska Journal*.

Mr. Charle E. Shell of Pala, California, was a welcome visitor during the returned students' conference. He arrived Saturday morning, bringing two good pupils, Marie Salazar and Afaricio Gaucheno. He greatly enjoyed his short stay and expressed himself as receiving new courage and inspiration for his own work.

H. E. Wilson, for many years a superintendent in the Indian service, is editor and manager of the *Okeene Eagle*, the leading paper of Blaine county, Oklahoma. The *Eagle* may be relied upon to scream on all patriotic questions. Mr. Wilson is also secretary and treasurer of a milling company and of the Frisco Plaster and Manufacturing company of Okeene.

Inspector and Mrs. F. C. Churchill left Wednesday morning for Gallup, N. M. Their visit was most enjoyable to all who met them unofficially and helpful and en-

couraging officially. Mrs. Churchill has a beautiful collection of photos they have taken on Indian reservations all over the country, and two books of views taken on their Alaska trip last summer of scenes all the way from Sitka to Point Barrow and Siberia. Some very interesting letters to their home papers on this very unusual Alaska trip have been copied and are still running in the *Grand Junction Reveille*.

From Other Schools

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

Citizen.

A new fence is being constructed east of the grounds.

A large number of boys will start to the beet fields in a few days.

H. A. Miller has been transferred from the position of issue clerk at Fort Belknap agency, Montana, to assistant clerk at this school.

Several of the carpenter boys have purchased a set of carpenter tools and have made for themselves chests to hold them when not in use.

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HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Indian Leader.

Mr. Plank arrived last Saturday with thirteen nice pupils from the Nez Perce agency, Idaho.

Supervisor Charles is visiting Haskell this week. It has been several years since his last visit here, and those who met him then are glad to see him again.

Miss Grace Allingham of Manhattan, Kansas, formerly domestic science teacher in the girls' industrial school at Beloit, Kansas, has been appointed stewardess at Haskell.

Little Henry Schaffner assists Drummer Romaldo Chavez when the pupils march to their meals. The little fellow keeps perfect time and is always surrounded by admirers while plying the drumsticks.

The small pupils in one of the intermediate grades find it hard to distinguish between "Capricorn" and "Kaffir corn." One said, "Capricorn is good feed for chickens," and another told about "the tropic of Kaffir corn."

In speaking of the business department which is to be re-established at Haskell soon, the Riggs institute *Weekly Review* says: "This is an excellent move and the department has shown good judgment in making it. Haskell

first inaugurated a commercial course, and its graduates are now filling good positions, being counted as very good and efficient clerks and stenographers. There is a demand for this class of workers, and we trust that Haskell will again be successful in supplying a portion of this demand."

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GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO.

Reveille.

Mr. Walter Regan, our athletic instructor, has left for Lincoln, Neb. where he will join the Indian baseball team of Guy W. Green.

Quite a number of our boys went out to work among the ranches in the surrounding country, getting twenty dollars per month. More and more calls for Indian help every day.

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INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL, STERWART, NEVADA.

New Indian.

Jack Hurd, the blind boy who has for some years been cared for at this school, died in Carson the ninth instant. At the time of his death he had been away from the school less than a week. After his fatal illness set in he wished to go to town, and Superintendent Asbury, thinking he might be happier with his own people, complied with the poor boy's wish and sent him to his relatives. He has been entirely blind for years, and was also terribly deformed. His physical infirmities were, however, offset by keen, vigorous mental endowments. He spent much of his time writing by means of an amanuensis on subjects pertaining to his people and had not only thought out what seemed to him the ills and wrongs of his friends, but had as well some sensible notions as to how Washoes might better their conditions materially and socially. That he had, despite his great affliction, more than ordinary business ability is evidenced by the fact that during the last few months of his life he successfully managed a store in which Mr. Asbury kindly put him that he might be happy in useful occupation. He did his own buying, he kept the business straight, and had for his own all the profits, which yielded him a fair wage. When quite a young boy he attended school here and later went to Phoenix, where he lost his sight. He had, in common with many of his race, an artistic temperament which found vent in his love of drawing and painting, both of which he did very creditably so long as he was able to see. He was a Washoe and twenty two years old.

The farm boys plant cabbage and other kind of seed. P. S.—They made a new fence for the pigs so they have a big place to play in.

Conference for Returned Students.

The second annual conference for returned students of this part of the southwest took place at this school as scheduled on April 28, 29, and 30. Early on Saturday morning a party of intelligent looking young men from Tucson presented themselves at the office to register as members of the conference. These were the first to enter their names. During the day others came, and before the social was over in the evening sixty young Indian men and women had registered. Before the conference was over seventy-five names appeared on the register. These young men and women had come from Tucson, the Pima reservation, San Carlos, McDowell, and from Phoenix, Mesa, and surrounding country. A number of letters were received from people who expressed their regret in not being able to be present on account of pressing work.

For weeks many had been eagerly looking forward to this meeting from which last year so much mutual help and encouragement had been received.

On Saturday afternoon a basket ball game between two teams composed of girls belonging to this school was played for the entertainment of the guests. This was an interesting and exciting game and was enjoyed by all the spectators. It was followed by a game of baseball on the parade grounds. A team composed of returned students, captained by Mr. Edwin Santeo and managed and coached by Mr. Guy Gilmore, played our team which has been winning so much distinction by its successes within the past month. Dr. Shawk wore out all his pencils scoring hits and misses, so that the final score is not known. There was nothing sensational until the sixth inning, when Santeo drove one out over the left field and went circling around the diamond like a runaway automobile. After this accident the visitors scored four runs. Watuma distinguished himself by knocking several home runs. Foster and Ochiho, who

pitched, exhibited an incredible assortment of shoots and curves.

At 7.30 in the evening about seventy returned students, representing the Carlisle, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Grand Junction, Riverside, Haskell, Tucson, Phoenix, and other schools, assembled in the sitting room at the girls' home with the members of the senior and junior classes of the school. A large number of the employees and visitors were also present. As usual, the room was very attractive with its brilliant lights and cosy seats. Delightful visits and chats were enthusiastically carried on, and the visitors were all made to feel at home. Refreshments of ice cream, cake, and lemonade were served, which seemed to be thoroughly appreciated.

A late car from town made it possible for those who lived there to return after the social was over.

After the formal inspection of the two battalions of pupils on Sunday morning, the returned students visited Sunday school, and later some went down to the city to attend church. In the afternoon a dress parade of the entire school took place on the parade grounds. Inspector F. C. Churchill, who was present, commented on the fine appearance made by the students and said that Mr. Grinstead, the disciplinarian, deserves much credit for the excellent showing made by them.

Monday was the day appointed for the meetings, and at 9.30 a. m. a good number had assembled in the chapel to listen to and take part in the exercises.

Superintendent Goodman, in an appropriate opening address, welcomed the returned students and spoke of the purpose of the meeting and the help and encouragement that all might derive from the gathering. He expressed the hope that all would freely take part in the meeting and tell what they had done since the last conference.

Seward Mott, an Apache, who had attended school only three years at San

Carlos, but has since improved his opportunities in the way of study, spoke briefly on his earliest experience in school.

Hugh Norris, a Papago, contrasted the present opportunities and advantages of Indian pupils for securing an education with the difficulties he encountered when he was a boy and started off to an Indian boarding school.

Jose Xavier Pablo, a Papago, who is at present disciplinarian at the Tucson Mission school, read a paper which he had prepared for the occasion, and which may be found on the first pages of this issue.

Mrs. Esther M. Dagenett, a Miami Indian, who is teaching the day school at Salt River and whose husband is the energetic and successful outing agent for the Indians of the southwest, spoke very earnestly in regard to what she considered Indian young men and women should do after leaving school. Mrs. Dagenett is a very successful teacher and by her life sets an excellent example for others to follow.

Juan Avalos, who graduated from the Phoenix Indian school in 1901, and who has since attended Park college, Missouri, for several years, expressed his appreciation of what had been done for him and offered some very encouraging suggestions.

These were followed by short talks by Guy Gilmore, assistant disciplinarian at this school; Thomas Betts, a Mohave-Apache, who attended the Grand Junction school for about seven years, and John Wolfchief, a Pawnee Indian, who will graduate from Phoenix High school this year.

Rev. R. B. Wright, missionary for the Navaho Indians at Two Gray Hills, gave a short talk, in which, among other things, he expressed his gratification at the lively interest taken in the meeting, and stated that he felt much encouraged by what he had heard from the young men and women who had spoken.

Two instrumental selections, "The Mocking Bird" and "A Mexican Dance," played during the morning session by Mrs. Churchill added very much to the pleasure of the audience.

The afternoon session was fully as interesting as the morning session. Many names of former pupils who are living in various states and territories in the west were mentioned by those who know them personally as leading lives of usefulness.

A paper on "Saving and Home-making" was read by Mr. Frederic Synder, assistant superintendent of Phoenix school, which was supplemented by appropriate remarks and illustrations by Col. F. C. Churchill, Mr. Charles E. Shell, superintendent of the Pala agency, California, Miss Flora E. Harvey, principal teacher, Dr. C. H. Ellis, missionary at Salt river, and others.

A number of returned students gave interesting talks, and Miss Frances Lachapa read a brief history of her life during the past eight or ten years, which held the interest of every one present.

Further extracts from the speeches and addresses will be given next week.

Superintendent C. W. Crouse, of Fort Apache, Arizona, sent his regrets at not being able to be present at the conference, but sent a paper, which was read by Superintendent Goodman.

The conference closed by an entertainment given in the chapel on Monday evening by the pupils of the school. This consisted of a repetition of six or seven recitations given by the members of the Junior class some weeks ago in the prize contests, some selections by the band, the quartettes, a song by primary pupils, and a few piano, violin, and mandolin selections by Miss Beaver, Mr. Wurm, and Mrs. Churchill. The entire program from beginning to end was most graciously received and well applauded. The chapel was artistically decorated for the occasion with the boughs of the umbrella tree. When all was over kind expressions as to the success of the conference were heard from many sources.

Clippings.

The Western Express company has been fined \$3,038 for violating the prohibition laws of North Dakota in delivering liquors into twenty-six towns in the state. The state federal court convicted and the United States court of appeals confirmed the conviction.—*Ram's Horn*.

Miss Ruth Upshaw, a former student of Hampton, has recently married Mr. Louis Bayhille of Pawnee City, Oklahoma. Mr. Bayhille is book-keeper at the First National bank in Pawnee City and is well known there.—*Hampton Talks and Thoughts*.

Attendance at the Vermillion Lake Indian school near here is growing rapidly according to Supt. C. A. Peairs, who states that there are seventy-seven pupils now enrolled, with more coming every day. At the time Mr. Peairs assumed control of the school the attendance was at a low ebb and it was thought the institution would have to be abandoned, but he made a determined effort to swell the enrollment and has induced parents of the Indian children to send their children to school. Representatives of the Nett Lake band, who have refused to send their children, visited the school recently and before leaving it they expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the manner in which affairs were being conducted and stated they would hereafter send a large number of their children there to be educated.—*Duluth (Minn.) News-Tribune*.

Stable Proverbs.

Use the currycomb, but use it mercifully; it's the dirt you are after, not the skin.

The stiff scrubbing brush the wife uses in house cleaning is a good and merciful horse cleaner. But do not use hers.

So treat the horses that they will be glad to see you come into the stable and not act as if they would like to climb through the roof.

Teach the colt when it is young and you will not have to break it when older.

Cleanliness of person and stable may not be godliness to the horse, but it is good-feel-

ingness, which is probably more important from the viewpoint of the horse.

Rely less upon drugs and more upon good care to keep the horse in good shape. Condition sanitary will beat condition powder every time as a condition maker.—*Farmer's Home Journal*.

Ignorance of History.

F. A. Whitney of Meeteetse, Wyoming, who spent \$1,000 recently rather than disturb the grave of a favorite dog in the route of an irrigation ditch laid on his ranch, is greatly interested in all charities that help children. During a recent visit to New York he told a story about a little slum urchin whom he had sent on a month's vacation into the country.

"The lad was so ignorant," he said, "that he thought we got mush from the mushroom and milk from the milkweed. One morning a lady pointed to a horse in a field and said:

"'Look at the horse, Jimmy.'

"'That's a cow,' the boy contradicted.

"'No,' said the lady, 'it's a horse.'

"'Tain't. It's a cow,' said the boy. 'Horses has wagons to 'em.'" —*Exchange*.

A deaconess had just finished the story of Peter's release from prison to a class of interested boys, when one of the number, a newsboy, exclaimed excitedly, "Gee! Wouldn't that make a jim-dandy extra?"

Old Abraham's wisest remark: "Ef de descendants ob de rooster what crowed at Peter was to make a noise ebery time a lie is told dar would be such a noise in de world dat yer couldn't hear de hens cackle."

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HOSPITAL KITCHEN, PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, May 12, 1906.

Number 18.

Saving and Home-Making.*

I wish to present to you to-day a few thoughts for your consideration. We are placed in this world for some object, and we are told that we should aim to be happy and contented and to do all the good we can for ourselves and others. We cannot be or do so if we lead an aimless, shiftless life, without ambition and some plans for the future. I do not wish to place before you ideals far beyond the hope and reach of most of you, but I would give you a little picture of what you may reasonably expect and what I consider you owe both to yourselves and to those who have tried to help you.

Perhaps you have seen some men and women belonging to that class of people who come from foreign countries, often penniless, but with the desire to own a home and the disposition to save and sacrifice until that home is a realization. It may be a German or a Scotch family who has come to this country without any means. The head of the family goes out to work, perhaps as some kind of a mechanic, but more often as a laborer. He receives his weekly wages, and if he is of the saving disposition he will set aside a certain portion of his earnings and place it in a bank. His account there is started, and this, increased each week or month, be it by ever so small an amount, soon runs into a nice sum of money. When he has laid aside sufficient money, if he is living in the city

or town, he uses it toward the purchase of a home, and sometimes it is quite astonishing how soon this home is paid for. If he lives in the country and wants a farm he sees his way clear in the course of time to have this want satisfied. Now, this is done only by being willing to sacrifice many things that the spend-thrift seems to think he must buy and by that persistent and constant determination to save a part of one's earnings. What satisfaction must come to such when the time comes that they possess their own homes and are well-to-do and respectable citizens of the community, while many of their acquaintances of the spend-as-you-go kind are just where they were when they started. Can we not learn a lesson from this class of people?

I think that in many respects most of you have an advantage over the foreigners who come to our shores, and I hope you will be ready to see and appreciate what that advantage is. Most of you have land and good prospects for water for irrigating it. What is there, then, to hinder you from having a nice home with all the comforts and beautiful surroundings that one could desire in a country life?

It seems to me that every boy and girl who has been at school should determine in his and her mind that they will have a home some day and to this end bend every energy and ambition they possess. A few hundred dollars will build a frame or adobe house with two or three rooms. Everything will depend upon the grounds and surroundings. No matter how small the cottage may be, if it is painted and

*Read by Mr. Frederic Snyder, assistant superintendent of Phoenix Indian school, at the second annual conference for returned students held at Phoenix Indian school April 28 to 30, 1906.

the grounds kept in a neat and clean condition, and trees and shrubs tower above it, and roses and other flowers lend their charms, and the hearts that dwell there are content and are trying to build up a home, no place on earth could be more alluring. In this country, where trees and shrubs grow so rapidly with the proper use of water, it would not take long to have attractive grounds for a home. Then a hundred dollars or more for a little barn would give you a place to keep your wagons and tools. It would not be well to keep a lot of poor horses, but a few good ones that are fit for work, and this would probably make it possible for you to devote more of your time to raising and caring for dairy cows, pigs, and poultry, in all of which there is a good chance to make money, and when once real interest is taken in these pursuits it seems to grow and become a source of satisfaction mentally and financially.

Now, I hope the little home that I have painted will not seem impossible for you to attain. It is certainly within the reach of all of you. The means of securing it, then, should demand your consideration. First, of course, there should be the desire for a home. If you can take no pleasure in looking forward to the possession of a home, but would rather spend your money thoughtlessly and carelessly as you go along, why, then, you will have no incentive to save. But suppose you do care and would like to have a nice home, as I believe you do, then what must you do to get it?

The first and all important lesson to learn is the art of saving money. Make up your mind to save all you can. Don't even be satisfied with saving half you earn, but save more than that if you can. Sometimes circumstances arise where in one month you may be compelled to spend all or more than you earn that month. Therefore save all you can and keep saving all you can, and in due time you will

have the satisfaction of seeing your savings accumulate.

I believe as a class of people you need to learn the art of saving. Many of our boys and girls earn considerable money while here at school. A very few seem to have a desire to save. Most of them think that money was intended for spending, and that very thoughtlessly. Sometimes when we try to persuade the pupils that they should save they express the thought that since they have earned the money it is theirs and they should have it to spend as freely as they desire. We want them to feel that it is their money, but we would feel that we have accomplished something if we could inspire them with a desire to add continually to their account, with the view some day of using this money toward the purchase of a home and home comforts. In justice to all I would say that we have some boys and girls who have some nice bank accounts and who seem to be proud of them, and one young woman in particular who is now an employee seems to know that a dollar saved is a dollar earned, and she has a nice sum of money saved that will probably some day be a source of great satisfaction to her as a means for making a comfortable home.

It is commendable that so many of our boys and girls who work in town take pride in their appearance and dress; but let me assure you we would have much more reason to be proud of you if you made it a rule not to spend all you earn on clothes and unnecessary things, but would dress simply and in good taste and take just the same interest in starting bank accounts. Many of you have bank accounts when you leave school; but, after all, what good is the bank account to you if you have not learned to take enough interest in it to keep it there and add constantly to it instead of drawing it out, as so many of you do when you leave school, to spend it unwisely? We should learn to economize in the matter of clothes. We all ad-

mire the man and woman who always dress neatly and in good taste, but spend only a moderate portion of their earnings for clothing. Do not think that because the people for whom you work can afford to buy expensive clothing you can do the same. They may have plenty of money. You should dress according to your means, and by that I would imply that there are other uses for your money beside buying clothes. You owe it to yourself and the community in which you live, under ordinary circumstances, to set aside a portion of your earnings for a future time when you may need it.

It seems to me that our girls when they are working in town and are earning money should look a little way ahead. The time will come when many of them will marry and will need to have a home. If you have been saving your money you will be able with your own money to buy many of the things that you have become accustomed to in the families where you have been working, and you will be able to make your home attractive and a credit to yourselves. If you have not been saving money and the man you marry also has not saved, what have you to go to? It is this that makes it often very discouraging to you when you start out in housekeeping. On the other hand, what satisfaction you could take if you had set aside the savings of the first half year of your work in town for a sewing-machine and the savings of the next half year for a cook stove and a set of dishes, and then the savings of a few more months for some furniture, etc. Perhaps, too, you might take some of this money for the purchase of poultry and a cow or two, and any money that your husband may have saved would help very much toward the building of a house and the purchase of farming implements.

In conclusion, let me say that I believe the thing that will help you as much as any other, aside from the acceptance of Christianity and the practice of its teach-

ings, is the art of saving and accumulating in the proper sense of the word with the view of making better and more attractive homes. It will be an inspiration and incentive to your lives that will carry you through what might otherwise be hopeless and gloomy hours.

Items of Interest.

The thirty-eighth year of the Hampton school has just closed with an enrollment of 1,383 negro and Indian students, representing thirty-six states, Canada, and the British West Indies.

In a letter from Edward Moore from Scottsdale, Arizona, we are informed that he is interpreter for the Presbyterian churches at Lehi and at Salt River reservation, Arizona.—*The Arrow*.

The Kiowa and Comanche Indians were called upon to vote upon the opening of their pasture lands to settlement. All but fifteen were in favor of the opening. They want the minimum price set at \$8 per acre.—*Indian Leader*.

Talk about bread cast upon the waters! The Indian school at Phoenix, Ariz., has recently given an entertainment "for the benefit of the W.C. T. U." The principal features were music and recitations, and the names of those on the program testify to the genuineness of nationality: Frank Peshlakai, Nora Gashoinim, Mina Coochmoienim. Mother National has many children, and the circle of her close friends embraces a cosmopolitan company.—*Union Signal*.

New York's Shriners, bound for Los Angeles to attend the grand conclave of that body, have telegraphed ahead to railroad authorities at this point asking that an Indian dance, in all its barbaric splendor, be arranged for their edification and amusement. It is not likely that the peaceful Yumas can show anything in the way of a war dance that will interest the Tammany braves. They will have to content themselves with buying beads from the squaws.—*Yuma Sun*.

NATIVE AMERICAN

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ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

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Phoenix and Elsewhere

Mr. Charles E. Dagenett made a brief call at the school Saturday.

Mrs. Lloyd Richards of Phoenix is assisting in the music for commencement.

W. P. Ryan of White Earth, Minn., has reported as engineer at Keams Canyon.

Miss Maud Middleton of Hollywood, California, arrived last week to take the position of housekeeper.

J. G. Iliff, formerly gardener at this school, has been reinstated as farmer at \$720 at Tongue River, Montana. He expects to take his family to his new post.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gordon of Keams Canyon were visitors at this school on Friday. Mr. Gordon is the newly appointed engineer at Sacaton, succeeding Mr. Montgomery.

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are visiting the upper Verde country this week. They drove overland to Mayer; thence they will go to Camp Verde and the numerous Indian camps of that region.

Supt. J. K. Allen of Albuquerque will probably accept the offer made some time ago of the assistant superintendency of Haskell institute, a position more desirable than most superintendencies.

Lorin Donahue, Klamath, is captain of his class in manual training. He is in the sixth grade at the Central school in Phoenix and leads all his white competitors in the manual training work.

Horace Williams was a recent visitor. He says the little Presbyterian mission chapel at Stodwick, eight miles north of Sacaton, is finished, and he again thanks

our boys and girls for their timely assistance in completing it.

Since the earthquake in San Francisco and the consequent abandonment of N. E. A. meetings for this year, Miss Reel reports that the Pacific Coast Indian institute will be held at Tacoma. The time has not yet been announced.

At Phoenix the highest recorded temperature for April in eleven years was 102 degrees; the lowest, 38 degrees. The prevailing direction of the wind was east and the maximum velocity was twenty-three miles an hour from the southwest.

Miss Gladys I. Dunn, one of our very faithful and successful primary teachers, left this week for her home in Ohio on an extended leave of absence to recruit her health. All regret to lose her from Phoenix and hope to hear of her steady improvement.

The Old Folks' concert at the Baptist church Thursday evening was well attended and greatly enjoyed. The Indian school people who took part are Miss Fowler, Miss Hendrickson, Mr. Miller, and Mrs. Richards. The old time costumes were elaborate and pleasing.

Sunday afternoon Dr. A. W. Ryder of Oakland, California, district secretary for the American Baptist Missionary Union, interested the Indian school people with a description of some things he has recently seen on a trip through the Orient, including China, Japan, and the Philippines.

Sunday morning Miss McLean, a missionary from the Sunlight mission at the Second Mesa on the Hopi reservation, talked to the school and was followed by Steve and George, two Hopi boys, who accompanied her and told some of their experiences in entering the "Jesus road." Our Hopi boys and girls were not the only ones very much interested.

Supt. Hosea Locke is enjoying his return to Fort Hall, as are the people associated with him. The Lemhi Indians

will soon be moved to Fort Hall, and the school plant will doubtless be enlarged. Supt. A. F. Caldwell is working for the rapid upbuilding of the school. Mr. Locke is planting 350 fine trees, from ten to twelve feet high, about the school campus, and a force of men and teams is leveling and preparing the school grounds for seeding to clover and blue grass. Last year the water was not available for this work, but the surroundings of this fine new school will soon be much improved.

**Extracts from Speeches Made at the
Second Annual Conference of Re-
turned Students.**

By Seward Mott:

I do not know whether I will ever get to be like Booker T. Washington and establish schools among my own people. I don't think I will ever be like that, but I will try to. When I came here I had no idea of what Mr. Goodman would do with me, but I am glad he called me to speak to you here. I have never made any preparation to speak. I think in my heart what to say—not to write it down on paper. I understand there is a young man here, Mr. Juan Avalos, a graduate of this institution, and I say that I cannot compete with him in the line of oratory, as I never went to any non-reservation schools. All the schooling I ever had was on the Apache reservation at San Carlos, Ariz. I studied four years in that institution. I came from San Carlos, the most noted Apache reservation in Arizona. Nearly two years ago I went to school with other Apache boys. I remember the first night we were in school. We were told that the next morning we would have other clothing; so when we went to bed that first night we took off all our Indian clothing and piled it into one corner of the room. We got up early next morning to see if there was any clothing for us, but there was none. When the bell was rung for breakfast that morning we boys scrambled around to get something to put

on, every one getting what he could. I secured a blanket and I went to breakfast with nothing on but that blanket.

By Hugh Norris:

Ladies and gentlemen, as we are called on to make only short speeches I will just tell you, as my friend Mott did, of the time we started to school. I went to the Sacaton school and staid about two months, and there was some talk of some pupils going east to school, so I thought I would go along with them. At that time the Southern Pacific was as it is now, but we were not taken over there to take the railroad, but instead we started to Salt River on a wagon from the agency. We camped there at noon and in the afternoon we started to Phoenix and stopped here at night. Early the next morning we took the stage from here on to Prescott. We were a happy crowd on that stage about a whole day until we got up to a mountain. Then our happiness changed. We were told to get off the stage and walk from there on through the mountains. We stopped in the evening there and had lunch, which was two slices of bread and a piece of meat, and started on our journey on foot. We traveled through that night up to midnight. We were told that we would have a rest for an hour or two. When we were getting ready and taking our shoes off we were told to go right on with our agent, and so we kept right on through those mountains, on to Prescott, where we took the train. I see that the children have an easy time now to learn something if they only try hard enough to do it. That was early when we Arizona Indians began to go to school and we had a harder time than now. But by trying hard our harder times will come to something good, as we have seen, so far, some of them who have been to school and been out to work. That's all I will say.

By Juan Avalos:

Since leaving Phoenix five years ago I

have attended different schools. First, I went into California and attended a college there for some months and I then went out to Oklahoma and clerked there for a short while—two years. While there I fell in with some good Presbyterian people, and they talked to me about a wonderful school out in Missouri which they advised me very strongly to attend. Then there were some good Phoenix people to help me to go over there—wrote to people to let me in, and they advised me to write to the president there. So I wrote to him and very strongly asked him to let me in and told him I would do everything I possibly could to behave myself there and keep up my work. He wrote back to me and told me he didn't think I had better go there; that they had had Indian boys there before who had been very unruly and they hadn't attended to their work and had not kept up their studies; but I told him to let me have the chance and perhaps I could do something for myself and show them something, whether I could do my work, so they let me in.

I look to Phoenix school as our home to which we can come very often if possible. I remember very pleasantly the four years that I spent here, and very kindly shall I remember it for a good many years to come I believe. It was here that I first graduated and received my inspiration.

By Guy Gilmore:

I would like to say a few words. I am very glad we are all here again, and I am glad to see some of my schoolmates here. Try to do your best. Do not try one day or one week or one month or one year. When most boys go to school for five years they think that's enough. You should double that three times! In the first place, when I went to school I thought I knew a whole lot and got big-headed. I thought I knew everything, but I made a mistake in that, but today I am sorry for it. I wish I had a good education to-

day. Some white men say that Indians are animals. Do you want to be called animals or human beings? You want to go up high, and don't look back. Go up high till you get to the top and think to yourselves where you will be in the future. Say to yourselves, "If other people are doing good work I can too."

Special Allotting Agent Carl Gunderson has completed the allotting of land to the Rosebud Indians and has been ordered to the Standing Rock agency to make allotments to the Indians there. As no allotments have heretofore been taken at Standing Rock, the work there will require several years' labor on the allotting agent's part.—*Weekly Review*.

Commencement at Santa Fe.

The sixteenth annual commencement exercises of the United States Indian school were held last night in the spacious auditorium of the institution, a large and interested audience being present. The program had been perfectly arranged and was carried out in a most satisfactory manner, a number of the pupils of the school taking part and doing justice to themselves and credit to their instructors.

The auditorium had been nicely decorated for the occasion and the stage presented a pretty appearance. Besides the five members of the graduating class and Superintendent C. J. Crandall, Governor Herbert J. Hagerman, Prof. Hiram Hadley, superintendent of public instruction, Attorney General G. W. Prichard, Cyrus Beede, traveling Indian inspector with headquarters at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and the instructors of the institution occupied the stage. The pupils of the institution were in attendance, the girls ranged on one side of the auditorium and the boys on the other, while the center was reserved for visitors. A number of the older boys in uniform acted as ushers, in which capacity they did good service.

The program opened with a selection by the Indian school orchestra, which was well rendered. After the singing of "America," into which the pupils of the school entered with a spirit, Professor Hadley gave the invocation.

Superintendent Crandall then made a short address, in which he told something of the work being done by the school. He said that during the sixteen years since its establishment a large number of its pupils had gone forth into

the world and that the reports continually being received from them are gratifying.

"There are young men from the Santa Fe school," said Superintendent Crandall, "in all of the Rocky Mountain states, and from the reports which we receive from them we know what work they are doing. After working hard in this institution for years and becoming masters at their various trades they have gone out into the world and are making a success of life. Many of them have gone back to the pueblos with their people and there have acted as educators in their own way.

"We have no apologies to make for the work we are doing here," continued the superintendent. "Among the Indian schools of the United States this one ranks fifth in size, and in proficiency I think it is equal to the best of them. We have in our class this year five young men, two of whom have learned the tailoring trade, one of them is a skilled shoemaker, one a baker and the other a blacksmith."

The address of the evening was made by Attorney General G. W. Prichard. His speech was not long but effective and interesting. Colonel Prichard has been a resident of the west for many years and is familiar with the Indian both at peace and in war. He has made a study of their habits and their manner of living, and spoke very entertainingly upon the subject. He told of the legends which have been handed down from one generation to another and regretted that no historian had ever been able to collect them and produce them in some work of art.

"The written part of the English language," said Colonel Prichard, "is its most beautiful. So would it be with the Indian language. I am sorry we have not the history of these people who are living in their primitive way about us, extending back a thousand years or more. It is possible and I sincerely hope that at some time a member of some of the southwestern Indian tribes will write us a history of their people."

Preparatory to presenting the diplomas to the members of the graduating class Governor Hagerman addressed the graduates in a few well chosen words.

The Governor then handed diplomas to the following graduates: Severiano Naranjo, tailor; Alex. Cajeta, tailor; Nesario Calabaza, baker; Santiago Pena, blacksmith.

During the entertainment, choruses were sung by the girls of the school, showing musical ability. A clarinet solo was played by Alex. Cajeta, a member of the graduating class, and a piano solo was played by Miss Mattie Price, a pupil of the school. *Santa Fe New Mexican*.

From Other Schools

IGNACIO, COLORADO.

Correspondence.

Mrs. Custer has been appointed financial clerk in place of Mr. Harrison, who resigned to take charge of his ranch in Oregon.

The system in the boys' department testifies to the good work done by Mr. Paine, our industrial teacher.

Mr. Goss, our farmer, was glad to see the twelve new farm wagons.

Four runaways were returned to Fort Lewis by Agent Custer recently.

The school has commenced work in the flower garden.

A. S.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque Indian.

Miss Oviatt, clerk at the Phoenix school, spent a day at Albuquerque during April. Miss Oviatt is an Indian school employee who takes real and personal interest in the Indian children. She does not talk of "the work," but she takes the hand of the Indian girl or boy and they know she is a friend.

The school enjoyed—and the word is used in its liberal sense—a visit from Special Agent Edgar A. Allen, who was once superintendent here. Mr. Allen was on his way to San Francisco to look after and report upon affairs connected with the government warehouse there, and which had been destroyed by the earthquake or its attending horror.

Little Edith Paisano on reading of the Quakers for the first time wanted to know if they were earth quakers.

CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Arrow.

Mrs. Mary E. Theisz, of Chemawa Indian school, Oregon, was a guest of Miss Scales Sunday night and Monday.

George Long, who has served six years in the artillery arm of the United States Army, and who has just completed his second enlistment at Fortress Monroe, visited his brother, Grover Long, this week.

WHITE EARTH, MINNESOTA.

Chippeway Herald.

W. P. Ryan, school engineer, received a transfer and promotion to the Keams Canyon school, Arizona; salary \$1,000.

The maple sugar season is over. The quality of the product is good, but the quantity is less than last year. It requires night freezing and day thawing to make the flow abundant.

Comic and Curious.

"Mother," said a little chap, "did God make lions?" "Yes." "And elephants?" "Yes." "And did he make flies too?" "Yes." Then after a deliberate pause, "Fiddlin' work making flies."

Mistress; "Did you mail my letter, Mary?"
Maid: "Yis, mum."

Mistress: "But why have you brought back the two cents I gave you for a stamp?"

Maid: "Sure I didn't have to use it, mum. I slipped the letter into th' box when nobody was lookin'!"

"You can't expect society people to take much interest in natural history," said the scientific man regretfully.

"I don't know," answered Miss Cayenne, "We take an enormous amount of interest in the butterflies of fashion and the big bugs of financial life."—*Kam's Horn*.

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ESKIMO AT POINT BARROW.

The Native American.

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Number 19.

On a Delta Plantation in Mississippi.

BY ELSIE E. NEWTON.

The Delta, or swamp, as it is sometimes called, is a wide, rich cotton country occupying an important area in northwest Mississippi. It lies between the Yazoo and the Mississippi rivers. Great forests have hitherto covered most of it. Now it is being rapidly opened up. Along the banks of the rivers plantations have been under cultivation for a great many years, but the interior is still a new country. Woods are deadened, burned, cleared, and ploughed, and the sounds of the farm are replacing those of the forest.

Wild animals are still frequent, however. Deer, panther, and wildcats are sometimes seen, and wolves are bold enough to come to the edge of the clearing at night.

To any one at all familiar with Arizona this region presents a marked contrast. Constant blue skies are exchanged for many gray ones, dryness for humidity, mountains and mesas for the unbroken level, sand and adobe for black loam and abundant verdure, the cottonwood for the cypress, and the burro and the cow pony for the ever present mule.

Negroes abound. Ignorant and improvident, but happy, they work the land either on shares or by renting. Their provisions are furnished while they are making their crop. The little cabins, usually of a single room with a lean-to and a gallery, often shelter more than one numerous family. Frequently

there are no windows, the light and air coming from the shuttered aperture that passes for a window or from the door, and fortunately the days are many when both can be open as often as shut. The negro, however, child of warmth and sunshine, closes himself in when the chill days come and shivers over his open fire, or, a laggard to his outdoor tasks, he makes of himself a veritable scarecrow with extra clothing, and even so half freezes till the sun shines warm again.

His holidays he takes when he wills. When it is too cold he will not work; when the rumor of a 'possum or a fox comes to his ears he takes a day off, and his weekly visits to the store consume an entire day. However, when he works it is by the sun and not the clock, and as yet he does not know much about an eight-hour day. He can scarcely be called lazy; he simply lacks the incentive which produces thrift and productive industry.

Evening on the plantation is a quiet and a restful hour. No noise but the hum of the bullfrogs in cypress brake or the thrum of a distant banjo; perhaps a song from somewhere or a droning accordion. Even the dogs are quiet and the Guinea hens. Some youthful darky shuffles a rude jig on a cabin gallery; the lights go out one by one, and while it is yet early the little community is fast asleep, and out in the deadening great trees afire stand like vast torches, trailing out a line of sparks on the night breeze, vivid, night-long guards at the entrance to the clearing.

**Extracts from Speeches Made at the
Second Annual Conference of Re-
turned Students.**

By John Wolfchief:

I came from Oklahoma, as Mr. Goodman says, and that is where I got the first ambition to go to school. I had attended a small school at home. It was a mission school, and I didn't have any idea of going further at all, but it happened there was a man that had come from Carlisle school, and I heard he wanted some pupils to take back with him, and I thought it a great thing to go off to school because I had heard of so many boys that had gone away to school and had done something for themselves, and it seemed novel and I thought I would go for the sake of adventure. I really didn't have in mind the value of education then. So when the time came I started, and I am sorry to say there were only two of us that went from the small school that I came from. When we got to Carlisle we were admitted as students and started in together, but the climate up there is severe and didn't agree with me and I had to be sent home at the end of three weeks. This was in the autumn of 1899. So I came back home and staid home about three months and thought I'd go to school again. With the help of the teachers I got to go to school where Mr. Goodman was superintendent in 1900, about January. I got along pretty well there, and I still didn't know the value of education.

I was in the fifth grade, and we had a Y. M. C. A. there with quite a good membership, and I happened to be elected or appointed as one of the officers in that Y. M. C. A. We were very much interested in it and happened to have a convention that year in the city of Wichita. I was appointed delegate, with another boy, and we went there and when we went to the first meeting I noticed that there were very many, quite a crowd of, elderly men. Some of

them were very old and these were all present and men of affairs of the colleges of Kansas. When I first went there I thought I was to see only young men, and I was surprised to see these old men, aged men, some of them very old. The first meeting we had we attended and I found that I didn't understand very much; that I lacked a good deal. I didn't have enough English, and when these great men got up to speak I heard what they said, but I didn't understand very much of it. There's where I found the necessity of getting an education, and I thought from then on I would study and do what I could to get a good education, and it chanced that I got a very good opportunity to secure one. After I staid there for quite awhile I worked up to the eighth grade. Mr. Goodman was to be transferred to this school and he kindly asked me to come along with him, and there were two other boys that were given the same chance, but they didn't come. I came here with the determination to finish the course here. I am sorry to say that I didn't get the chance to go to this school at all, but I am rather glad because it gave me the chance to go to High school in town, and what I did you can judge by what Mr. Goodman says. I have had many disappointments and discouragements, but every time I thought of giving up I only said to myself, "Young man, you are representing the Indian race, and they expect something of you. You are going to a white school and trying to outdo the white students." This thing made me stick to my work. I thought I could do something after all, and I am glad that I staid with the work. I expect to graduate from the High school within a few weeks, and I am glad I have got the honors Mr. Goodman told you about. I thank you for your attention.

By Hugh Norris:

Boys and girls, I have been thinking to tell you so much that I hardly know

where to begin; but, first of all, I will say that it does a man good to see so many of you together here trying to make somebody of yourselves. I say this especially for the students: Store your minds with useful knowledge. Train them well in early days. Stir the heart to learn all you can while you have the chance. Seek to win the just approval of the great, wise, and the true. These, your teachers and instructors, have climbed the ladder step by step and reached the top, and so may you. Every one of you just wants to say, "The time is now or it never will be." Time is precious. Do not waste it. Time is a jewel. Try to work hard enough to make every moment sparkle. There are some people on the face of this earth who would make Indian boys and girls almost slaves. That's what keeps them in the rear and not in the advance guard. We must try to learn to help our people. Some of the people think that Indian schools are established that all Indian boys should learn to be farmers and that all Indian girls should learn to be house-keepers and servants; so many empty-headed people think. But our place is to get ourselves into something better. It's all right to be a farmer. I know it from experience, because mostly that's what we do at our homes, but I don't believe that all of us Indians should be farmers. We should be something else in order to help other people. Our practical experience has taught us to stand and fight for our own salvation and stand out, man as man, like the rest of our kind.

Field Day Exercises.

Thursday, May 24, 1906, will be celebrated as field day, although commencement will not occur until June 5.

The competitive field sports will begin at 8.30 a. m. and continue until completed. Prizes will be offered to winners among the Indian school pupils. Some events will also be open to all Indians from any-

where, with suitable prizes to successful ones.

From 1 o'clock to 2.30 p. m. the boys will be allowed to inspect the girls' quarters and the girls the boys' quarters, in each case in squads accompanied by their respective instructors.

The annual baseball game between the Seniors and Juniors will follow. Supper at 5 o'clock and at 5:30 competitive drill and other military exercises on the parade grounds. In the evening the Juniors entertain the Seniors at the girls' home.

Locals.

Commencement June third, fourth, and fifth.

A big red beet raised in the school garden was sent in from No. 7 this week. It weighed nearly five pounds.

A sleeper will leave Phoenix direct for Chicago on June 6 at 8.30 p. m. over the Southern Pacific and Rock Island on the Golden State Limited. Ninety-day round-trip ticket for \$61.85.

Illustrating the fact that Arizona has a greater area than Delaware, during April killing frosts occurred in the northern part of the Territory, while at Yuma the thermometer reached one hundred in the shade.

The picture this week of the Eskimo at Point Barrow was taken by Col. F. C. Churchill on his Alaska trip last summer. Point Barrow is the most northern settlement in North America and the most northern post-office in the world. The natives are shown on the United States revenue cutter *Bear*, on which Colonel and Mrs. Churchill were traveling. At Point Barrow navigation is frequently open only for one week in the year and some summers not at all. As the *Bear* came out a boat was met going in, but it was caught and smashed in the ice floe, and crew and passengers wintered at Point Barrow and are probably there yet.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

W. H. Gill of McDowell was at the school on Thursday.

The officers of both battalions have a "party" tonight at the girls' home.

Three girls entered Phoenix school from Gila Crossing day school last week.

Mr. Gilmore visited Sacaton this week, returning Friday with Peter Porter.

Miss Cecil Conser of the Imperial country is visiting her aunt, Miss Ridenour.

The front office in the administration building is being repapered and painted.

Mr. Percival and Osef Clark talked to the school at the Friday evening session.

Rev. Mr. Campbell of Phoenix conducted the open air service last Sunday. The Salvation Army tomorrow.

Mr. Brown of Phoenix has been awarded the contract for erecting the five thousand dollar horse barn at this school.

The Indians at Camp McDowell are working on the government ditch again under the direction of Mr. Pew of Mesa.

About one hundred of the school people attended the Old Folks' concert at the Baptist church, repeated last Thursday, and report a fine time.

New awnings are being placed on the south and west sides of the school house. They were made by the tailors and put up by the carpenters and blacksmiths.

Rev. Otto P. Schoenberg of the Lutheran mission at Fort Apache sends very appreciative words along with a dollar for putting his NATIVE AMERICAN date in the dim future.

Mr. D. D. McArthur, formerly super-

intendent at Fort Mohave and later in charge of the Indians working on the Laguna dam, has opened a real estate office in San Diego, California.

Katherine Valenzuela of the class of '04 has returned from a year's attendance at school at Provo, Utah. She received a warm welcome at the school and has consented to sing at commencement.

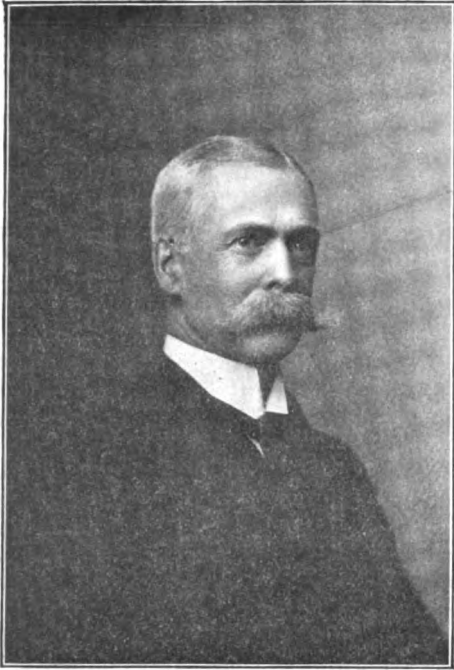
The new church at McDowell is progressing rapidly. It is built of stone with Gothic windows. The Indians are getting most of the money for work on this building, including the stone which is collected near by.

Not less than 95 per cent of the graduates of Shaw University are living in the south. We print this fact for the reason that it is so often said that the educated colored people are leaving the south and settling in the north.—*The Workers* (Raleigh, N. C.).

Walapai Charley, the chief of the Walapai Indians, a noted and picturesque character in the southwest, died at his home near Kingman, Arizona, May 10. He was the father of Francis Clarke, a graduate of this school, who was with him at the time.

The engineer, the blacksmith, and the wagonmaker, with their details of boys, have spent most of the week in raising the new smokestack. It is forty-six inches in diameter and sixty feet high, but rests on a brick pier twenty feet high, making a total of eighty feet from the ground. The stack weighs two tons.

Supt. H. B. Peairs of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, would like to correspond with any desiring to take a course in the business department recently re-established. "The qualifications for enrollment will be the completion of a grammar school course, a good, sound, healthy body, evidence of having made a good record in grammar schools, and positive proof of eligibility for enrollment in an Indian school."



COL. FRANK C. CHURCHILL.

Gleaned from the Students' Conference.

Following the paper on "Saving and Home-making" by Mr. Frederic Snyder, given in last week's NATIVE AMERICAN, Inspector Churchill gave a little of his experience for the encouragement of the boys. He asked us not to print it, but he was so very obliging in every other way that he will surely pardon this infraction. Mr. Churchill said in part:

"This is a sort of experience meeting, I believe, and I want to tell the boys and girls of a little personal experience. Soon after I left school I was in a position where I earned a fair salary—not a large salary—and I thought I had to have good clothes, and I managed, as probably a good many of you have, to spend all that I earned. After I had bought a gold watch and a new suit of clothes and a new hat and a pair of shoes one month I found that I had a little money left, and I did not know what to do with it. Right opposite where I was employed was a savings bank. The cashier was a very austere man, and I thought he was a very

great man because he carried the keys to the bank. After considering the matter very carefully I decided that I would go to the bank and see if they would accept as small a sum as \$37. That was the amount of money I had at the close of the month, and I approached the counter with fear and trembling, thinking possibly he might laugh at me. When I inquired if they would take so small a sum he said, 'Yes, sir; any sum from one cent up,' and my courage, of course, came to me then, and I deposited the \$37.

"The following month my expenses were a little extraordinary, but along toward the end of the month I thought I would have to save a little. There were several things I wanted that would take my entire salary, but I figured it over a little bit, and I very soon found out that I did not need everything that came into my mind, and I managed to save \$13 more because that would make even change and I would have \$50. From that minute the bank account took care of itself. Two or three years afterward some one suggested that I might make a little investment where the interest would be greater than I had been receiving from the savings bank; so I inquired as to the amount to my credit, and very much to my surprise I found there was \$1,710. I had saved that money simply because I had put in the \$37. I know certainly that I might have spent it all and not been very much better off, and, as has been suggested in the paper, I think the idea of saving, even with a very small beginning, is one of the very best things you can undertake.

"Here you have food and clothing and pleasant surroundings. Many of you are earning some money, and if you will make a little saving, even if not more than \$5 to begin with, you will very soon get in the habit of saving, and the first thing you know you will have quite a good bank account, and soon you can buy wagons, houses—anything that you need.

I think the idea is a most excellent one. I wish you would consider it, boys and girls; it is worth thinking about. I have that \$1,710 now with some small additions that have come to me through the interest."

Mr. Pablo:

I have been trying to save some of my money. I think it's about the best way. If you save part of your earnings you will find that you have a desire to save more. Sometimes people think that they just have to spend their money to have certain things and they do not really need them. Sometimes I think a little investment helps toward saving. I bought a lot and after awhile I sold it and made a little more money. While that isn't exactly saving money, it's saving just the same.

Mr. Seward Mott:

When I was first employed in the Indian service getting \$15 a month as captain of United States Indian police all the money I ever saved was that I had invested in cattles. That's all the money I ever saved. Now I have quite a number of cattles on the reservation, and so, my friends, my cattles make money while I sleep.

Mr. Pablo:

I'd like to add that I think chewing gum takes a part of our salary, and our street car riding. We don't really have to chew or ride in the cars.

Dr. Ellis:

Mr. Goodman, there is one thought not presented here yet that I think a good one. We have all been telling you "Save, save, save," and no one has said that you owe a debt of giving to anybody, and if you want to be a full-grown man or woman you must give to good purposes, but you cannot give until you save; so saving comes first. The thoughts that Mr. Snyder presented to you were good. Remember them. But the one thought that Miss Harvey told you—that each could do this thing if you wanted to—is true. Any

Indian on my reservation can buy a wagon. Some have bought surreys worth \$100—not because they had \$100 in cash, but they went to the dealer in Phoenix and paid a part of it, and then regularly they would pay on that account, and I want to say that Pratt-Gilbert here in Phoenix told me that they had never lost a dollar from selling a wagon to an Indian. Boys and girls, if you can buy a surrey to ride in, you can save enough money to build a home; no doubt about it. The only thing is, will you do it? Will you make the start? It is not what you can do; it's what you will do. When I was in Tucson the other day I said this to the girls—and I say it to you—that you have a whole lot to do with the home-making and home-building of your people. If you say to a young man who proposes to you, "Yes, sir; you build me a home and then I'll marry you," he will soon get to work to build a home. If you give the young man to understand that if he spends every dollar he makes on himself in chewing gum and car rides he will have nothing to keep you with he will begin to get something to keep you with. That's right. It just lies with you girls whether you are going to do that.

If you are content to go out and live on a mud floor in a wickiup, the boys will be content, I assure you; but if you say, "No; we must start for a home with a shingle roof and plank floor," the start will be made. I want to say to the boys if you want to go into any of the towns and have the merchants say, "Mister So-and-so" to you the quickest way to do it is to show that you have accumulated something. If you walk around the town, as I have done, and hear people say, "There goes an Indian," you are to blame for it. If you want to be called "Mister" and have respect shown you accumulate something. That will put a "Mister" to the name of an Indian if he has something, quick enough. Every one of you can command that respect from the merchants if you will work diligently and save your money; but you cannot do this if you are content to work one day in the week and loaf six; if you are content to go down to Yuma for two weeks or a month and then come back and sit on the reservation for three months. You will never accomplish anything that way.

From Other Schools

HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Indian Leader.

Superintendent Blish of the Red Moon school, Oklahoma, Mrs. Blish and children visited Mr. and Mrs. McArthur and other Haskell friends last Monday on their way to Michigan, where they will spend their vacation.

Miss Palmer writes from Ross Fork, Idaho, that a returned students' association has been formed on that reservation.

Supervisor Charles left on May 3 for Chilocco after an extended visit here which all enjoyed. Mr. Charles is thoroughly businesslike. Where he finds it necessary to criticize he has always a suggestion for the betterment of conditions. He is ever cordial and genial, thus winning friends wherever he visits.

PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Oglala Light.

Regular positions as teachers at day schools No. 2 and 6 have recently been filled by Mr. and Mrs. Johnson of Oklahoma and Mr. Adams of Indiana. Mrs. Adams will arrive later.

Many applications have been received from the Indians for labor on the roads, irrigation ditches, etc., on different districts of the reservation. Work will commence about May 1 and will last till fall.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Bradford, who at one time were stationed at No. 22 day school and who subsequently resigned their positions, have recently been appointed to San Juan day school at Chamita, New Mexico. Mr. Bradford states in a letter to a friend on the reserve that the climate is ideal and that fruits of several varieties are abundant. The Pueblo Indians are industrious, live in adobe houses, and obtain their subsistence by farming.

FLANDREAU, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Weekly Review.

The outing system promises to be even a greater success than last year.

A new book, "Seeing Riggs Institute," is being prepared by the printers.

Congressman Martin visited the school Thursday afternoon. He made a hurried visit to the literary and industrial departments and expressed himself much pleased with the general appearance of the plant. He was driven in an auto about the farm, and said concerning the eighty acres lying directly north of the school, "As a general rule I do not favor farmers purchasing all the land joining them, but it does

seem just to own what is inside your boundaries."

A ten-acre orchard has been set out on the tract of land formerly occupied partly by the garden just south of the grove. As this is on a south slope and well protected, there is no reason why the trees and shrubbery set out will not do extra well.

CHEMAWA, OREGON.

American.

Miss Bowman makes a good matron during Mrs. Theisz's absence.

Commencement exercises are going to be held the last of July. The graduating class is beginning to prepare orations and recitations. The girls are thinking of graduating dresses and other things necessary for a nice commencement.

The sewing room department ordered some machine oil, but they were greatly surprised when James Sloan brought a box of beans and sawdust instead.

The doctor now goes to each building after each meal to see the boys and girls that are not feeling well.

Progress at Pala, Calif.

A letter from Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer of Alameda, Cal., under date of March 18, 1906, gives us some hopeful words about the condition of the Indians at Pala, so we venture to quote them for our readers' benefit. She says:

"I have just visited the Pala reservation, to which the Agua Caliente Indians were taken, and am very happy to have found them more contented and comfortable than I had expected. Their facilities for farming are better, and their market better than in their old home. They had fine crops last year, and the abundant rain of this season insures a good harvest.

"The little portable houses provided by the government are poor apologies at best, but their own industry will improve them. The agent is encouraging them to build adobe walls around, leaving the boards for a lining. They all have water in pipes, and many of them have little flower gardens.

"Mr. Shell, the agent, last summer offered prizes for the best flower garden, and some of them are highly creditable.

"The reading room to be provided by the Redlands Association will be a boon to them. Many of them are advanced enough to appreciate it.

"None of them except the very aged appear to regret moving to Pala."

Later: Another letter, dated April 18, says: "You will be sorry to hear that the dam which the government made at a cost of \$18,000 to supply water for the Indians at Pala was swept away March 25, only a week after I was there. The excessive rain will insure their crops for this year, but there will be great inconvenience for domestic uses."—*Indian's Friend.*

Why Did They Throw It Away?

A little lady—she had seen but four rosy summers—was taking a walk early in the morning recently with her mother, and as the two sauntered along, hand in hand, the attention of the child was attracted to an ash box which had not been emptied by the dustman that morning and on which was a full-sized cat, asleep, basking in the sunshine. The little girl faltered in her walk, and for a few seconds looked interestedly at the pussy lying asleep. Through her mind probably was running the thoughts that anything which found its way to the refuse can was of no value.

"What is it, little girl? What are you thinking about?" asked the mother.

"Why, mamma," answered the tot, "there is a perfectly good cat in that ash box. Why do they throw it away?"—*Indian Leader.*

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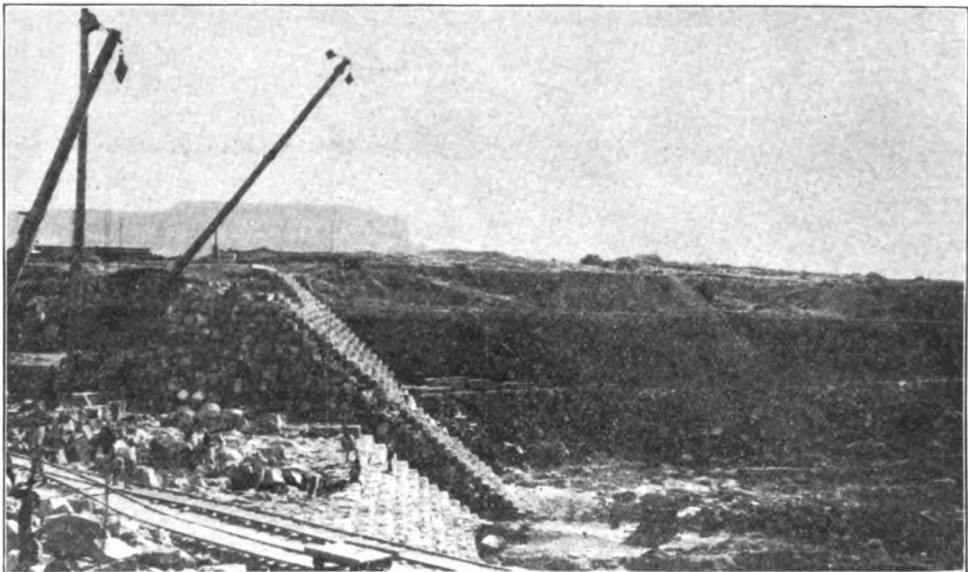
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ZUNI DAM, NEW MEXICO, IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, May 26, 1906.

Number 20.

First Impressions of a Pueblo.

BY ALMA I. OVIATT.

The trip from Gallup to Zuni is a forty-five mile drive, and the roads are rough and mountainous. The scenery along the way is wild and beautiful and quite varied. There is considerable timber along the hills—pinon, juniper, and cedar trees, and in many places tall, stately pines. At one point the road leads through a narrow canyon worn by the waters, in some age long ago, through hard white limestone, leaving smooth, rounded, glistening walls.

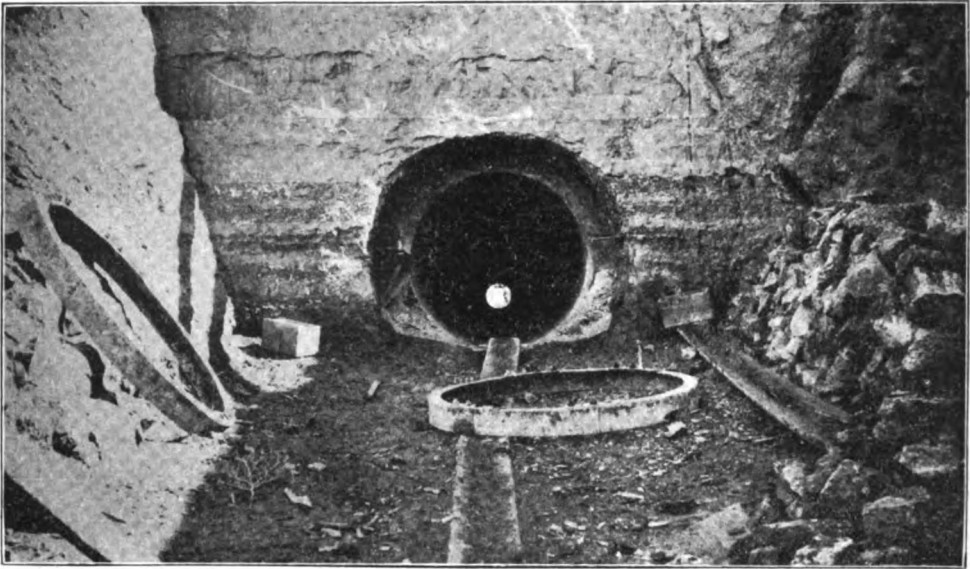
As one enters the valley of the Zuni river a faint outline of the village becomes visible, across the sandy plain, several miles distant. The scenery here is magnificent. The rocks in the distant mesas, which loom up grandly here and there, are rich in a variety of coloring, and the magnificent distances in every direction fill one with a sense of awe. Sand storms are very frequent in this valley, and one of them was raging as we approached the village.

Zuni is a quaint old Indian pueblo, with a population of about twelve hundred. It is built on a hill in the spacious valley of the Zuni river, which stream winds through the village and furnishes the water supply. The place reminds one of the pictures of ancient Jerusalem. The houses are all adobe, built closely together or one above another. The streets are very narrow and crooked and are full of ugly little curs that bark at every passer-by. Pigs and burros also

run riot through the village, and the latter are often seen sticking their noses in at the doors with a hungry look. In spite of this the village presents quite a neat appearance and is decidedly picturesque and interesting. In the center of the town is an open space or plaza where the dances are held. Within this plaza are the ruins of a church centuries old. The yard surrounding this church is walled in and is used for a burial ground. It is a very small cemetery, and every few years the available space for interment is all used, when they begin and go over the same route again, throwing out the bones of the former occupants of the graves as they go. It is a bleak and desolate corner of Zuni.

The houses of the Zuni Indians are not altogether unattractive. Each has a large, substantial fireplace in one corner, and most of them have windows with glass panes and are warm and comfortable looking. Many homes which I visited could boast of a table and chairs, sometimes a bed, and even in one or two a hanging lamp. Most of them used American dishes, plenty of good blankets, and other articles of comfort, and if not chairs, at least stools.

The Zuni are picturesque in their dress. They wear bright blankets tightly wrapped around them in cold weather, and the men wear a bandanna or cloth tied around their heads like a crown. The women go barefooted most of the time, but wear heavy black woolen leggings. Their dresses are short, and they have their hair cropped about even with



OUTLET TUNNEL OF ZUNI DAM, NEW MEXICO.

their chins. The Zuni are short people, but are quite good looking. They make a good quality of pottery, which is very artistic.

A day school is maintained at the village with two teachers, a matron, and a cook. The school at this season of the year is small, as most of the families of the village have gone to their farming places at the outlying villages—Ojo Caliente, Nutra, or Pescado—where they raise wheat, corn, and nearly all of their winter supplies. The village looks quite deserted now, and the majority of the houses are boarded or closed up for the summer. In the fall they all come back for the *Shaliko* dance, and in the winter the village is full to overflowing.

The Zuni reservation is thirty-three miles long and twelve miles wide and contains 10,000 acres in all. It lies in the rich valley of the Zuni river, and when it is supplied with water from the big reservoir which is being built it will blossom as the rose.

An immense dam is being constructed across a narrow place in the Zuni valley, at Blackrock, four miles from Zuni, under the supervision of Mr. John B. Har-

per, superintendent of irrigation. It will probably cost nearly \$120,000 when it is finished. It is hoped to complete this dam within a year, and one season's floods will doubtless fill the reservoir, which will cover one square mile and will furnish abundant water for the whole valley.

Superintendent Graham has lived among these people nearly twenty-five years and speaks their language fluently. He kept a trading post for many years and has been agent for the past four years. The other agency employees are a clerk, physician, field matron, farmer, and an engineer for the plant at the new school at Blackrock.

Miss Palin, the field matron, is doing a noble work among these people. She has been with them only three years, but speaks their language well. She teaches them to sew, cook, and be cleanly, nurses them in sickness, cheers them in sorrow, brightens their homes with pictures and comforts, writes and interprets their letters and is a regular angel of mercy to them.

The new Zuni boarding school is situated at Blackrock, four miles from Zuni,

on a mesa which commands a magnificent view of the valley. It comprises five new buildings, all equipped with modern conveniences, heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas. The school plant is all ready for occupancy, and it is expected to move in soon, transferring as many as possible of the day school pupils to the boarding school. The capacity of the new school is about one hundred. It is expected to erect a six thousand dollar horse barn soon. When the irrigation system is completed a large farm will be worked in connection with the school.

Mr. Vanderwagen is the missionary at Zuni. He has been on this field for eight or nine years and has never yielded to discouragement, but toils away as faithfully and with as much zeal as ever, although results are very slow with these people. He preaches to them in their own language. A nice little chapel has been erected at Zuni in which services are held every Sunday.

The following are the officers and employees of Zuni agency and school: Superintendent, Douglas D. Graham; physician, Edward J. Davis; clerk, Carl E. England; teachers, Elmira R. Grayson and Katherine Norton; matron, Elizabeth Armor; cook, Mrs. Alice R. Hicks; farmer, Fred Van Moll; field matron, Jolie Palin; engineer, Edwin J. Marty; laundress, Juana Nick; policeman, Home Peki; assistant policeman, Kackei Slashe; custodian of antiquities, Lewis.

Officers' Social.

The officers of both battalions gave a party last Saturday evening at the girls' building. Miss Fowler's social committee had charge of the affair. Table games of various kinds were played and refreshments consisting of cake, strawberries, and ice cream were served.

Mrs. Dr. Richards gave a few recitations, which were received most enthusiastically.

Miss E. L. Harvey.

Scholars and teachers are all glad to meet Miss E. L. Harvey, just returned from her mission station in India, who is visiting her sister, Miss Flora E. Harvey, at this school.

The vessel in which Miss Harvey sailed arrived at San Francisco during the awful conflagration following the earthquake.

Twenty-two years ago Miss Harvey began her missionary work in India, being stationed in Cawnpur at the English Girls' High school, an educational institution for Eurasians, girls of mixed European and Asiatic blood. 'She was next stationed at Agra under the shadow of the Taj Mahal, that dream of beauty in white marble famous the world over. Here she had charge of native girls pursuing the study of medicine. She had charge also of day schools in the city.

More recently her work has been at Raipur, Central Provinces. Here a new station has been opened for orphans and widows of the famine of 1900. There are seventy-five girls in the orphanage and thirty-five widows in the home. Many of the high class Hindu women secluded in their homes in Raipur were reached by her ministries, the work extending beyond the city itself to twenty-five neglected villages, where Bible readers chosen from the Christianized natives help to carry it on. This work is progressing rapidly, and many conversions have taken place.

Miss Harvey hopes to return to her work in the course of a year.

It is reported that Supt. B. B. Custer of Ignacio, Colo., has been promoted to the superintendency at Albuquerque. Mr. and Mrs. Custer have many friends at Phoenix to offer congratulations.

Uncle Jerry Peebles was looking over the list of "amended spellings" recommended by the reformers. "Good land!" he exclaimed. "I don't see nothing strange in them words; that's the way I've allus spelled 'em."—*Chicago Tribune*.

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Phoenix and Elsewhere

The farmer is sowing sorghum seed in the field east of the barns.

County Superintendent Fulton was a visitor at the school on Thursday.

The foundation trenches have been dug for the new horse barn, which is located east of the dairy barn.

Mrs. McCormack's social committee will give the little children a good time on Saturday evening from 6.30 to 7.30.

The band has had to refuse several offers to play on the Fourth of July on account of their California engagement.

The band boys are preparing for their California trip. They leave on June 6 for a month's engagement at Santa Cruz.

Francis Mansfield of Whiteriver and Wilfred Parker of Yuma, former members of the band, will join in the California trip.

Prof. George Blount, for many years principal of the Phoenix High school, will address the graduates on commencement, June 5.

Rev. Harold Govette, the senior pastor of Phoenix, will preach the baccalaureate sermon at four o'clock, Sunday, June 3, in front of the girls' home.

Miss Stocker was called home by wire on account of the serious illness of her sister-in-law and left for Port Washington, Ohio, Monday evening.

Mrs. Grinstead and little John left for Missouri Tuesday morning. Edgar Fowler went on the same train as far as La Junta on his way to his home in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The date for the Pacific Coast Indian

Institute, to be held in Tacoma, is August 20. A large attendance is expected, since the N. E. A. meetings have been abandoned. Demonstrative work will be given.

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder returned Tuesday afternoon from the Verde country and report an interesting trip. They drove several hundred miles, but found no place as attractive as Phoenix Indian school.

William Evans of Phoenix has been awarded the contract for constructing a septic tank at this school. It will be located between the warehouse and the fire department, and work will begin by July 1.

Mrs. L. McCoy, connected with the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, was at Tuskegee during the commencement season studying Tuskegee Institute methods, and especially the features in connection with the annual exhibit and exercises of the agricultural and industrial departments. Mr. F. E. Leupp, the commissioner, and Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent, have both visited Tuskegee, and have decided more thoroughly to utilize many features of Tuskegee's work in connection with that being done in the Indian schools.—*Tuskegee Student.*

Field Day Records.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the Junior and Senior classes faced each other on the parade ground for their annual game of baseball. Crowds of enthusiastic rooters supplied noise for both teams. The Juniors were first at the bat and made nothing. The Seniors followed with 2 scores. After this both teams went at the game to win, but the Seniors proved their superior skill by making 18 runs, holding the Juniors down to 10.

Umpire: Miller.

Thursday morning was taken up by field sports. There were numerous entries for each event, and most of the con-

tests were very close. Following is the list of events with the records:

100 yard dash—Company D: First, Joe Wolff; second, Rodrigo Lopez. Time, 18 seconds.

100 yard dash—Company E: First, Francisco Romero; second, Danus Sabin. Time 17 seconds.

100 yard dash—Company F: Jose Garcia, 15 seconds.

100 yard dash—Company G: Augustin Baca, 16 seconds.

50 yard dash—John Bussell, 7 seconds.

Ladder climbing—Garner Webster, first; Bernard Jackson, second; 17 seconds.

Hose coupling—Antonio Pallan and Francisco Chutnicut, 29 seconds.

High jump—George Smith, 5 feet.

High jump, standing—Santo Corales, 4 feet 2 inches.

Broad jump—John Bussell, 16 feet 7 inches.

Broad jump, standing—Ottowell Doolittle, 9 feet 3 inches.

Relay race—Manuel Easchief, Jack Chiago, Harry Yarramata, and Clarence French.

14 furlong race—Thomas Honani. 8 minutes 45 seconds.

Officials: Messrs. Hackendorf, Skinner, and Miller.

Pupils' Inspection of Quarters.

The annual inspection of quarters by the boys and girls was a feature of Thursday's program, the girls visiting the boys' dormitories and the boys the girls' in charge of teachers as chaperones.

The private rooms in both buildings had been put in unusually attractive order by their occupants, photographs being especially in evidence as wall decorations, affording much interest on the part of the visitors, particularly if they discovered their own pictures decorating the walls of the rooms of their friends.

On the Parade Ground.

After supper the battalions assembled on the parade ground for the military

exercises. Guard mounting came first, followed by a competitive drill between Companies C, D, and E. Company C, commanded by Capt. Arsenius Chalarco, won first place. Colonel McClintock and Captain Parks of the national guard, who acted as judges, commended all the companies for their proficiency. It was almost dark when the battalion formed for the parade which ended the day. A large number of visitors from town came out to see the events.

Junior-Senior Banquet.

The closing event of Thursday was a very pretty party given by the class of '07 to the class of '06 at the girls' home. The decorations of the large parlor were all changed to the class colors, purple and white, which were used in the lamp shades, festoons, and table decorations.

The tables extended down one entire side and across nearly half of two sides of the room and were beautifully laid for about sixty guests, including the Senior and Junior classes and invited guests.

After ample justice had been done to the feast, an hour or more was spent in "after dinner speeches," Mr. Hackendorf acting as toastmaster. Some of the brightest toasts of the evening were given by the girls and boys. Miss Harvey, from far off India, who is with her sister at the school, at present, was one of the guests of honor.

Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson of the asylum were interested spectators of the military maneuvers Thursday evening.

Kenneth and Donald Goodman finish the first year of the high school in a few days and immediately start for Kansas to spend the summer on the farm. They leave next Wednesday.

Although Company C won in the competitive drill, Company D, commanded by Capt. Arthur Harris, was a general favorite, and Company E, in charge of Capt. Rob Roy, was loudly applauded by the little girls.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt.

Our teachers and many of our students will be interested in the following clipping from the *Union Signal* concerning Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, who, as many of us know, is responsible for the temperance instruction found in the two text books on physiology used in the schools throughout the Indian service:

The story of the battle for scientific temperance instruction for the children of this country and of the world has been, in a sense, the life story of Mary H. Hunt.

Mrs. Hunt lived to receive the recognition and appreciation her work deserved. The indorsement of her carefully prepared text book by medical associations, as in Maine and elsewhere; Germany's imperial decree that they should be introduced in the elementary schools of the empire; the petition of 15,000 medical men of Great Britain for the enactment of the law; above all the recognition widespread and far reaching of men of scientific attainment of the scientific accuracy of her latest books. Her interview with the Empress of Germany is well known, but perhaps not so well known is the fact that the Empress is a total abstainer and ardently espouses the cause of saving the people from alcoholic drinks. She has brought up her own sons as total abstainers.

The *Boston Transcript*, in an editorial tribute to Mrs. Hunt, says:

"She has imbedded in the statute books of Congress much of her own handiwork, and West Point Academy and the Naval Academy and all the territories and the District of Columbia are obliged in any teaching supported by federal funds to give a prescribed quantum of instruction upon the physiological effects of alcohol. That which proved to be Mrs. Hunt's last published message to those with whom she toiled so many years is one of deep significance. Its final words are these, and they are an explanation of her 'hidings of power:'

"'Let me in closing pass on to you the personal watchword that has been my guide through all the strenuous years of effort for the temperance education of the children of America: What ought to be done can be done by whoever has the courage and the faith to undertake it, for Omnipotence is pledged to such an one.'"

Now is the time to renew your subscription to the *NATIVE AMERICAN*.

Don'ts for Children.

The following "don'ts" for children were given by Dr. S. A. Knopf of the New York health department at the tuberculosis conference:

Every child and adult can be helpful to fight consumption. School children can help by complying with the following rules:

Do not spit except in a spittoon or a piece of cloth or in a handkerchief used for that purpose alone. On your return home have the cloth burned by your mother or the handkerchief put in the water until ready for the wash.

Never spit on a slate, floor, sidewalk, or playground.

Do not put your fingers in your mouth.

Do not pick your nose or wipe it on your hand or sleeve.

Do not wet your finger in your mouth when turning the leaves of books.

Do not put pencils in your mouth or wet them with you lips.

Do not hold money in your mouth.

Do not put pins in your mouth.

Do not put anything in your mouth except food and drink.

Do not swap apple cores, candy, chewing gum, half eaten food, whistles, bean blowers, or anything that is put in the mouth.

Peel or wash your fruit before eating it.

Do not kiss any one on the mouth.

Never cough or sneeze in a person's face. Turn you face to one side or hold a handkerchief before your mouth.

Keep your face and hands clean.

When you don't feel well, have cut yourself, or have been hurt by others do not be afraid to report to the teacher.

Be just as careful and cleanly about your person at home as in school.

Clean your teeth with toothbrush and water if possible after each meal, but at least on getting up in the morning and on going to bed at night.

A College Robin.

Brought up in the society of the learned members of the faculty of Western University, Marie had been accustomed all her short life to hearing her father and his guests dignify each other with full academic honors. She was out in the yard one day, watching a pair of birds busy with their nest-building.

"Marie," called her mother, "what are you doing?"

"Just sitting out here," she replied, "watching Doctor and Mrs. Robin."—*Youth's Companion*.

The Influence of the Salton Sink Upon the Climate of Arizona.

Much has been written lately concerning the effect of the diversion of the waters from the Colorado river into the Salton sink upon the climate of Arizona. Several articles have appeared in the newspapers tending to show that the large flow of water into the Salton sink has changed the climate of the southwest to an appreciable extent. It is even asserted that since the Salton sink became moderately full the temperature of the air was greatly modified and the rainfall largely increased thereby.

In order to obtain more definite information relative to the supposed changes in the climatic condition, a prominent resident of Yavapai county addressed the Chief of the Weather Bureau upon the subject as follows:

"I am keenly interested in the probable prevailing weather in this section of Arizona—Yavapai county and vicinity. The past two years have been wet, preceded by several dry years. It is rumored that these rains are caused by the presence of the large lake formed in the Salton sea region of California, through the breaking of the large and extensive dyke located at the intake of the Imperial Canal company, and by which the entire flow of the Colorado river has forced its way into the Salton sink, several hundred feet below the river bed. If this is true, it would mean that the future years would be wet also. Of course you are thoroughly familiar with all of the facts in the matter and can give me more accurate information. I shall be obliged for an expression of your views upon this all important question."

In the reply to this communication the Chief of the Weather Bureau dwells particularly upon the fallacy of the theory that a change in the climate of the territory has resulted from the filling of the Salton sink. The views as embodied in the letter are clear and comprehensive and impart much valuable information concerning the true causes of the aridity of this section. The letter is, in part, as follows:

"The greatest difficulty in ascribing the heavy rains that have been experienced in Arizona during the last two winters to the formation of an artificial lake in the Salton sink lies in the fact that the rains came first, a fact that should be recalled by clear thinking people of the southwest. If my information is correct, the canal through which the original diversion of water was made was not finished until November, 1904. The phenomenally heavy rains in Arizona came in January, 1905,

about a month after the completion of the canal and several months before there was any semblance of a lake in the Salton sink.

"It was the floods caused by the heavy rains in Arizona and contiguous territory that destroyed the temporary headworks of the canal, and thereby opened the way to a complete diversion of the waters of the Colorado and the formation of the present lake.

"The effect of this artificial body of water on the climate of the southwest may be considered as practically *nil*. It is true that the evaporation of water from the lake surface will be much greater than from the desert which formerly occupied its bed, but in the absence of factors which produce condensation the increased amount of water vapor thrown into the air avails nothing so far as rainfall is concerned. It is not possible to condense it so that it will be returned to the earth as rain. The same is true of the water that passes into the air in the form of vapor from the Gulf of California.

"The shores of that body of water are probably about as arid as can be found in any part of the globe. The true reason of its aridity is to be sought in the general circulation of the atmosphere as modified by the action of continental masses rather than in local topography or proximity of large bodies of water.

"In the region of the Great Lakes the precipitation on the leeward side of the several lakes is probably a little greater than on the windward side, but the difference is not of moment. In the matter of temperature, however, there is a decided amelioration of the rigors of winter due to the influence of the lake waters, and likewise the extreme heat of summer is diminished, especially on the leeward side of the lakes.

"It seems probable that the temperature conditions in the vicinity of Salton sink will be slightly affected by the presence of that body of water, the most noticeable changes being a tendency to higher temperatures in winter along the shores of the lake, and thus a protection from frost, and slightly lower temperature in summer along the leeward shore. Doubtless the lower summer temperatures will be more insufferable than those formerly experienced by reason of the increased humidity. In any event the influence of this body of water situated in the heart of the desert cannot extend much, if any, beyond ten miles from its immediate shores.

"The people of the southwest should not be led to expect the slightest modification of climate as a result of the formation and continuance of the Salton sea."

An Immediate Response.

"My son," said the strict mother, at the end of a moral lecture, "I want you to be exceedingly careful about your conduct. Never, under any circumstances, do anything which you would be ashamed to have the whole world see you doing."

The small boy turned a hand-spring, with a whoop of delight.

"What in the world is the matter with you? Are you crazy?" demanded the mother.

"No'mi," was the answer. "I'm jes' so glad that you dont 'spect me to take no baths never any more!"—*Lippincott's*.

Notary: "Sign your name here, Uncle Rastus. Rastus: "Ah doesn't write ma name, suh. Ah has no time fuh dem triflin' details o' business. Ah allus dictates ma name, suh."—*Cleveland Leader*.

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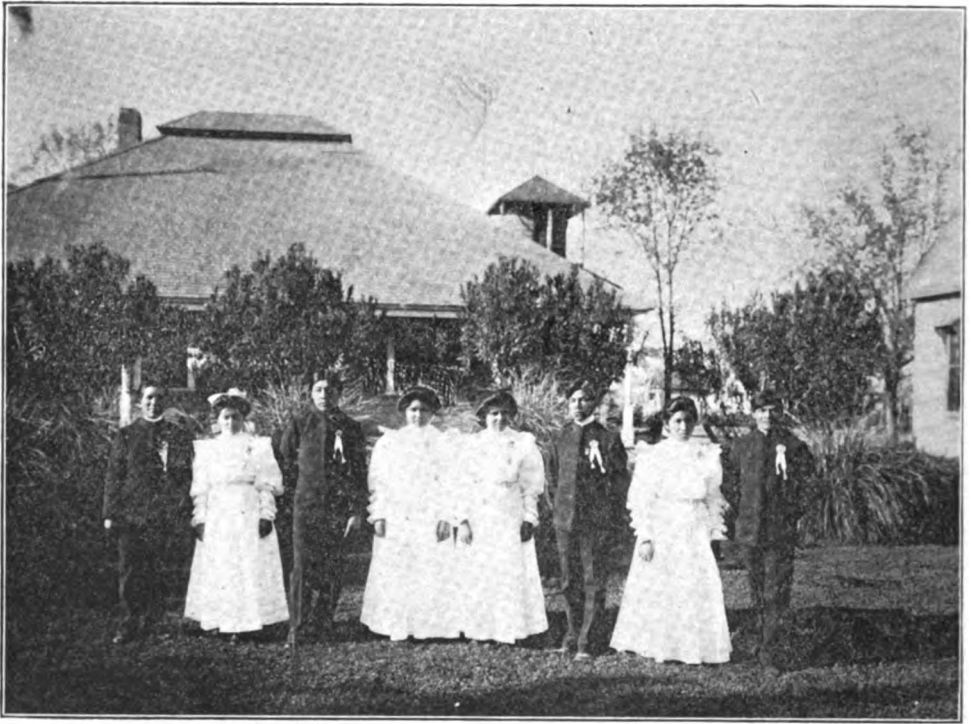
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SOME MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1906.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, June 2, 1906.

Number 21.

Extracts from Speeches Made at the Second Annual Conference of Re- turned Students.

Mr. Goodman:

Ever since the Indian schools have been established people have been asking whether this education amounts to anything, whether it pays, and we hear a good deal about the returned students who are not doing anything. We are very likely to hear about graduates of Carlisle who have failed, if there are such, and often the pupil who has been at school a month or a year or two—not long enough to find out what he was there for—is spoken of as a failure. We hear enough of the failures. I would like to hear about those who are successes, and there are a good many such, young men and young women, who are living quietly at home, keeping house and conducting themselves as good citizens of this republic. They are doing just the kind of work we want all of you boys and girls to do. We do not expect you to be national characters—people talked about in every state of the Union—but just to live at home good, quiet, earnest lives. That is the thing that pays. I want to have a little testimony meeting and hear from anybody in the room the names of some of the returned students who are doing well. Forget those that are not doing well and talk of those who are succeeding. Stand up and give the names of those who are doing well, and if you can tell the schools from which these students came, so much the better.

Dr. C. H. Ellis of Salt River, Ariz.:
I am going to give you the names of

those who live around me, with one exception, because other people from other parts of the reservation will report the rest I have no doubt. First upon my list I want to call your attention to our day-school teacher at Salt River, Mrs. Esther Dagenett. Then remember that Mr. Pablo at Tucson. Mr. Brown, superintendent of the school there, said he was doing excellent work; that he had a hold on the boys that very few disciplinarians have ever had. He is a Tucson boy. On the Salt River reservation, Wilson Buck has started and almost completed an adobe house with shingle roof, and I have no doubt it would have been completed before this had not the water given out for the adobe. Juan Enas has bought and paid for a mowing machine, hay rack, and hay rake, at a cost of at least \$100. He earned about \$85 one month with his team. Sometimes he would get up at four o'clock in the morning, get his breakfast, and go to work three miles away, and sometimes not finish until nine. Most of the time Juan has worked beyond his strength, but that was only because he was willing to work. Harry Smith, a Phoenix boy on our reservation, has begun improving the horses of his people, and in a few years you will see a different class of horses on the reservation. Joseph Ray, a Tucson boy, would have completed an adobe house had not the water given out. We have had no water this year from the Arizona canal. These are five or six that live just near me in a small territory. They have done well; they are trying to make homes, and I am glad to name them to you today.

Supt. Charles E. Shell of Pala, Calif.:

I shall name only those that have come under my direct observation. Domingo Moro, a man of perhaps twenty-five, who serves as a policeman, who if he has a fault it is that he sometimes makes more arrests than he ought to. He has a general knowledge of farming, but he is a good all-round man and a first-class officer. Then we have a young man who came from this school, Ambrosio Lusardo. I needed a carpenter and he said he was willing to do the work, and I told him I would employ him at \$2 a day. He did the work more satisfactorily than I had expected, and I paid him \$3 a day for what he had done, for it was actually worth that. Another, who left Carlisle school about a year and a half ago, came into the office and wanted to know if I could give him a job. I asked if that meant he wanted to work, and he said yes; said that he had had a thorough course in book-keeping. I was not in need of a book-keeper, but told him that I could give him plowing, and he did that, and is now earning money to enter the high school. He is an ambitious man and a brother to Domingo Moro. As house-keeper at the day school we have Salvador Valenzuela, a product of the day school entirely. Mr. Churchill will remember the kind of housekeeping she does. She has the best kind of a character, and is bringing up her children as correctly as any white mother could. A young man from Carlisle, Cornelius Pena, just graduated last year, could not find anything better to do than carrying the United States mail from Brownsell to Pala, but a man in Oceanside found that he was worth more, and he is now at work for that man at \$60 a month, a thorough success. Mariano Blacktooth, of football fame, the famous quarterback of the Riverside school for two or three years, is back and operating in farming. A thing that has commended him strongly to me is that he has built a nice addition to his house

and put a porch in front, the only porch which has been added to the houses at Pala. Cornelia Alascus, graduate of the Banning Mission school, is known as one of the best house servants in that part of the country and commands the best wages. Frank McGee, a graduate of the Carlisle school, a stone mason, is living near the Temecula reservation. He has withdrawn from the reservation, saying that he is able to earn his living without any help from Uncle Sam. I visited his home, and it was neat and clean. He dressed very much as white people do, and is very respectable.

On the Campo reservation and the Rincon reservation we have two families the young men of which have been to some school and returned. Each has rented 500 acres of wheat land off the reservation north of Fallbrook. Last year they produced splendid crops, and one of them told me that if the crop produced as well this year he would be able to buy 160 acres next year, and he had already picked out the place. Then there are Rosalio Nejo and J. W. Lewis, both worthy of commendation.

On the Campo reservation is a worker, a woman, Miss Frances LaChapa, who is here and doing excellent work and is one of the strong little women that we have. Last, but not least, is the man who is the teacher of the Pechango Indian day school, about six miles from the village of Temecula, and whom I consider the best Indian day school teacher that I have seen. I do not say the best in the service, because I have not seen them all. J. W. Lewis is a full-blood Indian, and his school work is almost beyond criticism.

Rev. R. B. Wright of Two Gray Hills:

For fear you think we have forgotten those who do the ordinary work, I want to say that we have lots of the returned students that can just outdo the white women washing any time. We have a number of returned students that are doing well. Harry Curley is at present inter-

preter for the government at Fort Defiance, and Harry is one of the Indians who had to run away to go to school. He ran to Grand Junction, but came back after he finished his education, and is the government interpreter, a position which is badly needed in the Navaho country. He is proving himself to be a good interpreter. I must mention Nonabah Tinnah. She is working at Fort Defiance for the doctor's family there. She has a good reputation and is keeping it up as a good student and a good woman, although she has returned to the reservation. Nelson Gorman, a former student at Fort Defiance, is now conducting a store, the only full-blood Navaho who ever conducted a store. In the few months he has conducted it he has gained rapidly, as far as business is concerned, and he is proving himself to be a good businessman. Robert Martin, a returned student from Hampton, I think, is interpreter at the north side agency, employed by Mr. Shelton at Shiprock. Martin is getting a salary of \$60 and saving \$30, starting a small bank account. He wants to become a farmer, and is saving his money for that business. He is one of those upright Indians, six feet three inches tall, and stands straight up. Mr. Shelton says he never back steps either way. Mr. Shelton is that kind of a man himself and believes in helping the Indian who wants to help himself, and he gave him this position at \$60 a month, the best I know of an Indian making. Hudson Bainbridge is an interpreter who could get double the salary almost anywhere else than we can afford to give him, but he is there to help the Indians. He was converted two years ago and has shown a genuine conversion. He has started a bank account, and every month he puts some money into the bank.

Our helper is Susie Denay—Susie McCarthy before she was married—an excellent housekeeper, and since we have gone she has been keeping a whole Sunday school herself among the children

who live in the neighborhood. Her ambition is to build a home for her father, and she testified that there has been a great change among the Navahos since she was with them twelve years ago. She called our attention to the last few months, even, about how different they are from two years ago. We had not noticed the difference, but she had, and we feel that our greatest influence among those Indians are the interpreter and the helper, who are both Christians, both ambitious, and their ambition is to help their people. Of course I believe in emphasizing the money making side, but I believe that the successful returned students will be the ones who place their lot in with their fellow-people, and I believe these Indians are doing that, because they are carrying out the ideas they received in school, living those ideas, and I believe every one of us can be most successful in living the ideas we have received in these schools.

Mr. Hackendorf:

I think of quite a number on the nearby reservations who are doing well. Among this number is Cyrus Sun, who is disciplinarian at Sacaton, a Maricopa who went to school at Phoenix. He was one of the pupils here when this school was first established. Cyrus is not only filling his position as disciplinarian there in a creditable manner, but is saving his money. As he accumulates a little surplus he invests it in cattle, which are taken care of by a relative of his on the reservation, and he has quite a herd of cattle that he has accumulated from his earnings. Another is Harry Azul, who went to school at Hampton. He runs a little trading store over at Sacaton and is quite wealthy—that is, as wealth goes among the Pima—and he also has quite a herd of cattle. Several of his children are going to school at the Tucson Mission school. Hugh Patton, formerly a day school teacher on the Pima reservation, is now owner of a trading store at Gila Crossing. Louis Nelson is at present

day school teacher at Casa Blanca. Winfield Scott, who is a policeman at Sacaton. Jacob Roberts is a boy who went to school at Grand Junction and Hampton. He has been employed in the office of Mr. Alexander for some two or three years past.

Solon Jones and his wife, Melissa, are both returned students. Solon went to school at Santa Fe. He has been employed in various capacities at the agency. At the present time he is interpreter, and his wife has also filled the position of interpreter on several different occasions. A boy who went to school here two or three years ago, Henry Johnson, is employed at Sacaton as assistant engineer. Josiah Allen, who is one of our last year's graduates, is farming at Blackwater, and the people speak very highly of him and the work that he is doing there. There is Meacham Hendricks, and his wife, formerly Sarah Allen. They live there too. They have a nice home, and Mrs. Hendricks is a very neat housekeeper. They seem very prosperous. He farms and at various times is employed at the agency.

Other names of successful returned students mentioned were Cyrus Sun, who married Cora Gates, a Phoenix school girl; Mary Johnson; Clarence French; Marie Osif, the wife of Charles Allison, whose two little boys are in this school; Nellie Pilcher, living in the Verde country; Levi Levering, who keeps a grocery store on the reservation; Wah Sierra Rios; Lucy Ingraham, a trained nurse, and her brother Henry, who graduated here and is now farming in California; William Peters; Thomas Allison; George Pratt; Frank Rice, who married Celestina Martinez; Jerry Horn and Carrie Roberts of northern California, lately married; David Masten and his wife, Ada Baldwin; Selby Harney, working at tailor's trade in Phoenix; Alice Nott; Henry Jackson; Edna Goodbear, formerly Edna Eaglefeather, from Lincoln

Institute, a very satisfactory teacher; Rose Dougherty and Edith Sharpe, also good teachers; Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Boyer; Jennie Green; Lucy Abram; Howard Sanderson at Gila Crossing, also Lulu Wilson, a graduate of Phoenix, and Josephine Ramon; Guy Gilmore, assistant disciplinarian at Phoenix school; Solon Jones and Melissa; Mr. Tyndall of Omaha agency, recently employed at the Yuma school; Dan McGee, acting as disciplinarian at Riverside—all of whom were given creditable mention and many spoken of as being especially praiseworthy in their honest, earnest efforts to help their people and make the most of themselves.

Charles Tempe, a former pupil of this school, died at his home at Salt River about two weeks ago. A coffin was made for him at the school. His family are good Christian people and good friends of the school.

Indian Bob, a Walapai Indian of Kingman, Arizona, reports that his nephew, Christopher Columbus, died a few days ago. He was a pupil of Phoenix a few years ago, and many still here will remember him and sympathize with his people.

Mr. A. J. Jolly, formerly day school teacher at Porcupine, has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Sac and Fox agency, vice Mr. O. J. Green, who has resigned on account of the poor health of his family. We learn that Mr. Green is back in the service teaching a day school near Phoenix, Ariz.—*Oglala Light*.

"The Indian Campaign," which is played by our band, is a musical description of life in the wild west. It is composed of Indian dances and songs collected by different army bandmasters during service in the west. One of the themes, the ghost dance of the Crows, has been known to our band leader, Mr. Wurm, since 1880, when he was stationed with the army at a northern post.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Program for Commencement.

On account of the lateness of the date this year for commencement some of the exercises have already taken place. On Sunday, June 3, at four o'clock, in front of the girls' home, the open air service will be conducted by Rev. H. A. Govette, pastor of the Central Methodist church of Phoenix, with a special address to the class of '06. There will be solos by Miss Katherine Valenzuela of the class of '04 and Mrs. L. B. Richards, an anthem by the choir, and songs by the school.

On Monday evening at eight o'clock in the assembly hall the class will give an entertainment, consisting of agricultural papers and demonstrations and good music, including native Indian songs. There will be a special exhibit of Indian workmanship, both industrial and literary.

Tuesday evening at the same place and hour will occur the regular graduating exercises. The class numbers twenty members and represents several different states and tribes. There will be papers and demonstrations on home-building, choruses, and Indian music. Prof. George Blount, principal of Phoenix High school, will deliver a short address, and it is expected that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will be present to award the diplomas. The band will have some new music for both evenings. Admission is free, and all are cordially invited, but no special invitations have been issued. The street cars will wait for those from Phoenix.

The many friends at Phoenix of Supt. J. K. Allen of Albuquerque were shocked to hear that he died suddenly Sunday, May 20. No particulars have been received. His family have out sincere sympathy. Supervisor C. H. Dickson is in charge.

Jerry Davis has been elected president of the class of '07.

Miss Mamie T. Hill, who went to her home at Abbeyville, S. C., on account of sickness, returned this week much improved in health.

We are sorry to state that Miss Stocker, who was called home on account of the illness of her sister-in-law, found her dead on her arrival home. Miss Stocker desires to be remembered to her friends and pupils.

So far the weather has been all that could be desired. There was not a day in May when the thermometer came within sight of one hundred degrees, and fifty-five degrees at night is what the outdoor sleepers experience.

Hon. Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is visiting schools and agencies in the southwest. He spent a week in the vicinity of Santa Fe, visiting the pueblos of that agency, then proceeded to the Albuquerque district. He will come to Phoenix, and it is hoped he will arrive in time for commencement.

Miss Hattie Harvey, who is visiting friends at Arkansas City, Kansas, writes very entertainingly of her visit to Chillico on field day, May 24. Good records were made in spite of a heavy rain in the morning. La Flamboise, a Navaho, threw the sixteen pound hammer ninety-five feet, a remarkable feat, one hundred feet being the record, which has not been equaled since 1895.

The Adelphian Literary society at their regular meeting Monday evening debated the question, "*Resolved*, That farming can be carried on to a greater advantage in an irrigated section than where one depends on the rainfall for the growing of crops." The affirmative was represented by Anseftus Armstrong, Barney Howard, and Jerry Davis; the negative by Antonio Pallan, Kisto Pasis, and Johnny Scott. The judges decided the question in favor of the negative.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

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The boys greatly enjoyed the plunge bath several days last week, but it will be appreciated more when the weather is warmer.

Miss Hattie A. Harvey, who left here a few weeks ago, met Edmund Nequatewa, one of our former pupils, at Grand Canyon. He is working as a salesman at the Hopi House and his employer speaks well of him. He wished to be remembered to the boys and girls at Phoenix.

The *Isabella County Courier* of Mount Pleasant, Michigan, has an interesting account of the closing exercises of the Indian school at that place, which is in charge of Supt. R. A. Cochran. There were eight graduates, who received their diplomas Thursday, May 17. Of the entertainment Wednesday evening the *Courier* says: "The program of Wednesday evening contained many numbers that were intensely interesting, especially the solo, 'My Uncle's Farm,' sung by George Hatch and illustrated by a number of the pupils. Of course 'My Uncle's Farm' means Uncle Sam's farm, and all the animals were there, from the important duck and the wise old donkey down to the big bullfrog, which just sat and croaked and croaked. This part of the entertainment was very amusing, especially as each little Indian wore a lifelike mask of the animal he represented. To go down the list and give each number special mention would tax our space. All were good and in particular the fire drill, 'Feast of the Lanterns,' by the sixth grade girls with lighted Japanese lanterns, also the cantata, which closed the evening's program. 'The Brownies and the Fairies' by the second grade was highly entertaining. The fairies were good to look upon and the brownies—well they looked just as though they had stepped out from one of Palmer Cox's story books."

Indian Institutes.

The Indian Office promulgates the following relative to Indian institutes during the ensuing year:

Arrangements were practically completed for holding an institute at San Francisco, Cal., in July in connection with the annual convention of the National Educational Association, but on account of the terrible catastrophe there it will not be practicable to carry out this plan. It has been decided, however, to hold local institutes during the fiscal year 1907 at Standing Rock, N. Dak., Pine Ridge and Rosebud, S. Dak., Riverside, Calif., and Chilocco, Okla. The dates of these meetings will be announced later.

The usual Pacific coast institute will be held at Tacoma, Wash., August 20 to 24. A general session will be held each morning, at which subjects of interest to all will be discussed. On the afternoon of each day the following round-table conferences will be held: Officials and superintendents' section, physicians and nurses' section, teachers' section, matrons' section, and industrial section. At these meetings subjects of especial interest to the respective sections will be discussed. Model classes, with Indian pupils, will be conducted at the teachers' sectional meetings. The evening sessions will be devoted to addresses by prominent educators.

Certificates of attendance will be furnished to all Indian school employees, enabling them to claim pay on the dates they attend the meetings. These certificates will be issued at the close of the meeting, and immediately upon return of employees to their respective schools must be turned over to the agent or superintendent for transmission to the Indian Office, or pay for the time consumed will not be allowed. Employees will also be allowed pay for the time necessarily consumed in going to and returning from the meeting.

The office desires to emphasize the great benefit to be derived by teachers and other employees as a result of attending these institutes, where, through interchange of thoughts and experiences and listening to instructive papers and addresses by leading educators, they are stimulated by new ideas and enabled to keep abreast of the times in educational methods.

You are requested to bring this matter to the attention of each employee under your supervision, and it is hoped that as many as can do so will take advantage of the opportunity to attend these meetings.

Echoes from the Tuskegee Anniversary.

We make the following extract from the address of Dr. Booker T. Washington on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Tuskegee Institute published in the *Tuskegee Student*:

Primarily I believe that my race has found itself, so far as its permanent location is concerned. When this institution began its mission there was uncertainty, lack of faith, halting, and speculation as to our permanent abiding place. As to what degree the influence of the Tuskegee Institute has contributed to this end I will venture no assertion, except to state that, so far I can interpret the present ambitions and the activities of my people, the main body of the race has decided to remain permanently in the heart of the south in or near what is known as the black belt. Fortunately for this institution, it has its location right in the midst of a black population of 250,000 within a radius of fifty miles and surrounded by states that contain additional millions whose lives it seeks to inspire and guide.

If I am asked in what direction, in my opinion, the Tuskegee Institute has been most helpful during the twenty-five years of its life, I should refer to its ownership of land, buildings, endowment, industries, class-room work, to its graduates, to what it has done in pointing the masses of our people to the importance of getting homes, bank accounts, skill, education, and high moral and religious standards. All this has been helpful and valuable, but over and above all this and to sum the whole I should say we have done thus far our greater work in putting a new spirit into the people, a spirit that makes them feel that they have friends right about them, a spirit that has filled them with the idea that they can make progress, that they will make progress, and fulfill their mission in this republic.

"Not by power nor by might, but by my spirit, saith the Lord."

We also take the following from the same paper:

The singing of the "Tuskegee Song" by the entire school has already been referred to, but the really remarkable feature of the exercises was the singing by the large mixed choir. Praise of this singing, although no more than just, will sound extravagant to those who were not present or who have not heard the Tuskegee choir on previous occasions. To those who had heard only the negro quartets that traveled in the north the choir was a complete revelation. The sweetness and harmony of the

blended voices of the many girls who composed a large part of the choir was indescribably beautiful. Mostly they sang adapted negro hymns with bass solo parts, consisting of but a line at a time and harmonized refrain varying and recurring. There was often a stately solemnity of cadence and a wealth of tone that one does not commonly associate with negro singing. Yet, with it all was the sweetness of the negro voice, undiminished by training. It reminded one of an old Gregorian chant in the Roman Catholic church. Andrew Carnegie in his speech at the close of the exercises voiced a thought that had come to many others when he spoke of "that heavenly choir" and declared that he had never heard anything to compare with it even at St. Peter's at Rome, save the singing in a church in Russia.

In addition to the negro hymns and chants the Tuskegee choir gave beautifully some classical selections, such as Mozart's "Gloria" and others, but while classical selections are undertaken with such distinct success, as has been shown during these days, the chief attention seems to be given to the negro melodies and perfecting them. This serves both "beauty and utility," in that the graduates when they go out among the negro people are able to lead and direct them in their melodies, which means so much more to them than classical music ever can. It also serves to perpetuate these melodies, many of which might otherwise be lost. Many, even of those sung by the choir at Tuskegee, have never been written down and are preserved only by ear. Some of the poor, untrained but determined negroes who plod their weary way to Tuskegee to get an education bring with them weird and plaintive melodies, often very beautiful, which those at the institute have never heard before. Such newcomers are asked to sing what they have sung at home, and after the melody has been sung over the teacher will turn to the choir or class and ask them to harmonize, which they do with unerring instinct, bringing out the different parts, minors and all.

The largest school established by Tuskegee graduates is that by W. J. Edwards, at Snow Hill, Ala. Mr. Edwards graduated in 1893. He started the school in 1894 in the village where he was born. The total enrollment at Snow Hill this year has been 320. The school employs 22 teachers and teaches 13 industries. In addition to the 324 acres of land the school has 14 buildings and property valued at about \$45,000. Its exhibit included examples of plain sewing, dressmaking, millinery, carpentry, printing, laundering and blacksmithing.

Nations are Interested.

A dispatch from Washington states that the work of the national government in reclaiming its western areas is attracting the attention of other nations. There is a growing demand from Canada, Australia, Russia, and South American governments for information regarding the development of irrigation projects and methods followed by the United States in obtaining and compiling stream measurements and in making topographic surveys.

One feature of the preliminary work of the United States reclamation service—that of making an analysis of the soil for the purpose of obtaining the quantity of injurious salts it contains—has called forth inquiries from distant India. Irrigators in Bunna valley in the Punjab province have been having serious trouble owing to the swamping and deterioration of the lower valley lands. The streams draining the Salt range on one side of the valley carry quantities of the salt in solution and considerable areas have been ruined by this means.

Similar conditions exist in some parts of our western country, and the engineers have devised means for successfully overcoming the difficulties. All of the government projects in such localities are provided with sufficient drainage systems which serve to carry off the harmful minerals in the water. When the topography of the country is such that the salts cannot be carried by means of ditches into the river they are led into depressions and evaporated.

The accumulated salts sometimes have a commercial value which may make their removal profitable. A plan similar to the above has been suggested by the reclamation service to the India engineers as one which might tend to ameliorate conditions at Bunna.

A Matter of Taste.

"Can any little boy," asked the new teacher, "tell me the difference between a lake and an ocean?"

"I can," replied Edward, whose wisdom had been learned from experience. "Lakes are much pleasanter to swallow when you fall in."

Reckoned by Inches.

The teacher in the primary department had been telling her pupils about the three kingdoms of nature—the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral. When she had finished, the *New York World* says she asked:

"Now who can tell me what the highest form of animal life is?"

A little girl in the front seat raised her hand. "The highest form of animal life is a giraffe."—*Exchange.*

A Hint to Gardeners.

A few farmers had congregated in the village inn, and were sorrowfully discussing a recent long-sustained drought. The local imbecile was there, too, and was laughing at their misfortunes.

"You fellows have a lot to say about the weather," he said, "but I could tell you how to grow your potatoes without depending on the rain."

"Well, Tommy, and how would you do that?" asked one of the farmers.

"Why," said Tommy, "I would plant rows of onions between the potatoes."

"Well, and what good would that do?"

"Don't you see?" answered the harebrained one, "the onions would make the potatoes' eyes water, and that would keep the ground always damp!"—*Spare Moments.*

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MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1905.

The Native American.

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Number 22.

The Duty of an American.

BY JOHN WOLFCHIEF.*

To do that to which one is naturally, legally, or morally bound is doing one's duty. It consists of something high and mysterious. It was duty that bade the Spartan die at Thermopylae. Duty led Martin Luther to post his ninety-five theses; it was duty that prompted Nathan Hale to sacrifice a beautiful, promising, and noble life at the altar of his country, and so on through the ages duty has impelled man to do golden deeds, deeds which shine with their own luster in the firmament of history.

Every man, tribe, and nation has his or its own conception of the duty it owes its people, state, or country. Lord Nelson felt the thrill of righteous emotion when he aroused his men to action by those famous words, "England expects every man to do his duty." The memory of Cromwell is enshrined in every true English heart that beats for the rights and liberties of old England. But why need we go elsewhere for deeds of fidelity and intrinsic worth? Are not American deeds of heroism equally as brilliant? Can we not place them side by side with others and discern some slight shade of worthiness? Try them. Does not that magnanimous devotion to his country's welfare and fortunes triumphantly bear the "Father of his Country" clear above the general level of humanity? Does the brilliant luster of the emancipation decree

diminish when placed alongside the heroic deeds of other nations? May the glory of these noble deeds never tarnish! What is there in a heroic deed that people so admire? Is it the entire absence of fear? The reckless courage that defies peril for its own sake? No; it is the calm and resolute fulfillment of duty. No army, no nation, could exist without it. Obedience, loyalty—call it what you may—it is the very essence, the life blood of a nation. It was this fidelity that burst forth from the impetuous soul of the Revolutionary orator when he exclaimed, "Give me liberty or give me death." It was the same characteristic that aroused the English nation from its lethargy when it rose mighty and irresistible to wrench its charter from a despotic king. America, youthful America, resisted; she fought and won in the greatest struggle ever waged. In this she vindicated her rights. England gained her charter; America secured her liberty. She established her government and took her destined place among the powers of the earth. What a stupendous task was accomplished in the foundation and establishment of our government! It is, indeed, the noblest work of the patriots. Duty was responsible for this home of liberty. This was not without its trials and discouragements. Its tribulations were many, but the sturdy character of the early American triumphed over every obstacle. Fearless and sublime he faced the storm of adversity, surmounted the tides of privation, war, and death that we might enjoy the blessings of liberty. What a rich heritage this is!

*Of the class of '06, Phoenix High school. Delivered at High school commencement in Dorris Opera house May 31, 1906.

America and we Americans, members of a nation whose prestige is steadily mounting the highest pinnacle ever reached by temporal powers, have a duty that is commensurate with our greatness. This obligation, transmitted to us by the incessant labors of the venerable forefathers, is of vital importance to every loyal and true American. Our responsibility is twofold in its nature—the maintenance of peace, during which the country's best institutions can be developed, and the safe transmittance of the same to future generations. This is our highest and most urgent obligation. May the arc light of civilization, shedding its beams adown the future ages, light our path of duty and enable us to discern the policy we should follow.

What, then, is our duty and what does it require of us? It is the same impulse that burned in the hearts of the Pilgrim fathers; but it requires not a crimson sacrifice. We are not compelled to endure the scourge of war. We need not groan under the hardships of founding a new nation or reconstructing its tattered fortunes torn by civil strife. Ours is the maintenance of a peace policy, and may we ever follow it, because it is the best and the surest way to prosperity. Our duty is to abolish war. To conquer is noble, but to maintain peace is nobler. War is nothing but a relic of barbarism; nay, of savagry! Peace is the finished product of civilization, the outgrowth of intellectual activity.

Today America needs young men who, having all the necessary qualifications, have been educated to the immensity of their responsibilities. They are to be the heroes of this great and glorious republic. Espying corruption they will not rest, but resolutely face the monstrous wrongs until "in one grand roar" the citadel of graft, bribery, and vice crash down in utter ruin, while with gleaming sword and face flushed with victory the "civic soldier stands beneath the friendly

stars." Since peace cannot exist without the proper administration of law, it behooves us to labor honestly to improve the laws of our country, to preserve justice and those ideas which are essential to the life of our republic. Is it not, then, our part in life to unite in the great work of advancing human happiness that we might be able to say with the poet, "Write me as one that loves his fellow-men?"

What a glorious privilege it is to live in such a country that protects us, defends our rights, and gives us the education necessary for a life of usefulness. Let no man become so engrossed in the mad pursuit of wealth that he must of necessity neglect his highest duty, the public concern. May we ever strive to prepare ourselves for America's noblest and widest service, labor to promote her welfare, to develop her institutions, thus enhancing her possibilities and extending her influence for good. Now is the call for young men and women of intelligence who will enlist under the flag of the nation and humanity; and may that glorious emblem ever float over prosperous America, the Bethlehem star to all that are oppressed, and God grant that she go not down with her destiny unfulfilled.

Farewell Reception.

The band boys, who left this week on their summer trip, gave a farewell party to a few of their girl friends in the large parlor of the girls' building on Saturday evening. The room was especially decorated for the occasion, peppers and roses being used in profusion. The girls in their best frocks and the boys in their "dress up" uniforms, with their bright silver instruments, all contributed toward making a very attractive living picture. Miss Katherine Valenzuela of the class of '04 was among the guests and added much to the entertainment by her singing and playing. The band boys played several choice selections. Ice cream, cake and lemonade were served.

Medicine Man Losing Custom.

An old Maricopa Indian, known to the white people of the agency as Lawrence, has stirred up a commotion among the Yuma. He has lived with the Yuma for many years, and has practiced the arts of a medicine man with great success until lately.

With some knowledge of the medicinal properties of native herbs and able to amuse the simple Yuma with rude incantations, he at one time had great influence over them, but lately so many of his patients have died that his reputation is ruined.

Added to this a recent epidemic of whooping cough among the children gave opportunity to his rivals to impute witchcraft to him, as well as to cast discredit on his skill.

Not long ago, while he was driving devils away from a patient by burning an evil-smelling mixture and blowing the smoke over the patient, a young squaw had the effrontery to make sport of his practice. As a consequence of her levity she was mauled almost to death by the indignant medicine man, he breaking two of her ribs with a club and otherwise so badly damaging her that she was suppressed for some time.

A few years ago the Yuma would have revoked his license to practice with a butcher knife, but they are becoming civilized now, and they entered complaint formally to the agent last Saturday, asking that he be sent back to the Maricopa, a large delegation appearing as his accusers.

Agent Deever's lecture will probably prevent them from doing violence to the offender, but his medical practice is totally ruined.—*Yuma Sun*.

Crossing the Equator.

From a letter from Percy P. Percival, a young sailor on board the U. S. S. *Lawton*, to his parents in this school is taken the following interesting description of an old-time custom:

There were about forty men on the ship who had crossed the line before; so they were well qualified to give us our initiation into the mysteries of the realms of Neptune Rex. On the morning of April 28 a platform about eight feet high was erected above the deck, and from this a slide led down into a large canvas tank with about four feet of water in it. At one o'clock sharp we had quarters, and all the novices were lined up along the starboard rail. Then the parade started. First came the royal band, consisting of one drum and a fife, followed by the royal coach, drawn by eight

bears. Riding in the coach were King Neptune, Queen Amphitrite, and two pages. Then came the judge, clerk, court jester, and all the cops. When they reached the platform the sport began. Grabbed by one of the cops, you were rushed to the platform. The doctor then said, "Let's see your tongue. Well, it looks pretty bad. Give him a couple of pills." The pills were the size of marbles, and, oh, how bitter they did taste; but you didn't dare to open your mouth to spit them out, for the doctor's assistant was standing there with a big squirt gun full of vile mixture ready to shoot it at you the minute you opened your mouth. The next thing on the program was to be shaved. You were put in a chair with your back to the tank. Then they put the lather on your face, in your hair, and down your back. The lather consists of oatmeal, molasses, beans, water, and several other ingredients. The barber would then start to shave you with a large wooden razor, and when you were least expecting it the chair would tip over backward and you would land—splash into the tank. Then the bears would jump on you, walk all over you, and duck you till you could hardly breathe. When allowed to rise and try to take a full breath the fire hose was turned in your face and you were nearly drowned over again. After that you could laugh at the other fellows and feel safe in doing it because you had been through it yourself.

Wagg—"So you've taken to farming. I suppose you've noticed that red cows eat more than black ones."

Wigg—"No, I didn't. How do you account for it?"

Wagg—"There are more of them."—*Boston Transcript*.

"What's that sign you're making there?" asked the grocer.

"Fresh eggs," replied the new clerk.

"Make it 'Fresh-laid eggs.'"

"Why—er—everybody knows the eggs were fresh when they were laid."

"Exactly, and that's all that it's safe for us to say about them."—*Philadelphia Press*.

One of the curious freaks of the little cyclone comes from Mart Bisson, who reports that Cheboy Fairbanks of Copper City had a barrel of fish standing in his granary when the wind demolished the building, blew all of the fish out of the barrel, scattering them through the woods and leaving the barrel undisturbed.—*Chippeway Herald*.

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Phoenix and Elsewhere

Contractor Brown has started work on our new horse barn.

The smokestack to old boiler No. 3 was taken down Thursday.

Mrs. Gill and little Ruth from McDowell attended the Monday evening entertainment.

Nine girls graduated this year and all will be employed in the valley or at Iron Springs during the summer.

Bids were to be opened June 5 in Washington for a stone hospital at the Moqui school at Keams Canyon, Arizona.

Miss Alice R. Pruess, formerly teacher at Lapwai, Idaho, reported for duty as assistant clerk on the 26th of May.—*Chenawa American*.

Miss Shannon has rented the Orme cottage at Iron Springs and will leave for that mountain resort as soon as the weather warms up a little more.

On account of a mild case or two of diphtheria at Sacaton commencement exercises were dispensed with. However, no trouble whatever is anticipated.

William Evans, contractor for the septic tank for this school, has begun excavating. The location is between the warehouse and the fire department.

Some twenty boys left this morning for work on the Grand Canyon railroad. They will be met at Ash Fork by Mr. Dagenett, who has provided for their care.

Very flattering reports continue to arrive of the good work of Orville J. Green, teacher at Gila Crossing. Mr. Green is a hustler, as well as an experienced teacher.

A small party from this school drove

over to the territorial insane hospital one evening this week to see a century plant in blossom on the grounds of the asylum park.

Interesting programs have been received of entertainments given in May at the Tulalip training school, Tulalip, Wash., Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, superintendent.

Commencement exercises at Sherman Institute, Riverside, Calif., were announced for June 5 and 6. The diplomas were to be awarded by Miss E. Reel, superintendent of Indian schools.

Next year D. B. Linderman of Blackwater day school exchanges places with Thomas D. Miner, teacher of Lehi day school. Both schools are under the supervision of Supt. J. B. Alexander.

Alice Luddington and Carrie Holly left for their homes in Humboldt county, California, with the band party. Mr. Grinstead will accompany them to Eureka, where Mr. Luddington will meet them.

Some beautiful little baskets of very fine weave have been received from the McDowell day school. They were made by the pupils under the expert direction of Jennie Coartha, the native teacher of basketry.

Work is progressing on the government ditch at McDowell, and it is expected to have water running in it by the end of the month. The Mazon ditch is doing good service irrigating the crops of sorghum.

Francis Mansfield of Whiteriver, Arizona, arrived just before commencement to join the band on their California trip. The Greenville girls and boys were pleased to see him. Francis was employed here before going to Greenville.

Hon. Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has visited Zuni and is now in the Navaho country. He will probably visit the White Mountain and San Carlos reservations before coming to

Phoenix, but is expected to reach San Francisco by the third of July.

The plastering is completed in the farm cottage and the floors are nearly all laid.

Hon. John T. Frater has been appointed Indian agent at Leech Lake. If all of the federal appointees were of Mr. Frater's caliber there would be no cause of complaint. —*Princeton Union*.

The band boys left Wednesday evening over the Southern Pacific for a month's engagement at Santa Cruz, California. There were twenty-eight members, including the leader, Mr. T. A. Wurm, and the manager, Mr. E. P. Grinstead.

Mr. Bennett's family, consisting of wife and two daughters, arrived last Sunday afternoon from Kansas City, Missouri, being sixteen hours late on account of a wreck in the Raton mountains ahead of the train on which they were traveling.

John Eddie Curran, formerly of this school, but now at Hampton, sends some blueprints of his work. He sends three views of a feed wagon, two views of a fly wheel, and a design for a wrench. He was a good blacksmith here, but is advancing steadily.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Dagenett dropped in for commencement. Mr. Dagenett left Wednesday for Yuma and Riverside. He is collecting large parties of Indian boys in this region for work on the Grand Canyon railroad and farther east for work in the Colorado sugar beets.

Hoke Smith of the class of '05 came with Francis Mansfield from Whiteriver to attend commencement and is now temporarily employed as assistant in the carpenter shop. After leaving here Hoke worked some months at Roosevelt and then assisted at the White Mountain agency on Superintendent Crouse's pay roll.

John Wolfchief, whose graduating address appears on the first page, is a full-

blood Arapaho Indian. He was the first Indian to enter the Phoenix schools. He entered the High school in 1902 and graduated third in a class of twenty-four. While only sixteen majors were required, John completed twenty in the four years. He was also a prominent member of the football team, the best pitcher in the baseball team, and one of the best tennis players. Wolfchief left Friday for his home near Cantonment, Okla. He hopes to enter college next fall.

The commencement exercises of Fort Mohave Indian school will begin Sunday, June 17, lasting three days. On Sunday evening Rev. A. C. Edgar will preach the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class, and on Monday and Tuesday evenings an interesting program of orations, songs, and music will be rendered by the graduates and others.

Commencement Exercises.

In spite of holding the closing exercises in June this year the weather was cool and pleasant and the attendance at all the exercises was large. Everything went as planned, and twenty boys and girls are happy to have received their diplomas and are now looking for more worlds to conquer. A full account of the proceedings next week.

A Pleasant Entertainment.

Mrs. Rhodes and Mrs. Richards entertained at the industrial cottage on Wednesday afternoon. The affair was a very happy ending to the busy events of commencement week and will be a pleasant memory in the future for all those present. The guests were the members of the class of 1906 and the members of the choir, with a small number of other guests. The afternoon was most delightfully spent, music being the leading form of entertainment. Ice cream, cake, and lemonade were served. Several of those present are members of the band, and a few others left at the same time for their homes in northern California.

The Verde Valley.

There are 185 Mohave-Apache Indians in the Verde valley at present, 118 at Mayer, and about 50 in the vicinities of Middleton and Prescott. There are about 100 Tonto-Apache Indians living on Beaver and Clear creeks not far from Camp Verde.

The men of these tribes are working on the ranches of their white neighbors, on the railroad, and in the mines.

The country in which they live is one of great natural beauty, and is historically very interesting on account of the many remains of the cliff dwellers' houses, irrigating canals, pottery, etc.

On Beaver creek are the far-famed Montezuma well and castle, the latter of which is one of the best preserved houses of the prehistoric race of cliff dwellers in the United States. It contains several stories of small rooms, built of masonry in the perpendicular cliffs that mark the course of Beaver creek. The first entrance to the castle is reached after climbing three tall ladders. F. S.

Eskimo Characteristics.

The Eskimos, who form the bulk of the native population of Alaska, inhabit a broad belt of coast line bordering on Bering sea and the Arctic ocean, besides the more southern settlements along the Pacific shores. They are particularly interesting for their natural intelligence, ingenuity, and their extreme docility. History is replete with their hospitality and kindness to Americans. Hardly a season passes but that some whaler is crushed in the ice, abandoned, or stranded, and the crew, escaping to the shore, are succored, fed, and clothed from their scanty stores through the long Arctic winter - the season of least abundance - when the actual living is a problem difficult to solve for themselves. -- *Southern Workman*.

A standpipe for the sprinkler is being erected near the barn.

A Good Recommendation.

Our friend Ben Kindle contributes the following item in the interest of some Chicago incubator firm. Please send all orders directly to Mr. Kindle and oblige. — EDITOR.

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I undertaking start hot air themometer Last month until three weeks come out many little chicks, Practical Properly. Our Poor indian, we neded incubator Guarantee which is

yours Positively Ben Kindle.

— *Oglala Light*.

Graduation in Football.

In a sweeping condemnation of football, the rules of which he is working hard to change, Harold Bain told the other day a football story.

"Two matrons," he said, "were conversing. The first said:

"I hear your son has been winning high honors at college."

"He has, indeed," replied the second woman. 'He has been a quarterback, a halfback, a fullback, and now'—

"Yes, what is he now?" said the first matron, eagerly.

"Now," replied the other, 'he's a hunchback.' "— *Exchange*.

Points on the National Game.

"If you want to make a hit you must strike out for yourself, my son."

"You're mixed in your baseball talk, pa; if you strike out you can't make a hit." — *Woman's Home Companion*.

Teacher — "What is the meaning of the word 'Aperture?'"

Class — "An opening."

Teacher — "Which one of you can construct a sentence with the word in it?"

Bright Pupil (confidently) — "The big stores are now having their regular spring apertures." *Baltimore American*.

From Other Schools

FORT YUMA, CALIFORNIA.

Correspondence.

Although the time for the hot season is here, it is quite pleasant, and many believe this condition is caused by the influence of that large sheet of water in the Salton sink.

Workmen are just completing the last of the new buildings, which consist of a laundry, school building, and commissary, each being two stories, and the two former are well protected by porches. All this adds greatly to the appearance and convenience of the school plant.

The allowance for a greatly needed levee to protect a part of the school farm from overflow of the Colorado river has been granted and the work will be done in the early fall by the school force and Indians of the reservation. The Yuma Indian is a good, industrious sort of citizen.

Miss Elizabeth Orme has gone to her home in Oklahoma on sick leave and Mrs. Rose Williams has taken her place in the laundry, while Mrs. Bonnie C. Truitt is temporary cook.

School is pleasant and prosperous under the guidance of the following members of our quiet family: Ira C. Deaver, superintendent; W. A. Eaheart, clerk; Miss Jennie Hood and Miss Ferdina Faber, teachers; Mrs. Harriet Humphrey, matron; Thomas Aquinas, industrial teacher; Mrs. Ellen Pearce, seamstress; Mrs. Hattie Piper and Miss Alice Nott, assistant matrons; B. S. Bothwell, farmer; G. N. Hart, engineer; Joseph Escalanti, carpenter; Mrs. Frank Lea, field matron. *

Yuma, Arizona, June 2.

* *

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque Indian.

Walter and Anna Allen were graduated from the preparatory course at the territorial university on May 11. Anna is the youngest graduate of the institution and was elected vice-president of the Alumni.

On May 12 Miss Alberta Crowe, one of our teachers, and Dr. Keck, resident physician, were quietly married at the Methodist parsonage in Albuquerque. After a short stay at the Alvarado they returned to the school and are at home to their friends at the school hospital. All join in wishing them a happy and prosperous wedded journey.

Forty-two boys left for their annual summer outing in the beet fields at Rocky Ford.

School boys at work near the Grand Canyon are reported as being still faithful to ten hours a day.

Just as this little journal is ready for the binder we are made to mourn the loss of our superintendent. At 8:15 p. m. on May 27, after three days of intense suffering, James K. Allen passed away from the affairs of earth. He was only conscious at intervals during this time. His physician pronounced his disease diabetes superinduced by the nervous strain of his mind and sympathies occasioned by the long investigation of the troubles of employees at this school. He was a man of robust appearance and of vigorous mind. He set for himself a rigid standard of rectitude and honesty, and life seemed never to have taught him that compromises along these lines were expected or even possible. He was a man of the old school, loyal to duty and adherence to principle as he viewed things, ready in sympathy and peculiarly sensitive to criticism. For twenty years Mr. Allen had engaged in the work of Indian education, having been superintendent of the Sac and Fox, Shawnee, and Darlington schools in Oklahoma. For a short time he was at Haskell Institute, afterward superintendent at Keams Canyon, from which place he was transferred to the training school at Carson, Nev., and from thence to Albuquerque. His untimely death is mourned by all and particularly by the young people under his charge, who looked to him as to a father.

* *

PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Oglala Light.

The hail and wind storm the middle of the month broke about 100 panes of glass at the school and agency, but we are thankful no further damage was reported.

The additions to the steam laundry, a 64-inch mangle, a giant washer, a steam jacketed starch kettle and a galvanized iron soap tank, all arrived in good condition and will be placed in "commission" as soon as Mr. Molzahn can get around to it.

Our irrigation ditch is being put in better shape than it has been for a number of years. Major Brennan has had a force of Indians cleaning it out, and Mr. Otto has thoroughly gone over and repaired the four flumes, and unless something unforeseen happens we will have plenty of water to irrigate with this year.

Day School Carpenter Totten has accepted a transfer to the War Department at Fort Myer, near Washington, D. C., and will report for duty as carpenter soon.

Needs of Alaska Indians.

The craving of the Alaska Indians for education is almost pitiable. Go where you will inland or coastwise and ask them what they need and the answer is the same, "Schools for the children so that they may become smart like the white man." They are a very affectionate people to their children; every benefit is for the child. The older people fully realize the fact that they represent the past; the conservatism of native life is slow to change, but at the same time they are a supple and active race. Their readiness to adopt our methods is indicative of forethought and intelligence, and their ambition to have their children educated in our way is a proof of their belief that they can work out their own salvation if but given the opportunity. They have always been producers, and their faith in themselves is half of the struggle that lies before them.

To this end they should be provided with day schools in all of the villages of a hundred or more adults, and I believe that in many instances where scattered communities now exist the planting of a school would tend to civilization. For more reasons than the simple benefit of the school this would be very desirable, for in the building of new villages better sanitary conditions could be carried out and the teaching of the child would to a degree react on the older members of the family and tend toward an extension of civilization. In some sections where through scarcity of food the families are distributed over a large area of country and, in the case of the children of sick or aged parents, unable to provide for their support, and again where orphans may be enslaved by distant relatives boarding schools or homes are equally necessary. Here the greatest benefit would accrue, for if the children were taken when most receptive and were trained, supervised, and taught their advantages would be doubled. *Southern Workman.*

Wise and Otherwise.

Lincoln in his boyhood had no modern library to draw from, but let boys and girl and teachers of English note this, he was a constant reader of the Bible, "The Pilgrim's Progress," "Paradise Lost," and the life of Washington. *Western School Journal.*

We wonder how many knew without being told where President Roosevelt found his illustration of the muckrake. Our indebtedness to the old, old books—the treasure-houses of our language—is continually coming before us in song and speech and story.—*Western School Journal.*

MIGHT HAVE BEEN AN INDIAN GIRL.—Mistress (severely): "How did this fire happen to go out?" New girl (innocently): "I guess you forgot to tell me to put coal on." —*New York Weekly.*

Johnny (after first day at school)—"I learned something to-day, mama."

Mama (much interested) —"What was it?"

Johnny—"I learned to say 'Yes, ma'am' and 'No, ma'am.'"

Mama—"You did?"

Johnny—"Yep."

"How long a term does the vice president serve?"

"Four years, my son."

"Doesn't he get anything off for good behavior?"

Madam: "Be sure to put plenty of nuts in the cakes." Cook: "I'll crack no more nuts today. My jaw hurts me already."

"Lots of men," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "are useless in this world because they are merely well wishers instead of being well diggers."

"Now my child," said the cannibal lady. "I want you to be on your good behavior and not make a little pig of yourself to-day."

"Why, ma?" asked the little savage. "Because we're going to have that new minister for dinner."—*Philadelphia Press.*

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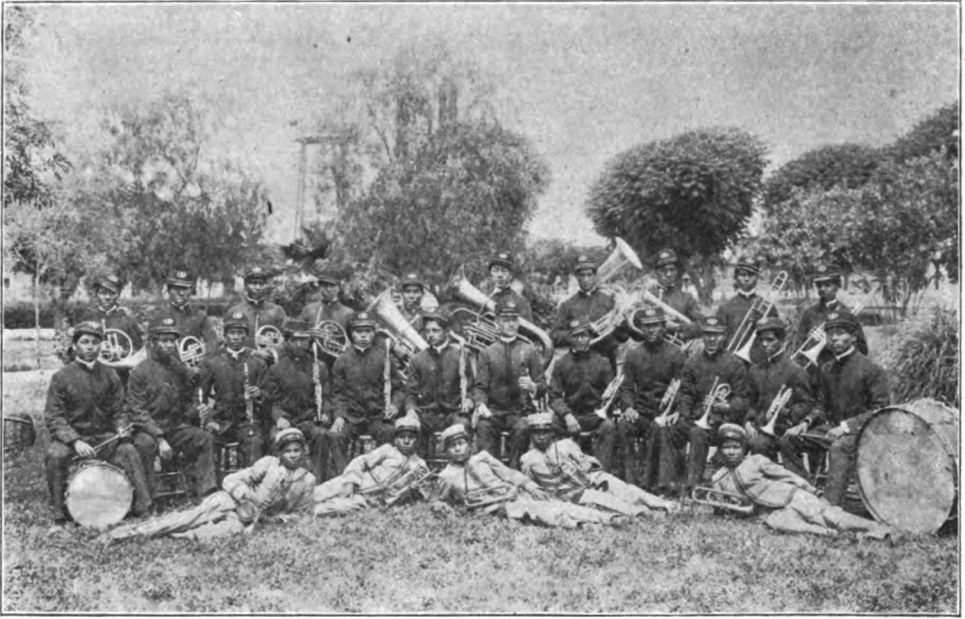
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PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL BAND.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, June 16, 1906.

Number 23.

Engineering.

BY ROLAND NEHOITEWA.*

While I have been receiving my education in the class room more than half of my time has been devoted to engineering. Indian schools have given great opportunities to young men of the Indian race to learn something of practical mechanical engineering. I wish to tell you some of the things I have learned in this line.

I have learned that one in charge of a power house, such as we have here at this school, must see that everything is in the best possible condition. The boilers, engines, water, and fuel must each receive careful attention. Steam is generated in a closed vessel known as a "steam boiler." This is under the direct charge of the fireman, who is directed by the chief engineer. Firing is the first step in practical engineering, and when I began this work I found I must learn many things and that I must pay close attention to the boiler and its operations.

I began my duties by examining the boiler inside and the working of the safety valve. Before the fire is lighted under the boiler, manhole plates have to be inserted into the manholes of the boiler with a proper gasket to make them steam and water tight. When I had done this I let the water into the boiler to a proper height, known as the "water level." Then I cleaned the furnace out and examined the safety valve and blow-off valve. Then I lighted the fire, which

must not be forced, but allowed to burn slowly so as to bring up the temperature of all parts of the boiler and brickwork gradually, as too rapid expansion would damage them. When the steam was raised to working pressure I let it out to do useful work, as directed by the chief engineer.

When the day's work was done and it was time to shut down, as fireman I had to see that the water was pumped up to the third gauge, so as to have plenty of water for the next day. The fire was then pushed back to the bridge wall and covered with fresh coal. I was directed to leave everything in good shape before I left my post of duty.

This work continued the year around, but the boiler had to be shut down every two weeks for cleaning. It had to be cooled down before the water was allowed to run out. When this was done the manhole plates were removed and I was sent inside to remove all the dirt and scale that had accumulated in the boiler; otherwise the water would not come in contact with the shell of the boiler, thus causing a bag or blister, which weakens the boiler. It would also take more pounds of coal to keep the steam steady. I had to examine all parts of the boiler to see that it was in good condition for the next run.

A fireman must be very particular about how he uses his fuel. One might think that a black cloud of smoke issuing from the smokestack meant good work, but this is not so, for as a rule it indicates poor firing and a useless expenditure of coal.

In addition to the care of the boiler

*Member of the class of 1906 and graduate in a course of engineering. Delivered on commencement day, June 5, 1906.



MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1907.

the young engineer must look after the pumps. This includes looking after the lubricators and packing. He must also keep his feed pump running at a uniform speed or the pump will run too fast and fill the boiler too quickly, and a greater amount of coal will be used than is necessary. It will also make wet steam. While this work was in my charge I also had to keep the boiler room as clean as possible.

An engineer must fire at least one year, and if he is ambitious enough he will be promoted to the position of an engineer's helper when the opportunity comes. I am glad I can say I received this promotion.

The successful engineer knows every part of his plant. The young engineer will also learn this if he takes up his work with a will and a determination to do his best. Why should not an Indian be as good an engineer as a white man? There is no reason why he should not if he will only be faithful. To become an engineer one must be on the alert so as

to get hold of what is going on around him.

After promotion to the engine room I was given charge of the engines and pipe work, but I still received my orders from my chief. Here I learned that the engines must be wiped and the lubricators and oil cups filled regularly. In this way I soon learned the different parts of the engine and its different movements. If one learns how to care for and watch the engines he will soon be relied upon. This will arouse his ambition, and before long he will be able to run an engine himself. He will grow more and more interested in its operation, and in case the chief engineer is absent he will have the responsibility of operating the engine. This has often become my duty.

In the engine room I have become familiar with the operations in the ice making department. Ice making is an important feature of an engineer's work, especially in this part of the country. Therefore it is important to know how ice is made. The ice machine consists

of the ammonia compressor, receiver, storage tank, brine pump, and expansion valves. The ammonia is first charged into the receiver, from which it passes into the cooling coils. From there it is compressed by the machine, which forces it into the condenser, where it is changed into a liquid; then it flows back to the receiver. The exhaust steam is condensed and the condensation is pumped to the reboiler, where it is reboiled. It passes through charcoal filters on its way to the ice tank. This process removes the oil and other impurities and produces clear ice. The expansion valves must be so regulated that the pressure on the freezing coils will not exceed thirty pounds. This can be done by watching the low pressure gauge. As with all engines, the lubricators and oil cups which feed the engines must be kept full.

I soon learned that I must stay by my machine in order that I might detect any irregularity in its running, for this would indicate something was wrong. In doing this one soon becomes an efficient assistant to the engineer, who, in a school like this, has no time to run after his helpers. If one wishes to learn and advance he must make himself prompt.

During my course here I have also had practical instruction and considerable experience in managing the pumps, in wiring, and in electrical engineering, but cannot speak of these in detail.

I owe my training to the competent engineers at this school. I am now going out into the world, not only to use what I have learned here, but I mean to add to my present knowledge of engineering. I now thank you all, superintendent and teachers, for what you have done for me since I have been under your charge. I shall always remember the dear Phoenix school and her people.

Many a man who is unable to do the things he would be too lazy to do the things he could.—*The Earth*.

Housekeeping.

BY ALMA MOLLIE.

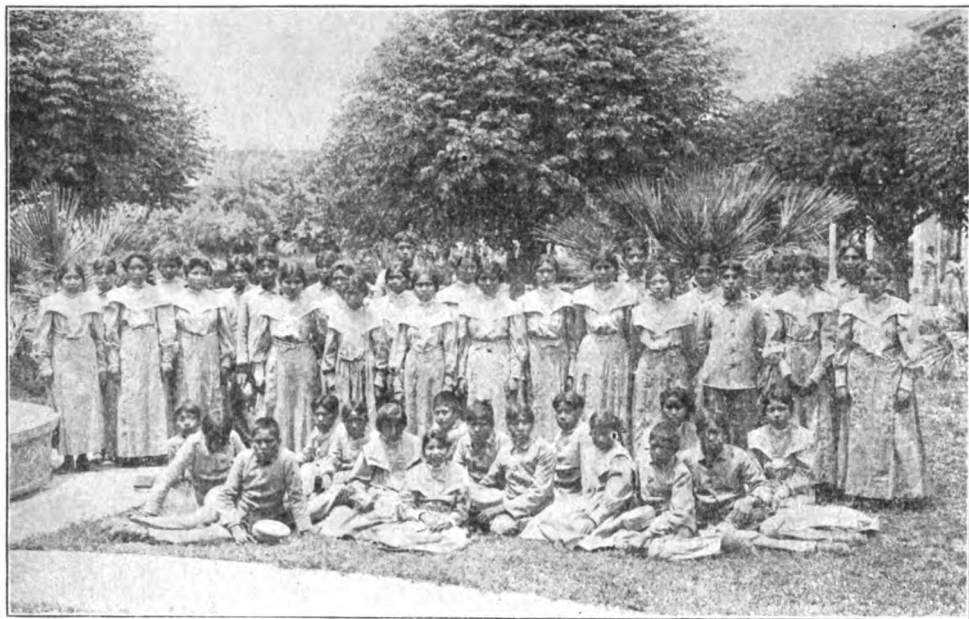
Three very important things which a housekeeper ought to have in order that she may properly manage the home in which she lives are intelligence, common sense, and industry.

It is my pleasure to see that the cottage which has been built, painted, and furnished by some of my classmates is properly kept. I must have these three qualities which I have mentioned before I can expect to do anybody's housekeeping.

I would like to tell you how I would manage the affairs of this household in a cleanly and orderly way. Old and experienced housekeepers will, I am sure, overlook my mistakes.

In the morning before breakfast I would open the windows wide, shake and throw the bedclothes over the foot of the bed, on a chair, or hang them on a line to get sun and air. Then I would go to the kitchen and prepare breakfast. I should have plenty of light kindlings and wood ready to start my fire, for I must have breakfast on time, as there is a day's work to be done in the field, and a farmer likes to get out early. As we keep cows and chickens, I shall be able to prepare a good breakfast. Rolled oats properly cooked, bacon and eggs, biscuits and butter, hot coffee and cream, all well served, are in a short time on the table. After breakfast is over and the dishes are washed and put away the kitchen and the dining room must be put in good order. I would then make the beds in the way I was taught at the Phoenix school.

The sweeping and dusting of course come next, and stray cobwebs must be brushed from the ceiling and walls. The dusting of furniture and woodwork must be done by wiping with a dust cloth, not by slapping them, or I shall find when I have finished that more or less dust has settled on the furniture, and it will look as it did when I began.



MARICOPA PUPILS, PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL.

I shall try to arrange the furniture and other articles in the house tastefully, so that my home may be as pleasing and attractive as possible, I shall keep the sitting room as clean and orderly as the sleeping room, for this is the place where I shall receive and entertain the guests who may come for a short visit and where I hope to greet my friends from the Phoenix school. I shall try to make my home as comfortable as possible.

If there is a lawn around the house I shall see that it is kept clean, and if I have no grass I shall have the ground neatly swept, burning all trash, so we shall have no unsightly objects or unpleasant odors around our home.

I shall have dinner promptly at twelve and supper at six. Of course I shall have some spare time, and when my household duties are over I shall refresh myself, put on a clean dress, and sit down with sewing which needs to be done or to read some good books. I shall each day have to do many things which I have not mentioned, and every day's work will not be the same. Although busy I ex-

pect to be happy. When my old classmates drop in of an evening we shall sit on our porch and possibly sing some of the dear old songs of our childhood days.

Address of Class President

BY VICTOR MANUEL.

Dear friends of the school, teachers, and classmates: It has been my pleasure to have been a member of this class from its beginning. Two years ago my classmates honored me by choosing me class president. I have since presided over the many meetings we have had. We have often met to discuss practical questions of life and life's work. Tonight we shall discuss some of the same problems.

Farming and home building are questions that are now receiving much thought and attention in all schools. These are simple and yet important topics, but the Indian has ever been admired for his simplicity, and he takes readily to these. Graduates often discuss great questions and the lives of great men of the past.

It is right that we should honor and talk of the "Father of his Country" and the "emancipator of a race," but this class will not speak of them. As the members of this class believe that "there is no place like home," they will discuss home making, agriculture, domestic and industrial topics. Sooner or later the members of this class, of which a brief outline will be given, will be making homes for themselves, trying to fashion them as taught at this school, for the wigwam is a thing of the past. War paint and blankets have been discarded. We now look upon war clubs, tomahawks, moccasins and feathers as curios, too expensive for us to enjoy. We leave them in the possession of our wealthier white friends. However, we trust you will feel quite at ease and not think us still half savage if we indulge in some of our old time songs, for we have no belts from which to dangle scalp locks. In the name of the class I assure you perfect safety and cordially invite you to attend our commencement exercises tomorrow evening.

Storekeeping.

BY ANTHONY LARGO.

I have been asked by the class president to say a word about storekeeping. I think a storekeeper ought to be called a merchant. It sounds more dignified, and I like to be considered dignified. However, as I keep "the little store around the corner" and sell note paper, neckties, pies, canned goods, candy, gum, and many other necessary articles to the boys and girls of the school, I suppose I must answer to the name storekeeper.

I have found out in my work that a storekeeper ought to be good natured, witty, and prompt in responding to a request made by a customer. I try to be all these, but sometimes fail to be witty, which is the most important part of the business, except to have capital and a stock of goods that will sell. A little

education comes handy, especially in buying and in marking the selling price high enough to be able to sell at a good per cent off. I think that one of the most important things in storekeeping is to have all the customers you can wait upon. If one can manage all these things he certainly is on the road to success.

When I Return to My People.

BY JESSIE COOCHASNEMA.

My happy school days are over, and I am soon to leave my dear home where I have been taught many important things which when I return to my home will enable me to help my people. The things I value most are Christianity, cleanliness, and better ways of working. Of course my education helps me to appreciate these. When I return to my people I mean by my example to teach these things.

The Indians who live on some reservations hear very little of these better things except through the missionaries or the returned students. Missionaries tell us that they say "we will wait to hear what our children say and do about these things."

I hope that all the members of this class will remember when they return to their homes that they must help civilize their own people. This I shall try to do when I return to my home. For my class I thank the government, the superintendent, the ministers from Phoenix, and the teachers for all they have done to lead the members of this class to know and live the better life.

Miss Shannon left Thursday morning for Iron Springs.

As soon as commencement was over the mercury jumped up, and 106 to 109 has been the maximum since.

Miss Ridenour fell heir to an informal, impromptu, and emergency flinch party on the porch of the girls' home last week, but somehow kept the callers cool with Donofrio's best ice cream.

NATIVE AMERICAN

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ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
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Phoenix and Elsewhere

An ice cream social will be held on the lawn on Saturday evening, June 16. Miss Fowler's committee will be in charge.

Mr. Snyder visited Lehi day school on Monday. There will be a nice class for transfer to Phoenix at the close of the year. Mr. and Mrs. Miner are the teachers.

Dr. and Mrs. Shawk entertained at flinch on last Saturday evening. The tables were placed on the veranda, which was brilliantly lighted for the occasion. Very delicious refreshments were served during the evening.

The school was fortunate in obtaining the assistance of Mrs. Lloyd B. Richards in preparing the music for commencement. Although the time allotted for preparation was very short, the music was most creditable and generally enjoyed. Dr. and Mrs. Richards after a few months at the coast will take up their new work at Gila Bend.

The baccalaureate sermon Sunday, June 3, by Rev. Harold A. Govette of the Central Methodist church of Phoenix was one of his best addresses and was much appreciated by the large audience. The people also greatly enjoyed the solos by Mrs. L. B. Richards and Katherine Valenzuela. The chorus also showed thorough drill and the selection was appropriate.

Miss Harvey and the graduating class were very busy for some weeks before commencement preparing for the class day and commencement exercises, which though different in nature from those of previous years passed off in the usual

creditable manner characteristic of her programs.

Roster of Class of 1906.

OSIF CLARK, Pima.
MABEL CLEVELAND, Mohave.
JESSIE COOCHASNEMA, Hopi.
NEGIE DOLSON, Little Lake.
NELLIE DOUGLAS, Hupa.
OTTOWELL DOOLITTLE, Little Lake.
MAY ELIFF, Maricopa.
BOYD JACKSON, Modoc.
ANTHONY LARGO, Mission.
ALICE LUDDINGTON, Klamath.
VICTOR MANUEL, Pima.
JESSIE MERRIL, Klamath.
JENNIE MILLS, Pima.
WILSEY McLAIN, Concow.
ALMA MOLLIE, Pima.
ROLAND NEHOITWEA, Hopi.
LOTTIE PHILLIPS, Pawnee.
GEORGE SMITH, Modoc.
RAY TOKESPETA, Walapai.
GARNER WEBSTER, Pit River.

Commencement Program.

The Indian Campaign (W. H. Gordon)

Indian School Band

"Oh, Italia, Italia Beloved (Donizelli)

Greeting, "Hail and Farewell"

Victor Manuel, Class President

Song, The Omaha "Wa-wa-an," or

"Around the Lodge" . . . Class of '06

Storekeeping . . . Anthony Largo

Hopi Corn Song . . . Hopi Pupils

Roland Nehoitewa, Mina Coochmoienim,

Nora Gashoienim.

Engineering . . . Roland Nehoitewa

Hopi Song . . . Jessie Coochasnema

Discussion on Home Making:

a House Building . . . Osif Clark

b House Painting . . . Ray Tokespeta

Song, "Forgotten" . . . Katherine Valenzuela

c House Furnishing . . . Jennie Mills

d Housekeeping . . . Alma Mollie

Pima Song, "Song of the Bluebird"

Pima Quartette Victor Manuel, Osif

Clark, Alma Mollie, Jennie Mills.

e Breadmaking . . . Nellie Douglas

f Sewing . . . Lottie Phillips

Home Returning . . . Jessie Coochasnema

Class Song . . . Class of '06

Address to Class . . . Prof. George Blount

Presentation of Diplomas

"Sun Dance" . . . Indian School Band

Class Day Exercises and the Industrial Exhibit.

Class day dawned "brite and fair," as Plupy Shute would put it. This was strictly according to Arizona precedent; but when the item "cool" is added to the weather bulletin it will be realized that Providence especially favored the class of '06. The only thing that occurred to mar the pleasure of the day was the news that the hoped-for visit of Commissioner Leupp would have to be deferred to some future time. Expressions of disappointment were heard on every side when it was understood that he would not be present.

This year the main industrial exhibit was held in the school building, its wide halls, kept always immaculate according to the conscientious New England standards of our principal teacher, lending themselves well to such a purpose. Near the door was a table of NATIVE AMERICANS, the work of the printing establishment, with the engaging sign, "Take one." On the walls was a creditable display of common school grade work. If inanimate objects could experience sensation the bust of Columbus opposite the front entrance must have looked down with some surprise at the Indian maidens, attired in blue dresses *a la mode* and white caps, weaving, dressmaking, and presiding over the light bread and goodies on the domestic science table; likewise at the youths in natty uniforms making harness and tailoring smart garments. He would have noticed rows of shining household utensils from the tin shop, completed sets of fine harness, specimens of the wheelwright's art, beautiful hardwood tables, a polished oak cabinet with metal trimmings for silverware, and other specimens of handicraft, showing fine lines and perfect workmanship. Blankets woven by the Navaho girls, as beautiful and far more sanitary than those produced in the one-roomed hogans on the reservation, made a pretty background for other ex-

hibits. The sewing room sent plain, substantial garments and filmy lace with beadwork in various patterns. A white linen shirtwaist suit exquisitely laundered excited the envy of several ladies who know something of the wear and tear of steam laundry methods. The work in general justified the remark of a well-known Phoenix lady made at the close of the evening exercises, "They do teach them to do things out here."

Several exhibits incidentally or by contrast suggested the reservation to the writer of these notes. One was a handsome set of door and window screens made by a Hopi boy. For years the government has offered door and window frames, etc., to any Hopi who would build his house at the foot of the mesa. Now it is doing something still better—teaching them to make them for themselves and to make better ones than the government could supply. On the east wall hung a case of different kinds of horseshoes, suggesting a study of the individuality and comfort of the horse of which a reservation boy would never dream. In contrast, a picture came before the mind's eye of a lonely mountain road leading into pine woods on the Navaho reservation. A Hosh Con dance was to be celebrated through the night. The keen air of a late November was shot through with the glory of the setting sun. Across our path lay a little Indian pony, its body yet warm but motionless, ruthlessly ridden to death by a native who thought only of the pageant of the dance, caring nothing for the dumb beast he rode. Training in the finer moral perceptions is not given exclusively in the class rooms of the literary school. The work in the shops trains heart as well as hand and head. The striking exhibit from the ice plant added on commencement evening is described with the commencement exercises.

No description of this exhibit would be complete without mention of the "literary

garden." This is not a hotbed for sonnets, epigrams, or other specimens of fine writing, but a vegetable garden, the care of which devolves upon the pupils and teachers at the school building. The practical knowledge thus gained is considered as much a part of the school curriculum as the three R's, and the youngest class gets its full share of the outdoor instruction. Beneath the shade of thrifty cornstalks (some of them bore three ears to the stalk) were cucumbers, carrots, squashes, etc., sugar beets and red beets eighteen inches long and plump in proportion, and a bunch of round red radishes, white tipped and as pretty as a bouquet of flowers. But those who tarried too long over the attractive tables downstairs found it hard to get a seat in the chapel above, which had been decorated by the teachers with so much care and skill. Here the dark woodwork of the entrance ways formed a harmonious background for Indian baskets of exquisite workmanship representing many tribes. Vieing in beauty with the great jars of roses on the pianos beneath the stage were tall acorn baskets, the work of patient Indian mothers and sisters at home on the reservation. From behind these sprang the arch of the platform, massed with cool, dark greenery from the umbrella trees, the best loved of the students' outdoor friends. The delicate tracery of the date palm met the eye as it passed the long line of graduates, twenty in number, from fourteen different tribes. Over the stage was written the class motto, "Learn to labor and to wait," while streamers of purple and white, the class colors, crossed and recrossed between the electric fans overhead. It was a friendly and restful setting for a class day program, and the native Indian songs and instrumental music, received with enthusiasm by the audience, intensified the note of sympathy between the races.

The addresses of the evening were

marked by simplicity of speech, practical detail, and the expression of a personal determination on the part of the speakers to do something definite and to do it in a business-like way. Emphasis was laid on the use of scientific methods for finding out the best values and on letting nothing go to waste, with special and repeated emphasis on the necessity for cleanliness in all operations of house and farm.

The discussions were illustrated by various animate and inanimate objects, drawings, parts of a wheel, milk-testing tubes, boxes containing sprouted corn planted under different conditions of soil, fowls of different breeds, and little peeping chickens, which last brought out a smile on the faces of the listeners.

Below are quotations from a number of these talks, showing the trend of thought and giving a little hint of the personality of some of the speakers.

EXTRACTS FROM COMMENCEMENT ADDRESSES.

I have tried not to be in any way extravagant. Knowing that some things are very essential in housekeeping, I purchased them first. JENNIE MILLS.

When I have about fifteen dollars I will get an incubator and begin raising chickens on a larger scale. However, I shall still continue to raise them in the old fashioned way, as I like to see the mother hen with her little chicks. This will require close attention.

MAY ELIFF.

Bread is one of the essentials of a well prepared meal. All the girls in our class can make good bread; even the boys of our class have not scorned this useful art.

NELLIE DOUGLAS.

I was also taught to darn and mend neatly, for a mended garment not only looks tidy, but it lasts longer. All the girls of this class have cut, fitted, and made the dresses they have on.

LOTTIE PHILLIPS.

We are also going to keep our dairy as neat and clean as the one at this school. In cleaning milk pans, strainers, and other dairy utensils I wash all first in cold water and then with warm soapy water; after which I scald them and put them in the sun to dry.

JESSIE MERRILL.

I shall certainly plant some vines around my porch, and morning glories and sweet peas must climb up my windows. I must have a few rose bushes in front of my house and also beds of pansies, scarlet flax, and California poppies, for these will brighten and make our home attractive, and our friends will know we have not forgotten our school training. Even the smallest pupils in this school are taught gardening, and each one takes a special pride in caring for his own. A few years of industry and perseverance will give us added knowledge through experience and we shall be able to do much better than at first; and I am sure our example will encourage others to cultivate at least a small garden.

MABEL CLEVELAND.

Nellie Douglas is a famous bread, cake, and pie maker. The boys all like Nellie.

GARNER WEBSTER.

The care of the brushes is a very important part of the painter's trade. After using the brushes I shall wash them off with turpentine or suspend them in a bucket of oil.

RAY TOKESPETA.

Ditches must be well cleaned and gopher holes stopped up or there will be waste.

NEGIE DOLSON.

No matter how tired my hands were I never stopped until the cow was thoroughly milked. Wash the cow's bag before milking.

ALICE LUDDINGTON.

The calves should be marked and branded at the proper time to avoid trouble with other cattlemen. When a calf is a year old, unbranded and unmarked, it is called a maverick and belongs to the first man who gets it on the

range. Cattle should be properly handled in order to keep them gentle. Some people think they should be driven by dogs and a half dozen wild cowboys, but this is not right. If the herd is well cared for the cattle will be gentle and easily managed.

OTTOWELL DOOLITTLE.

Although I may not be able to make a fine surry or a Studabaker, I believe I could open a shop and do the repair work for my friends who are planning to do farming on the reservation.

WILSEY McLAIN.

Farming can be made a success only by one who takes an interest in the work, and it is by learning to labor and laboring while you wait that one sees his work crowned with success.

BOYD JACKSON.

I have finished the house from foundation to ridge pole, both inside and outside, and put away my tools. The cost of all material and labor amounts to \$495.55. Should a farmer put up this house himself he would save in cash \$80. A two roomed adobe house could be made very comfortable for less than one-fifth of this money. Possibly most of my classmates will find it necessary to build a house of this kind, putting up a frame house as they can afford it.

OSIF CLARK.

Commencement.

Commencement evening found a large and representative Phoenix audience gathered in the chapel to enjoy the music and the graduating orations and to wish the members of the class just going out "God speed" by their presence and kindly words of appreciation. Of course we were very much crowded, as we must be until allowed a new auditorium, but the crowd was good-natured and applauded as well as it could with elbows so close together.

A pleasant feature of the room decoration was the addition of the class mottoes of the five previous years in beauti-

ful lettering on the chapel walls. Later an alumni association was formed that the graduates of different years might be more closely drawn together and held to the influences of the school.

"The Indian Campaign" (compiled by W. H. Gordon) by the band scored a second success. During the first rendering of the "Sioux Scalp Dance" the gentleman in front of the writer reached over and felt a friend's head as if to make sure that his scalp was not loosening. The children so secure in their friendships seem to enjoy a little reminiscence of the times when the relations between the white and Indian races were very far from pleasant. As an encore the Sioux song, "Cante Masica," arranged by Supervisor Harold A. Loring and printed at Chilocco, was given with good effect. We shall hope to have Mr. Loring's personal presence and advice on things musical before another commencement. The Omaha, Pima, and Hopi songs were delightful, especially the Hopi corn song given by three pupils whose names proclaimed them true Hopi—Nehoitewa, Coochmoienim, Gashoienim. Songs by the class and by the chorus served to keep us in mind of the fact that the English-speaking race does have some talent for musical composition as well as the native American.

After the greeting by the class president, Victor Manuel, who said, "We shall always feel that our success is due to the teaching we have received in this school," Anthony Largo told us how to conduct a profitable store. That he spoke in "dead earnest" was evidenced by the whispered remark of an old friend of the school, "It's the first time I ever saw Anthony without a smile on his face." However, his talk, though excellent, was short, and before many minutes our popular storekeeper had resumed his seat and with it his accustomed genial expression—the expression that sells goods.

The address on engineering will be printed in full and will speak for itself. Roland Nehoitewa, a pure-blood Hopi, is a young engineer of much promise. No member of any of our trades classes has done more faithful or intelligent work while in the school. His description of ice making was illustrated downstairs in the exhibit hall near the front entrance by a novel and striking display, consisting of three beautiful ice pillars, one holding at its heart a wreath of red roses, the second inclosing bunches of beets, lettuce, and carrots, while the third, lacking the crystal clearness of the others, was made of water not filtered or in any way purified. Needless to say they attracted a great deal of attention.

The main discussion of the evening was on a subject that comes very near to the boys and girls as they are to leave the sheltering arms of an *alma mater* that has given them not only their education, but all the accessories to comfortable living and are about to be thrown on their own resources. It was the subject of "home making" and, as with the discussion of the night before on "agricultural industries," the interest of each speaker was not in his paper alope, for both subjects had been discussed so thoroughly by the class as a whole that their subject-matter was a part of the mental equipment of each member. More than this, it was the outgrowth of practical work through the year in school room, shops, and on the farm.

The young woman who gave her estimate for home furnishings in detail had not gleaned her knowledge from some handy compendium in the school library, but had personally investigated the matter in the shops of Phoenix.

The dairyman had been milking sixteen cows twice a day and sometimes thirty-two, and so on down through the line. It was noticeable that there was no class prophesy, but one could not but feel that these discussions themselves constituted

the most hopeful prophesy that could have been given.

The presentation of diplomas was made by Prof. George Blount of the Phoenix high school with words of sympathy and warning that will not soon be forgotten by the class of '06, who thus passed out from the protecting care of the government training school to assume the responsibilities and experience the joys and sorrows of an independent existence.

E. R. S.

Class Day Program.

The Indian Campaign (W. H. Gordon)

Indian School Band

- a Indian Dance.
- b U. S. Army Reveille, March and Assembly.
- c Maggie Reveille.
- d Sioux Love Song.
- e Skirmish and Fight--U. S. Troops and Indians.
- f Crow Ghost Dance.
- g Sioux Scalp Dance.
- h Apache Torture Song.
- i Prayer.

Finale.

Anthem, "Praise ye the Father" (Gounod)
Chorus.

- Greeting . Victor Manuel, class president
- Class History Garner Webster
- Baritone Solo, "Sailing" George Smith
- Wheelwrighting Wilsey McLain
- Agricultural Industries Brief Discussions:
- a Farming Boyd Jackson
- b Gardening Mabel Cleveland
- The Omaha "Wa-wan" or "Song of Approach" Class of '06
- c Irrigation Negie Dolson
- d Poultry Raising May Eliff
- Vocal Solo, "Absent"

Katherine Valenzuela, Class of '04

- c Cattle Raising in the Northwest

Otto Doolittle

- f Dairying George Smith

Pima Song, "Lament for the Bluebird"

Pima Quartette--Victor Manuel, Osif

Clark, Alma Mollie, Jennie Mills

- g The Milkmaid Alice Luddington

- h Butter Making Jessie Merrill

Chorus, "Good Night, Beloved" (Pinsutti)

Indian War Dance (Herman Bellstedt)

Indian School Band

Mr. Menard of Phoenix is temporarily employed as assistant farmer.

From Camp McDowell.

Our day school closes on the 18th instant. Mrs. Scott, the teacher, leaves the following day for Salt Lake City, where her parents reside. This has been a very successful session in every respect, both in the advancement of the pupils and in the discipline maintained. Every child on the reservation of sufficient age that was able to attend was enrolled and came regularly. Mrs. Scott has certainly gained the respect of the parents and children, and her departure will be regretted by all, from the farmer in charge up. The Sunday school also will feel her loss keenly, and we are earnestly hoping that her place will be filled by some one as much interested in the moral and spiritual wellbeing of the children. A pleasant feature of the farewell was a picnic last Friday for the children which was held under some large trees close by the river about four miles above here. On the way nearly all the party strayed off on the desert, not knowing the objective point. The farmer in charge, with the blind man and a little girl in the buggy, pursued them for many miles, and as the morning wore on toward noon they would probably have given up the search had it not been that the other fellows had all the "grub" and water. So the race went on, and finally all happily ended at the desired spot. The children had a great time that day.

We expect to have water running in the government ditch by the last of the week as far as the agency. We then expect to begin on an extension of about two miles. When this is completed the ditch will be seven miles long and will cover about three hundred acres of irrigable land.

Under the Mazon ditch crops are flourishing. The corn is tasseling and the watermelons are beginning to "set on." The new sorghum industry is starting out well. Bees, cattle, and poultry are succeeding in a greater or less degree. Of the former there are about sixty colonies, while the Indians nearly all have chickens and turkeys, one man nearly one hundred. The women are now turning out some beautiful baskets at reasonable prices. On the whole there is progress all along the line, and if we could only stop repairing ditches long enough to farm a little this would very probably become a prosperous community in a few years.

WILLIAM H. GILL.

Mrs. Highmuss--"I'm a good deal worried about my nephew. He's getting to be a confirmed agnostic."

Mrs. Gaswell--"My sister used to be awfully troubled with that. She cured it with bone liniment."

The Fort Yuma Indian School.

An institution that contributes no small amount to Yuma is the Fort Yuma Indian school. This is a government institution, and aside from the good it is doing in civilizing the Indians of the surrounding country, it should and does receive the hearty support of the community as a business proposition. The cash payments by the superintendent amount to about \$2,000 per month, besides much that is disbursed in the construction of new buildings and in other improvements. Within a short time recently \$10,000 was paid out in Yuma for building material. A large part of this money finds its way into the business channels to the benefit of almost all classes. The schools bring a number of officials and others here every year, and in this way help to advertise the country. A number of the employees have made permanent investments in the town and country. The school is one of the points of interest to tourists and other visitors.

(One particular service that this school has

done for the community might be mentioned—the absolute proof by demonstration that the worst alkali ground here can be reclaimed and made to be the most productive, and with no other aid than Colorado river water. A few years ago the superintendent decided that he must have at least a small school farm. The only available ground near the school was the alkali flat at the foot of the hill. This looked like a hard proposition, and there were many to prophesy that nothing could ever be grown there; but the superintendent had faith. He installed a pump, leveled the land, and began operations. The first year little was raised, but by systematic and scientific leaching the alkali was soon conquered, and now there is no more fertile soil in the whole valley.

While there is not a great deal of alkali in the Colorado valley, there are some spots. None are worse, few as bad as the Indian school ground was before cultivation began. Instead of the Colorado water bringing alkali to the ground it will completely eradicate it.—*Yuma Sentinel.*

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Subsistence, Wagon, Plumbing, and Engineering Supplies.—Phoenix, Arizona, June 12, 1906.—"Proposals for Sundry Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned at Phoenix, Arizona, will be received at the Indian School until two o'clock p. m. of

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1906,

for furnishing and delivering at the school, as required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, about 100 cords of wood, 17,000 feet of lumber, 200 posts, 5,000 pounds seed, 100,000 pounds of potatoes, 20,000 pounds onions, 6,000 pounds dried fruit, etc., besides a large quantity of tools, paint, plumbing, oils, packing, valves, steam traps, pipe cutting machine, pipe, unions, bushings, ells, electric lamps, wire, cord, plugs, sockets, switches, wagon materials, bookpaper, etc., as per full list and specifications at the school. Bidders are requested to state the price of each article to be offered for delivery under contract. All supplies so offered will be subject to rigid inspection. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or any part of any bid if deemed for the best interests of the service. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository or solvent national bank, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft shall be forfeited to the United States in case a bidder receiving an award shall fail to execute promptly a satisfactory contract in accordance with his bid; otherwise to be returned to the bidder. Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of certified check will not be considered. For further information apply to CHARLES W. GOODMAN, Superintendent.

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PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL BASKET BALL TEAM.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, June 23, 1906.

Number 24.

Cottonraising in Africa.

We take the following address of Mr. Robinson from the *Tuskegee Student*. It was delivered on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary exercises of the Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Robinson is a graduate of Tuskegee and was sent to Africa by the German government.

Some six years ago the German government applied to Tuskegee for four persons to go out to German Togo, West Africa, to study conditions relative to the introduction of cotton culture on a rational basis. The movement is directed and financed by the German Colonial Improvement Society, an organization deeply interested in the improvement of the German colonies and representing the will, the wishes, and activities of the German people more fully, perhaps, than the government itself.

The party sailed from New York November 3, 1900, with a full supply of cotton seed, farm implements, and machinery for preparing and marketing cotton, and after completing arrangements at Hamburg re-embarked upon a small freight vessel loaded with Holland gin, rum, gunpowder, and matches, and landed at Togo January 1, 1901.

Togo is six degrees above the equator, extending northeast from the northern shore of the gulf of Guinea. It is surrounded by English and French territories and comprises from sixty to seventy thousand square miles with one million inhabitants and a very treacherous climate.

The party went to Africa not chiefly to grow cotton, but to find out through scientific investigation the possibilities of growing it economically and to teach the natives to grow it according to scientific and rational principles.

The place selected as a basis for our operation was one hundred miles from the coast and was chosen because the people were farmers. There was here an abundance of native food and labor, and, other things being equal, we preferred the line of least resistance.

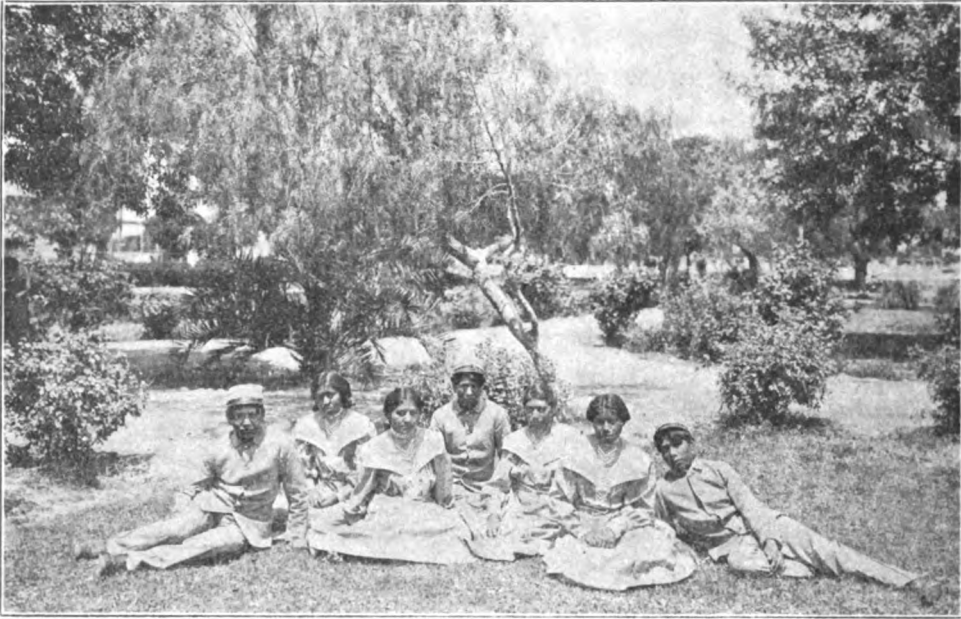
I shall not attempt to detail the difficulties. The world wants results. Imagine, if you will, the party standing on the shore of the gulf with plows, wagons, and machinery and not a beast of burden within one hundred miles. We tried to induce the natives to draw our wagons, but they were afraid of them and refused, so we loaded the important articles upon their heads, and after four days of weary travel reached our destination.

Dr. J. N. Calloway, the leader of the party, set out to locate the station, to employ laborers, and to study conditions. Mr. Shepard L. Harris, the mechanic, after completing a grass covered mud hut, began to make plans for the erection of the gin house and press, and Mr. Burks and myself tackled the primeval forest. The natives received us kindly and aided us considerably.

In the latter part of 1901 our gin house was completed and our cotton was being harvested. In the mean time we had received forty animals from the Soudan, but before we could train them and bring up our machines the deadly setse fly had done its work. Consequently we put natives to the wagons, went down to the coast, and after many days of road mending and temporary bridging we returned. The machinery was installed, and the first year we sent out of the colony twenty-five bales of cotton. A year's close study of the situation enabled us to fix upon certain fundamental principles from which we have had no cause to deviate. Mr. Calloway now visited America and returned with an additional party of five, two of whom were drowned in the surf at Lome. In August, 1902, Mr. Harris, the mechanic, fell a prey to the much dreaded deadly African fever, and in 1903 Messrs. Calloway and Burks took their final leave for America.

Among the fundamental conditions of economic cotton culture in Togo were the opening of public highways, thus affording better methods of transportation, the establishment of cotton markets, and the introduction of a more economic cotton plant.

To this end we have worked with the following result: When we began there was not a



PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL. PUPILS FROM LEMHI, IDAHO.

good public road in the colony, and all cargoes, some hundred tons imports and exports, were carried in sixty pound parcels on the heads of the natives. Today there are nearly one thousand miles of good public road and nearly the entire transportation is carried on by means of vehicles, making it possible for each individual to carry two hundred pounds as against the sixty pounds formerly carried by a single native. Before the cotton expedition had aroused interest in the matter not a wagon was used in transportation. Now the people refuse to freight by head. A pier has been constructed and two hundred miles of railway are nearly completed. When we arrived in Togo not one pound of cotton was being exported; four years later 950,000 pounds were sent out, and the progress is steady and normal.

The cotton expedition from Tuskegee has had an international influence. The French and English who are doing similar work in Africa have frequently visited and inspected our undertaking in Togo and, where political influences will permit, are adopting substantially our principles and processes. Cotton culture in Africa will succeed sooner or later, but there is no need for alarm in America because in the wake of those influences which are making a success of cotton growing in Africa follows a civilizing influence that is creating a greater demand for the staple than the effort to produce it can supply. In a single

village where our work is centered, the population was practically naked two years ago. Today fifty per cent of them are fairly well clothed and entirely in cotton goods.

Besides these general achievements there has developed out of the cotton expedition a cotton school which aims at more specific and telling results. This organization is fostered by the colonial government of Togo and financed by the Colonial Improvement Society in Berlin. At this school are now one hundred young men who are gathered from all parts of the colony for a three years' course of training in practical farm making and farm management. This school also assumes the role of experiment station of the colony and seeks to introduce better animals, improve farm seed, and work out economic methods of culture adapted to Africa and the Africans. It has already adopted a variety of corn that produces fifty bushels per acre, and it is working out a method through which fifty bushels of corn and a half bale of cotton may be harvested from one acre in the same year. - Through the importation of foreign blood an Afro-Berkshire pig, of which we now have fifty, is being developed, that is eagerly sought after by the natives. We are also developing through hybridizing and selection a variety of cotton that has a greater economic value in Africa than either the imported or indigenous varieties. A sample of this would-be-variety was graded by the cotton exchange in

Bremen at two cents a pound over American middling.

The African is not more indolent or indifferent to work than any other people under similar conditions. Our experiences with the native lead to the conclusion that he will work and does work. We saw more paupers and beggars on the Canary Isles in five minutes than we saw in Africa in five years. With us today are twenty-five per cent of the laborers who began work with us five years ago, and we refuse hundreds each year because we have no employment for them. There are natives who begin as interpreters to traders and end as cashiers and wholesale merchants. Some begin as stewards and afterward fill government positions of great responsibility. But there are relatively few positions for the natives as clerks, copyists, cashiers, or teachers, and almost nothing is being done to open for them new avenues of usefulness. The efforts to Christianize and civilize the people seem to many of us as rather educating them to idleness, since they are being educated out of just relationship to their country and surroundings. Gradually, however, the colonial government is, as it seems to me, learning that to develop in any rational way the resources of this rich and unworked country, they must train the African, make him willing and fit to do work that needs to be done.

I believe that the African problem differs from the negro problem as we know it in America mainly in degree, and if we would give the native African that new and best religion, Christianity, we must also give him the protection of Christian charity for his errors, patience with his mistakes. It is not enough to knock down his altars, to move his landmarks, and impose upon him new institutions. He should be assisted to a sane and proper adjustment of the changed and new conditions.

In the rush for territorial expansion nearly the whole of Africa has now been taken by European powers. But the powers in their haste to gain political advantage have overlooked the economic problem—the necessity of training the African in order to develop the resources of this rich and unworked country. Africa possesses boundless agricultural resources, and the African can be trained to develop them, and if the controlling powers would cultivate his friendship and educate his mind, Christianize and discipline his heart, and train his hand, he would not impede progress by offering them bows and poisoned arrows, but

he would prove a valuable asset, offering them cotton for their mills, food for their tables, and oil for their larders.

Her Literary Likes.

They had just met; conversation was somewhat fitful. Finally he decided to guide it into literary channels, where he was more at home, and, turning to his companion, asked, "Are you fond of literature?"

"Passionately," she replied. "I love books dearly."

"Then you must admire Sir Walter Scott," he exclaimed with sudden animation. "Is not his 'Lady of the Lake' exquisite in its flowing grace and poetic imagery? Is it not—?"

"It is perfectly lovely," she assented, clasping her hands in ecstasy. "I suppose I have read it a dozen times."

"And Scott's 'Marmion,'" he continued, "with its rugged simplicity and marvelous descriptions—one can almost smell the heather on the heath while perusing its splendid pages."

"It is perfectly grand," she murmured.

"And Scott's 'Peveril of the Peak,' and his noble 'Bride of Lammermoor,' where in the English language will you find anything more heroic than his grand old Scottish characters and his graphic, forceful pictures of feudal times and customs?"

"I just dote on them," she replied.

"And Scott's 'Emulsion,'" he continued, a faint suspicion beginning to dawn upon him.

"I think," she interrupted rashly, "that it is the best thing he ever wrote." — *The Judge*.

Stumped by a Name.

Only a few years since the somewhat startling name of the Hotel Dam disappeared from the pages of the New York city directory. The founder of this old-time hostelry, the late Andrew J. Dam, during the civil war was the proprietor of a hotel in the old whaling town of New Bedford. A committee of colored men called on Mr. Dam in 1864 to ask him to assist them in fitting out a military company, offering him in turn the privilege of supplying the organization with a name as well as with equipments.

"Congressman Eliot has fitted out a company of white men," said one of the delegation, "and it is to be known as the Eliot Light Guards."

"Such being the case," said Mr. Dam, "if I am to equip your colored company I shall insist on its being known as the Dam Black Guards."

The military records fail to show that any such company was ever organized. — *Exchange*.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Clarence French is at home at Lehi for his vacation.

The mason repaired some of the sidewalks this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Shawk entertained at finch most entertainingly Thursday evening.

William Evans is making a mighty hole in the ground where the septic tank is to be.

Mr. Skinner left Thursday evening over the Southern route for St. Louis on annual leave.

The walls are going up on the addition to the boiler house, which is to be used as a coal house.

The farmers are hauling white gravel for the walks and streets. This decomposed granite has to be transported about seven miles.

The large tunnel between the power house and the kitchen has been completed as far as the outside wall of the dining room.

The children of No. 7 have gathered two and one-half ounces of seed from two lettuce plants raised in their school garden.

Mrs. Richards is diligently working on the native Indian songs sung at commencement. They will soon appear in the NATIVE AMERICAN.

There are four boys in the graduating class at Carson Indian school. The closing exercises took place June 18. C. H. Asbury is superintendent.

An ice cream social on the lawn last Saturday evening, Miss Fowler's committee in charge. An ice cream social is invariably a social success.

Boiler No. 3 has been removed from the power house. The foundations are being laid for the new boilers and they are being rolled toward their final location.

The graduating exercises at Flandreau Indian school took place June 19, 20, and 21. There are eight in the class of '06. Charles F. Peirce is superintendent.

The watermelon season is on in earnest, and Anthony is unusually busy. He figures that if he sells them a little below cost he will have to sell a great many to make much profit.

Mrs. Mae Glase Scott, day school teacher at Camp McDowell, left Wednesday evening for her home at Murray, Utah. She leaves a nice little school of well trained children. Mrs. Scott does not expect to return to McDowell.

Miss Keck took some eggs from under a hen which was hatching and told one of her girls to put them in the incubator. They were discovered the next morning neatly tucked away in the refrigerator. They haven't hatched yet. *Indian Leader.*

Lillian St. Cyr, a graduate of Carlisle, from Nebraska, who has been living in Washington with Mr. Long's family, senator from Kansas, was married on the 9th of April to J. Younger Johnston, a young man of Indian and Spanish descent. *Carlisle Arrow.*

Haskell Institute is allowed this year for the support and education of 750 Indian pupils and for transportation of pupils to and from school \$135,250; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; dairy barn, \$10,000, to be immediately available; draining and ditching, \$4,500, also immediately available. *Indian Leader.*

The Indians are bringing in wheat several loads a day from their farms south. These Indians are self-supporting and independent of the government. Their crops are good this year, which is not always the case, depending on the

rainfall and overflow of rivers. Wheat is selling at one and one-fourth cents a pound.—*Florence Blade*.

Mr. Hackendorf and Miss Stocker expect to attend summer schools in Ohio and Mr. Miller in Kansas.

Miss Hendrickson has passed the examination for teacher in the Indian service. She has had several years' experience in white schools.

Miss Gould, Mrs. McCormack, Miss Earlougher, Miss Bowdler and Miss Spiers expect to attend the Chautauqua at Long Beach, Calif., July 9 to 20.

Supt. William T. Shelton of the new San Juan school, Shiprock, New Mexico, writes that he expects to open school in the fall as soon as the supplies arrive. He will be needing an assistant matron at \$500, an assistant matron at \$300, a laundress at \$500, a seamstress at \$500, and an assistant cook at \$300. The three-hundred dollar positions are for Indians who board with the pupils.

Durning the past two weeks the *Sun* has had occasion to report a number of very large beets, ranging in weight from four to ten pounds, grown by farmers in the vicinity of Yuma, but yesterday the record was broken when B. S. Bothwell, head farmer at the Fort Yuma Indian school, sent to this office a red beet grown on the school farm weighing eleven and one-half pounds. The seed was planted on January 30. The specimen is perfectly formed and is sound. It will be presented to the board of trade.—*Yuma Sun*.

Wednesday and Thursday were busy days, as several hundred children were going out for vacation. The little people from the near-by reservations go for two months and the older ones for shorter periods. The older Pima and Maricopa girls are divided into three divisions of three weeks each. Wednesday was Papago day, and Indians from all over the Papago country were welcomed by the happy children. Thursday the Pima

and Maricopa and Mohave-Apache took their children according to the lists made out. Those that are to go later cheerfully remained to carry on the work of the school until their turn should come.

A cheerful and interesting letter from Mrs. Frank Rice, formerly Celestina Martinez, tells that they are getting along happily and well at Riverside, California. She says they are making their own way like white people and are working hard to have their own things. She has about one hundred chickens and makes from five to ten dollars a month from the eggs. Frank gets two dollars a day. She thanks the Lord who helps them and all the work they do. Celestina had just heard of the death of her sister and was about to visit her people at Park View, New Mexico. She was assistant in this school for several years and Frank was baker here. They were married at the school two years ago.

Thanks.

The *NATIVE AMERICAN* has been good all the year. Every number has contained one or more good cuts, and there are always articles which may be read with profit and enjoyment.—*Scio Collegian*.

Overheard at Commencement.

It was commencement day at M—— seminary. The mother of the prettiest girl graduate was there—overflowing with pride at her daughter's success. "I'll tell you these girls have to walk chalk," said the complacent mother. "They can't go anywhere without a shampooner." A little later, turning to her companion, the good lady said: "Can you tell me what state Table d'hôte is in? My oldest daughter is in the south somewhere for her health. She wrote me that she was better, and was going to table d'hôte for the first time. Now I've looked all over the map of the United States and I can't find that name anywhere." *Lippincott's*.

Mr. Armour's Butcher Shop.

In Mr. Armour's butcher shop,
Where pork in broadcloth splurges,
A pig into a chute they'll drop,
And when the beast emerges,
He's buttons, shoestrings, house paint, gum,
Sausage, and bacon fat.
The beef trust works poor piggie some,
"And lets it go at that."

In Mr. Armour's butcher shop,
Where strange machines are jiggered,
When cattle in the hopper hop
They come out quite "transfiggered,"
As hat-bands, baseballs, gum-drops, steaks
And hearth-rugs nice and flat.
The beef trust gentle bossie takes,
"And let's it go at that."

In Mr. Armour's butcher shop,
When stockmen come to sell,
The rates in beef and mutton drop
Like brickbats down a well;
But when retailers come to buy,
Then quicker than a scat
The price of beef goes soaring high,
"And lets it go at that."

In Mr. Armour's butcher shop,
Where greed on velvet wallers,
The public in the mill they pop
And turn 'em into dollars,
They can the brains and hearts of men
And utilize the fat,
Taking a rebate now and then,
"And let it go at that."

--Wallace Irwin in *Life*.

Loss and Gain.

The Americans were being shown through the citadel of Quebec by a British soldier. Halting at a certain spot on the parade ground their guide pointed to a small cannon.

"This," said he, "is a gun we captured from the Americans at the battle of Bunker Hill."

Quick as a flash came this reply:

"Well, as we kept the country, we can afford to let you have the gun." --*Lippincott's*.

How Could He Get Out?

Henry Vignaud enjoys telling of an American who was being shown the tomb of Napoleon. "This immense sarcophagus," declaimed the guide, "weighs forty tons. Inside of that, sir, is a steel receptacle weighing twelve tons, and inside of that is a leaden casket, hermetically sealed, weighing over two tons. Inside of that rests a mahogany coffin, containing the remains of the great man." For a moment the American was silent, as if in deep medita-

tion. Then he said: "It seems to me that you've got him all right. If he ever gets out, cable me at my expense." --*Exchange*.

It Doesn't Tell Mother.

Sunday School Teacher—"Tommy, doesn't your conscience tell you when you have done wrong?"

Tommy—"Yes, ma'am; but it doesn't tell my mother." --*Kansas City Independent*.

Bill Nye's Life and Habits.

The late Bill Nye replied as follows to a correspondent who inquired about his habits of work and life: "When the weather is such that I cannot exercise in the open air, I have a heavy pair of dumb-bells at my lodgings, which I use for holding the door open. I also belong to an athletic club and a pair of Indian clubs with red handles. I owe much of my robust health to this. I do most of my writing in a sitting posture or in an autograph album. When I am not engaged in thought I am employed in recovering from its effects. I am very genial and pleasant to be thrown amongst. I dress expensively, but not so as to attract attention. In the morning I wear morning dress, and in the evening I wear evening dress, and at night I wear night dress." *Harper's Weekly*.

How to Make a Home.

How I will make a home is first I will clear the place up where I am going to have my ground cultivated and burn all the shrubs and old things that are around the place, and fence it up and plow where it can be done.

But I may not do all these things in one year, because it takes money to build a home that is needed for a family if I am going to have any.

It may take me a couple of years to do all these things, and next is I will try what I can raise on my place, and also build some kind of a barn to keep my animals in and also vegetables that I may raise.

Next is I will build a little house so that I can keep my things in and also for my bedroom and kitchen.

After all I may get married to some kind of a woman and live little better than when I was a bachelor. HARRY QUECHPALMA in *Chenawee American*.

Supt. M. A. Crouse of the Whiteriver Indian school came down from Whiteriver yesterday to meet Francis E. Leupp, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who arrived at No. 7 this morning, and they immediately departed for the agency. *Holbrook Argus*, June 16.

From Other Schools

GREENVILLE, CALIFORNIA.

Correspondence.

Mrs. Cora Johnson of Lincoln, Neb., has been appointed field matron here. Mr. Johnson has the missionary work and holds services at the chapel every Sunday. They are living at the Perry cottage.

The boys are very busy putting a new coat of paint on the outside buildings. The laundry will be next. They hope to get it finished before school is out. Mr. Reardon of San Mateo has been awarded the contract for painting and calcimining the main school building.

The chapel and grounds belonging to the National Indian Association have been offered for sale and will probably be purchased by the government.

Mrs. Roxy Dexter and James Groves were married at Quincy May 23. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and the employees of the school gave them a little reception when they returned Thursday. Both Mr. and Mrs. Groves are employees of this school.

Mrs. Lucy W. Tatum has been appointed seamstress and assistant matron. Miss Amelia F. Quinones was promoted to matron.

Mrs. Paine and Mrs. Trubody are very busy preparing the pupils for commencement exercises, to be held at the chapel June 22.

Our annual picnic was not held May 30 on account of bad weather. We expect to have it some day this week.

❖ ❖

CHEMAWA, OREGON.

American.

Have you noticed how much the middle sized boys' home has improved? It will soon be the best building on the grounds.

Thursday last a young lady stepped into the sewing room and asked for a "domestic science" needle. Have you any? No, was the reply; but she was satisfied when a Domestic needle was given her.

Arizona and Colorado Railroad.

The Arizona and Colorado railroad is surveyed to cross the Navaho reservation from north to south and the Indians are greatly interested in the coming of the road, says the *Gallup Republican*.

The Indians have many strange ideas about the railroad. Some of the more advanced of the tribe are anxious for the road to pass through their country; others have to be shown.

An idea that they absolutely own the reser-

vation possesses some of the Navaho, who cannot understand how it is that the powers at Washington can grant a right of way to a railroad to cross the reservation lands.

The Arizona and Colorado railroad has gained permission from the Department of the Interior to build across the reservation, and already two surveys have been completed. One survey is some distance west of the other, and the Navaho would rather that the railroad be built over the survey to the east, as they contend that over the eastern survey the road would not pass over so much of the corn and grazing land.

The road will pay for any damages that may occur to tilled land and will pay for water used from springs owned by the Indians. The water would not be of sufficient amount to operate the road and water will have to be developed, no matter which survey is used for the track.

The pow-wow to discuss the advent of the road will be an interesting council. "Chi" Henry Dodge will act as interpreter, as it is expected that some representative of the road will be present to hear what the Indians have to say and to learn what value they place on the lands that are under cultivation that will be crossed by the track.

The building of the road will bring much prosperity to the Navaho. Many of them will be employed on the construction, and it is stated that those who have teams will be given employment with their wagons and horses. In this way the Indians will earn considerable money, which soon finds its way to town.

Silver Bell.

Cain's Wife Again.

While holding revival services for young men in Cardiff, Wales, the Rev. John McNeil received while in the pulpit the following note which he read to the congregation: "Dear Doctor McNeil: For the sake of a young man interested in Bible study, will you kindly say who was Cain's wife?" The note caused considerable amusement, and every one awaited with interest the worthy minister's reply to this ancient conundrum.

"Friends," he said, after a brief pause, "I love all young men, and especially such as are searchers for the light. Therefore I shall make this note the text of a brief sermon to the young man who sent it: Don't lose your soul's salvation looking after other men's wives." - *Exchange*.

Hicks "My hair has been giving me a good deal of trouble lately."

Wicks "Don't worry about that, old man. It'll come out all right." - *Boston Transcript*.

An Absentee Landlord.

"What's that bridge called?" inquired the Englishman of the driver.

"That's the Devil's bridge," he said.

"And what is that mountain called?" asked the foreigner.

"It is the Devil's mountain."

"And that valley?" pursued the fare with the inquiring mind.

"That's the Devil's valley."

The tourist, trying to be witty, remarked: "The devil seems to have possession of a large part of this country, my man."

But an Irishman is hard to beat in a wordy contest, and this the cabman answered with extra suavity: "Why, then, so he has; but we don't care a ha-porth for that, for he's an absentee landlord. 'Tis in England he lives."—*Western Watchman*.

White lies are apt to leave black marks on a man's reputation.

Both Equally Eligible.

Among the Rev. Edward Everett Hale's vivid recollections is a visit at least a quarter of a century ago to a little town in Massachusetts; for it happened that a circus company had arrived in town the same evening, and every one was curious for a first glimpse of the acrobats and freaks.

Early the morning following his arrival Doctor Hale was enjoying a solitary walk, when toward him came an elderly woman, straight, tall, and lean as a bean pole, and wearing a checked gingham sunbonnet.

When five feet away she came to a dead halt, surveyed the doctor from head to foot, and then asked in a mysterious whisper, "Say, be you one of the circus people?"

Sadly Doctor Hale answered, "No; be you?"—*Exchange*.

Lots of men who attend the races can't win even a little sympathy.

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PROPOSALS FOR WOOD, LUMBER,

Subsistence, Wagon, Plumbing, and Engineering Supplies. Phoenix, Arizona, June 12, 1906. "Proposals for Sundry Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned at Phoenix, Arizona, will be received at the Indian School until two o'clock p. m. of

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1906,

for furnishing and delivering at the school, as required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, about 100 cords of wood, 17,000 feet of lumber, 200 posts, 5,000 pounds seed, 100,000 pounds of potatoes, 20,000 pounds onions, 6,000 pounds dried fruit, etc., besides a large quantity of tools, paint, plumbing, oils, packing, valves, steam traps, pipe cutting machine, pipe, unions, bushings, ells, electric lamps, wire, cord, plugs, sockets, switches, wagon materials, bookpaper, etc., as per full list and specifications at the school. Bidders are requested to state the price of each article to be offered for delivery under contract. All supplies so offered will be subject to rigid inspection. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or any part of any bid if deemed for the best interests of the service. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository or solvent national bank, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft shall be forfeited to the United States in case a bidder receiving an award shall fail to execute promptly a satisfactory contract in accordance with his bid; otherwise to be returned to the bidder. Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of certified check will not be considered. For further information apply to CHARLES W. GOODMAN, Superintendent.

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PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL APACHE PUPILS.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, June 30, 1906.

Number 25.

Lessons in Agriculture.

BY ANNA B. GOULD.

The following is an outline in agriculture for the Second grade based upon Farmers' Bulletin No. 218:

I. Plants as living beings.

Essentials of life and growth: Food; water; air.

II. The soil.

Its relation to the plant. Exercises 2, 3, 4, and 5.

a Acts as a matrix.

b Holds water.

c Holds air.

III. Seeds.

Why seeds grow.

Planting of seeds. Ex. 6, 7.

Essentials of germination: Heat; moisture; air; darkness.

Seed testing. Ex. 8, 9.

IV. Root.

Function of. Ex. 11, 12, 13.

V. Stem.

Function of. Ex. 14.

VI. Leaves.

Function of. Ex. 15.

I. Plants as living beings.

LESSON 1. Children, if you had nothing to eat could you live and grow?

No; we would die.

If you had no water to drink could you live?

No; we would die.

What must every living thing have to live and grow?

It must have food and water and air.

Look at the little plants in the window. Two weeks ago they were tiny seeds. See how they are growing. It must be they eat and drink and breathe or they would not live and grow. I want you to see that they eat and drink and breathe and when they can't do these things they die. I will put a piece of geranium into a glass with no water in it. I will put another piece into a glass of water. I will put another piece into a glass of water with a little salt in it. Look at the water with salt in it. See how the salt melts into the water. Salt is one kind

of plant food. The water melts the salt into itself; then the plant drinks up the water with the salt in it. Now we will put another piece of geranium into salt water and pour a little oil over the top. The oil will keep the air out of the water. Watch these pieces of geranium and tell me what they do.

LESSON 2. What did the geranium do in the glass with nothing but air?

It died soon.

What did the one do in the water?

It lived longer.

What did the one do that had a little food in the water?

It lived quite long.

What did the one do that had the air shut off from the water it was drinking?

It soon faded.

What do these things show?

Plants must eat and drink and breathe.

How did we get the salt ready for the plant to eat?

We soaked it up in the water.

Do you think the plant could have eaten the salt if we had not done that?

No.

What must we put the plant's food into?

Water.

Yes, children, all the food that plants eat must be soaked up into water.

Why do the farmers have to water the ground when it is very dry?

So the water can soak up the food for the plants.

Could they get the food to eat if the ground were hard and dry?

No; they could not eat it that way.

II. The soil. Ex. 2, 3, 4, 5.

LESSON 3. I told you plants eat. I want you to see what they eat. They eat things they find in the dirt. Dirt is rocks ground up, and things that rocks are made of are food for plants. The water in the ground melts the food rocks that the plants need just as we saw the water take up the salt. Then the plants suck it up. The root reaches down into the ground and sucks the water up that is full of plant food; then it is drawn up the stem to the

leaves. I will put this white lily into some water that I have colored red. Watch it and see how fast it drinks the water up. Some kinds of soil hold water better than other kinds do. I want you to see which kind holds it the best. I will put different kinds into these glasses. In one I will put clay, in one sand, in one sand mixed with clay and other things. This we call loam. Then I will put loam mixed with decayed things in the other. This we call muck. Now watch them and see how the water rises in them. Ex. 2.

LESSON 4. Look at the glasses in which we put the soil. In which did the water dry out?

The sand.

In which did it rise very little?

The clay.

In which did it rise well and stay well?

The loam.

Would a soil of all sand be good for plants in a dry country?

No; it would dry right out.

Would clay be good?

No; the water would not pass through it.

Why is the loam the best?

It has the clay to hold the water and sand to spread it.

When we planted our seeds what kind of soil did we use in the box we marked 1?

We used clay.

What kind did we use in box 2?

We used loam.

What did we plant in each?

We planted seven grains of corn.

Did we treat them the same as to sunshine and water?

We treated them the same.

How many grains came up in box 1?

Two came up in fourteen days.

Twenty-four days after we planted them how high were they?

In box 1 they were $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In box 2 they were most of them $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Why did box 2 do best?

Sandy loam is best.

Why?

It lets in the air and holds the water.

What holds the plants up so they can get some food and air and sunlight and water?

The ground.

What gives them the food and water?

The ground.

Tell me all the things that the ground does for plants.

It gives them food and water and holds them up so they can get sunlight and air.

III. Seeds.

LESSON 5. Why seeds grow. Planting. Essentials of germination.

I want you to see why we get a plant if we put a seed into the ground. I have some beans here that I have soaked. I will give you each one. Take the coat off and open the bean. See if you can see a little baby plant. The bean around the baby plant is its food. We call it food leaves. What did we say a plant had to have to grow?

It must have water and air and food.

This is such a little baby it can't stand the light or the cold. If we want it to grow we will put it into the ground and keep it dark and warm. If we keep the ground wet the water will soak food out of the food leaves and the little plant will suck the food up and begin to grow.

I have a box here made of glass. I want you to plant some beans in it. Plant some 5 inches, some 3 inches, and some 1 inch. Let us watch and see how hard it is for the little baby plant to push its leaves up to the light if we bury it too far down into the ground. Ex. 6.

Now we will put some beans into these bottles and cork them to shut out the air. Ex. 7. We will see if seeds can grow if they have no air. If we keep so much water on seeds that it lies on top of the soil it will shut the air out, as the corks keep it out from these bottles. So we will plant some seeds and keep them just a little wet and we will plant another box and keep them very wet.

Now I will put the boxes in the sun. Why?

To keep the baby plants warm.

Why do I keep them wet?

So the water can soak the food out of the food leaves.

Why do I cover the glass box with paper?

The baby plants can't stand the light.

Now tell me how we must keep the seeds so that the baby plants will grow.

We must keep them dark and wet and warm.

LESSON 6. Which plants are doing the best in the glass box?

The ones planted 3 inches deep.

Why did those planted 5 inches do so poorly?

The baby plants were not strong enough to push themselves up to the light.

Which seeds do you think we should plant deep in the ground, big ones or little ones?

Big ones.

Why?

They have big strong baby plants in them and can get to the light all right.

Where would you plant little weak seeds?

Not deep.

Why?

Little seeds have weak little plants in them.
 Why did the seeds in the bottles die?
 We had corks in the bottles and they could not get any air.

LESSON 7. How many seeds did we plant in the box we watered so much?

We planted seven seeds.

How many came up?

One came up in ten days. five came up in fourteen days, and one never came up.

How many seeds did we plant in the box we tried to water just right.

We planted seven seeds.

How did they come up?

All came up in fourteen days.

How long were the roots in the box we watered so much?

Ten days after they came up they were $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

How long were they in the other box?

They were 5 inches after ten days.

How high were the plants in the first box after they had been up ten days?

They were $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

How high were they in the other box after they had been up ten days?

They were 7 inches high.

Why did they do so much better in the box we did not have much water on?

The air could not get to the baby plants in the first box and they rotted.

When did we take the boxes out of the sunlight?

When they were 5 inches high.

How did the plants do after?

In five days they turned yellow; in ten days they drooped.

Did they grow after they were taken out of the sunlight?

They did not grow any more.

Seed Testing. Ex. 8, 9.

LESSON 8. Some of the baby plants die in the seed. If we plant such seeds they will not come up. Let us try a few of our seeds to see if they are good. If I put them in these blotters and then put them on plates will they grow?

No; they must be wet.

Must I put them in a warm place?

Yes.

Now I will put them in the sunlight. Are they warm and dark and wet?

Yes.

Now if they do not grow what will be the reason?

The baby plants must be dead in the seeds.

That is the way a good farmer tries his seeds, children, to see if they are good.

IV. The root.

Where does a plant get its food?

From the ground.

What part of the plant holds it in the ground?

The root.

Why will a plant die if we take it out of the ground?

It can't get any food.

I want you to see how much better a plant will do if we put some food into the water we put the plant in. We will put some of our plants into the water and some into the water with food in it. Ex. 11.

Do you remember how poorly the seeds did in the clay soil and how poorly they did in the soil with too much water in it? This is because they have not air for their roots. Now we will put a plant into water and pour oil over the water to shut out the air from the roots. Ex. 12.

Now let us see how roots grow. Ex. 13.

V. The Stem.

LESSON 9. Function of.

What holds the plant up to the light and air?

The stem.

What carries the food from the root to the leaves?

The stem.

Let us see how it does that. Ex. 14.

VI. Leaves.

LESSON 10. Function of.

The leaves of a plant work very hard, children. They make the green of the plant and all the juices of the fruits. We can't see how they do this; but we know something about it. The leaves are covered with many little holes so fine you can't see them. Through these holes they breathe in the air and drink in the sunlight, they draw the food up to themselves from the root through the stem, and they mix all these things together to make all the colors and juices of the plant and its fruit and flowers. They can't do this without the sunlight to help them.

How did our plants act when we took them out of the sun?

They drooped and faded and stopped growing.

What does this show?

It shows that the sunlight makes the plants have color.

But it is the leaves that take in the sunlight and give it to all of the plant.

"I want to complain of the flour you sent me the other day," said Mrs. Newliwed, severely. The grocer inquired what was the matter with it. "It was tough," replied the housekeeper. "My husband simply could not eat the biscuits I made with it".—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Mr. Hackendorf departed Sunday morning for his home in Indiana.

Mr. Miller left Tuesday evening for the Kansas State Normal at Emporia.

Supervisor McChesney paid Haskell a visit last Saturday.—*Indian Leader*.

Mr. Wurm, our band leader, is spending his vacation with his family in San Francisco.

Miss Noland started Sunday night for Hot Springs, Arkansas, where she will rest and recuperate.

Raph S. Connell of Otero county, New Mexico, has been appointed special agent in the Indian service.

Miss Beaver left Wednesday morning for Chicago, where she will attend the American Conservatory of Music.

Miss Harvey and her sister, Miss Emily Harvey, left for the east Wednesday evening. They will stop at Paris, Texas, to visit their brother.

The sixth annual commencement of the Indian Industrial school at Morris, Minn., was scheduled for June 20. Supt. John B. Brown is in charge.

Mr. C. F. Harvey, now of the Indian Office, visited Hampton on Decoration day and saw the Phoenix pupils. He reports they were well and doing nicely.

Miss Hattie Harvey arrived at Detroit a short time ago and writes that she is homesick for Phoenix school. Her many friends here will always be glad to see "little Miss Harvey."

M. M. Murphy, superintendent of the Indian school at Tuba, returned today from Prescott, where he had been as a witness in some cases of parties who were charged

with selling whisky to Indians.—*Coconino Sun*.

Invitations are out for commencement at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, June 24, 26, and 27. Supt. H. B. Peairs presents the diplomas to seven academic graduates besides graduates of industrial courses alone.

The band boys and Mr. Grinstead returned from California Monday morning feeling that they had had a most delightful trip and looking strong and hearty. They are hard at work to show their appreciation of the outing.

Prof. Joseph H. Hill of Emporia has been chosen president of the Kansas State Normal school, succeeding President J. N. Wilkinson. Professor Hill is a graduate of this school and has been in charge of one of the departments for twenty years. He is one of the most popular school men of Kansas.

John Dodson writes from Milton, Mass., where he is working on a farm for the summer and is doing well. He says Henry Smith is working in a shop at Lynn, Mass., and Irene Tabischaddie is at Pittsfield, Mass., for the summer. We are always pleased to hear good reports of our Hampton students.

The United States board of geographic names has made numerous changes in names of prominent places in the Grand Canyon. Bright Angel trail will hereafter be known as Camerons trail and Rowe's point will be known as Hopi point, both changes that will meet with the approval of the public.—*Coconino Sun*.

Miss Emily Harvey, who has been for twenty-two years a missionary to India, spoke most interestingly to the children at Sunday school last Sunday morning and showed them some of the curious articles she brought with her from that far-off heathen land. The ignorance and degradation she alluded to are far beyond anything known among the lowest tribes of North American Indians. Miss Harvey

addressed the various churches in town and made many friends at the school during her short stay here.

At Pasadena, on June 21, Miss Minnie G. Braithewaite and Mr. Clarence W. Jenkins, both of Fort Mohave, Arizona, were married. The ceremony took place at Raymond Villa in the presence of a few friends. Rev. Mr. McCormack of the Episcopal church officiated, and the bride was given away by Dr. Mary L. Neff of Phoenix, Arizona.

Prof. W. S. Campbell, superintendent of the Indian school at Pipestone, Minn., was talking about the examinations, which at this season rack and harass the breasts of the young of America. "The stoical young Indian, no less than the emotional young paleface, is scared," said Professor Campbell, "at the June examination coming, and in examination he, like the rest of the juvenile world, makes a great many odd mistakes. At Pipestone in a recent examination in etymology a teacher said to a lad: 'Black Eagle, what is a quadruped?' 'A thing with four legs,' the boy answered promptly. 'Good,' said the teacher. 'And are there any feathered quadrupeds?' 'Yes,' was the reply. 'Oh, there are, are there?' laughed the teacher. 'Well, name one.' 'A feather bed,' said the boy."—*Kansas City Journal*.

Fine Garden at Indian School

The morning *Sun* Wednesday received a basket of very fine tomatoes from the Fort Yuma Indian school garden, large, ripe, perfectly formed and finely flavored. Mr. Bothwell, the head farmer, states that there will be one hundred bushels or more of this class of fruit. This garden, which lies just across the railroad bridge, is now a place well worth visiting to any one interested in agriculture. Under Mr. Bothwell's care it has been brought to a high state of cultivation and is a source of supply to the school as well as offering a valuable series of object lessons and experiments. There are now growing in perfection tomatoes, onions, beets, car-

rots, corn, peanuts, melons, and other vegetables to which the season is suitable. It is too late for cabbage, lettuce, radishes, and spinach, but during the winter splendid crops of these were produced. The garden covers about six acres.—*Yuma Sun*.

Southern Pacific Reductions.

The Southern Pacific has announced that there will be a general reduction of fares on its lines, and this news will be received with much joy by those who have occasion to do much traveling in the southwest. The fare in Arizona on all lines is to be reduced from five cents per mile to four cents. The reduction means the slicing off of a big portion of the revenue which the railroads have been receiving from the passenger traffic. The reduction was entirely voluntary, and coming as it does in the face of an increase in tax valuations of nearly \$4,000 per mile it shows that the Southern Pacific has the right spirit.

Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, and Colorado will share in the benefits of the reduction. In none of these states and territories will the fare be more than four cents per mile, while in California the rate will be three cents.—*Yuma Sun*.

The Band at Santa Cruz.

"Not a dull moment" is the motto of Santa Cruz, and the band boys agree. Following the Third Artillery band, we played our first concert Saturday, June 9, and our last two weeks later amid the smoking ruins of one of the finest pleasure pavilions on the Pacific coast. Even while we played carpenters were busy erecting temporary structures to accommodate the pleasure seekers, and plans were being drawn for a new and larger Casino to be erected next fall.

The band was quartered in a cosy dormitory in the Plunge pavilion, and we had a dining room to ourselves just off the kitchen from the main dining room. It was very pleasant there, as the orchestra



BASEBALL TEAM, PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL.

musicians were with us, and we made some agreeable acquaintances. One of the players had been burned out at 'Frisco, losing everything but two clarinets, and these last two he lost in the Casino fire.

We played in the afternoon from 2.30 to 5.30 and in the evening from 8.30 to 10.30 and usually had the morning to amuse ourselves. Sometimes we would go swimming in the surf, where it was great fun to let the big waves roll over us. The water seemed very cold at first, but after we got used to it we jumped in without a shiver. Then we could go fishing on the pier or walk up along the cliffs, where the big waves roll in and dash the spray high in the air; or we could visit the places of interest in town.

One morning some of us went out along the cliffs to catch some fish. Mr. Grinstead had a kodak to get some pictures. He wanted to take us where the waves dashed high, and when we were all ready an extra big one came and drenched us all, but he got a picture of it.

The last day we were there we all went out on the bay in a launch. When we got past the light house point the

waves were high and the boat was tossed around like a peanut shell, but we went on to the whistling buoy, which whistled constantly, the sea was so rough. Turning around the buoy, we went back to the pier, which seemed to jump up and down a long time after we were on it. None of us were sick, as we were not out long enough.

About daylight Friday morning the whistle at the power house sounded the fire alarm, and we looked out to see the top of the Casino in flames. We immediately dressed and took our instruments to a safe place. Then we took out all the beds and bedding and everything that could be moved. Some of the boys went into the bath house and carried out bathing suits and some helped with the hose. The band stand was in flames when we were first alarmed, and about a dozen of our music stands were destroyed.

Saturday evening we left, and many of our new friends were along the road to wave good bye, and we were sad, indeed, when we passed the blackened ruins of the Neptune Casino where we had spent such pleasant hours.

From Other Schools

IGNACIO, COLORADO.

Correspondence.

Our agent and superintendent, Mr. B. B. Custer, leaves here the first of July to take charge at Albuquerque. The employees are sorry to lose Mr. and Mrs. Custer, and Miss Edna, who has endeared herself to all. Appreciation of them was expressed by presenting them a handsome silver dish.

Mr. Leonard of Darlington, Oklahoma, takes Mr. Custer's place here.

A detail of girls and boys will be kept here this summer to attend to the garden, farm, poultry, and stock.

Work on ditches and flumes is steadily progressing.

Some of the employees are planning trips for vacation.

A. S.

CHEMAWA, OREGON.

American.

The girls of McBride hall are busy sewing carpet rags.

Mrs. Theisz is very busy getting carpets woven for McBride hall.

Mrs. Theisz is the best checker player in McBride Hall. It is fun to see her play and beat her daughters.

Miss Eva Woods is home on her vacation and enjoying tennis playing with Miss Irene Campbell on their splendid new court.

Rev. Edwin Kells of Union, Washington, an old friend of the school, paid us a visit Sunday, returning Monday. Sunday afternoon he gave us a talk on "Success in Life," which was very interesting.

Above the entrance of our printing office there are living two happy birds. The board serving as support of the gutter has a hole in it about three inches in diameter and is hollow inside. In there the two fortunate canaries found a permanent happy home which they have occupied now for about three years. At present they have some young ones and we at times can hear the chick chick of her little ones when their parents come with food.

Good Words About Our Band Boys.

The *Santa Cruz Surf*, speaking of the burning of the Casino in which our band boys were playing, refers to the Indian band as follows:

Right here the good work done by the Indian band should be mentioned. These noble fellows worked valiantly and allowed no oppor-

tunity for saving anything to slip by them. Through their efforts and clear headedness much of value was saved. Like old veterans, these young boys worked together like one man, and whenever the Indian boys' band of Phoenix, Ariz., or any member of same needs a friend Santa Cruzans will always stand with the glad hand, for their splendid work of this morning will not be soon be forgotten. Manager Edgar Grinstead can well look with pride upon the members of this band, and it is hoped they will some time return to play an engagement in the new, larger, and grander Casino which is to be erected on the site of the old one.

The Prayer of an Ainu Woman.

We frequently have Ainu prayer meetings in our house, composed of people from the "Rest House." The prayers are very original at times and savor strongly of Ainu characteristics. Here is one used by a woman a short time since: "Lord, make a basket of my body and a bag of my heart and fill both full of thyself. I was as filthy as a highly smelling, putrified fish, but thou hast cleansed my heart and sweetened me. For this I praise thee. We were worms and noxious insects, but thou hast been gracious to us and raised us up. O help us to serve thee. We have come here with sick bodies; heal us, we beseech thee. And when we return to our homes help us to tell of thee to others. Amen."—*C. M. S. Quarterly.*

Bryan and the Goat.

Last year William Jennings Bryan visited Cornell University. While being entertained at dinner by a prominent legal fraternity he told the following story on himself:

Once out in Nebraska I went to protest against my real estate assessment, and one of the things of which I particularly complained was assessing a goat at twenty-five dollars. I claimed that a goat was not "real" property in the legal sense of the word and should not be assessed. One of the assessors, a very pleasant-faced old man, very obligingly said that I could go upstairs with him and together we would look over the rules and regulations and see what could be done.

We looked over the rules and finally the old man asked: "Does your goat run loose on the roads?"

"Well, sometimes," said I, wondering what the penalty was for that dreadful offense.

"Does he butt?" again queried the old man.

"Yes," I answered, "he butts."

"Well, said the old man, looking at me, 'this rule says, tax all that certain property running and abutting on the highway. I don't see that I can do anything for you. Good day, sir.'—*Lippincott's.*

An Indian Tepee.

When an Indian lady wants to have a new tepee or wigwam she invites her special friends to come to her tepee and asks them to help sew her tepee. It takes seven or eight women to do the sewing to the tepee. It is very interesting to see them sitting around sewing and talking. Usually the Indian women are always helping each other; when they have anything to do they are willing to help each other.

The fancy tepees have more work on them besides sewing them, but the plain ones don't take long to finish. In olden times the tepees were made out of the buffalo hides, but since the buffaloes are gone they are using muslin for tepees. It takes four or five spools of cotton, No. 20, to sew up the tepees. They have all sizes of tepees. When a young girl wants to learn how to make a tepee she has to take lessons just the same as we get our lessons in sewing class.

The poles they use for the tepees are evergreens made straight and small. They use twenty-one poles for the tepee. The poles are stuck down in the earth about eight or nine inches deep. First the poles are put up; then when ready for the tepee it takes an Indian lady to put it on right. The poles must be fitted as carefully as the shoes are fitted on a person. After putting up, the cover must be tacked down with tepee fasteners. The tepee must always face the east. When a storm happens to pass the tepees the Indian women put extra ones over them just like putting on a waterproof.

The Indian women teach their daughters the work they do. When an Indian boy wishes to learn his father has to teach him just the same as a mother does her daughter.—*Talks and Thoughts.*

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PROPOSALS FOR WOOD, LUMBER,

Subsistence, Wagon, Plumbing, and Engineering Supplies.—Phoenix, Arizona, June 12, 1906.—"Proposals for Sundry Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned at Phoenix, Arizona, will be received at the Indian School until two o'clock p. m. of

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1906,

for furnishing and delivering at the school, as required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, about 100 cords of wood, 17,000 feet of lumber, 200 posts, 5,000 pounds seed, 100,000 pounds of potatoes, 20,000 pounds onions, 6,000 pounds dried fruit, etc., besides a large quantity of tools, paint, plumbing, oils, packing, valves, steam traps, pipe cutting machine, pipe, unions, bushings, ells, electric lamps, wire, cord, plugs, sockets, switches, wagon materials, bookpaper, etc., as per full list and specifications at the school. Bidders are requested to state the price of each article to be offered for delivery under contract. All supplies so offered will be subject to rigid inspection. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or any part of any bid if deemed for the best interests of the service. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository or solvent national bank, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft shall be forfeited to the United States in case a bidder receiving an award shall fail to execute promptly a satisfactory contract in accordance with his bid; otherwise to be returned to the bidder. Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of certified check will not be considered. For further information apply to CHARLES W. GOODMAN, Superintendent.

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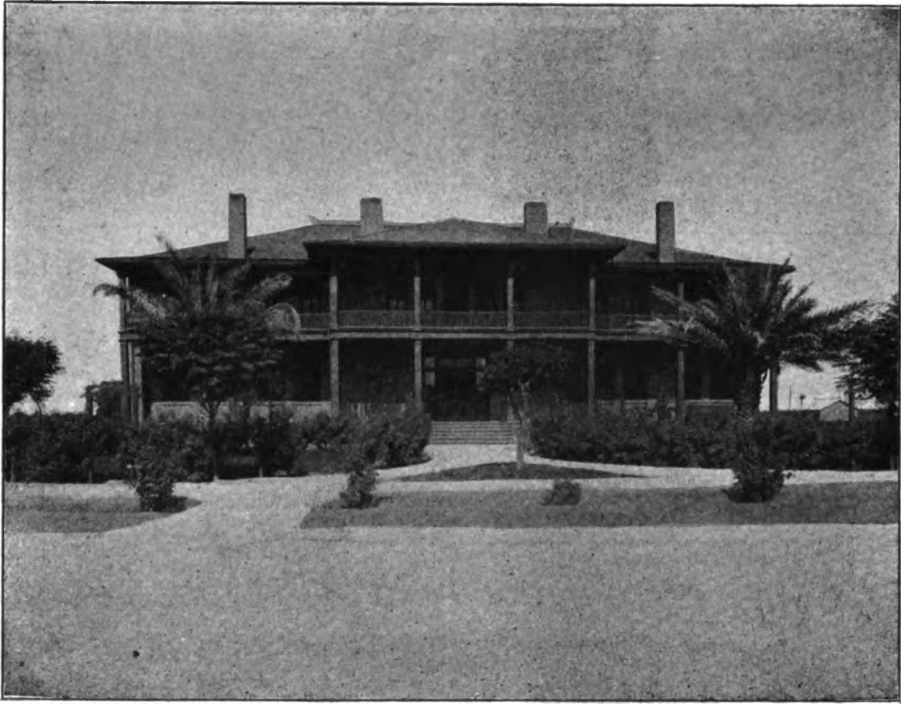
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EMPLOYEES' QUARTERS, PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, July 7, 1906.

Number 26.

Basketry of Hupa Indians of California.

People do not generally realize that the time will soon come when Indian relics and curios will be found only in the cherished cabinets of curio seekers and in museums.

The Indian is fast adopting the white man's ways, and in his transitory state he forsakes to a remarkable degree the customs of his forefathers, and the old implements and utensils of domestic life give place to the more convenient and useful articles of civilization.

The primitive life of the California Indian was not one of indolence. It was necessary to provide from day to day to maintain existence, which in a country abounding in natural resources was not always difficult, but became precarious and uncertain when these resources failed, as no doubt they often did, for the Indians have traditions of times of great scarcity and suffering. At any rate, the Indian had to devise various means by which he might meet his simple wants and be able to contend with tumult and danger.

The relics of this condition of life are still to be found in the little Indian villages scattered along the coast; and, indeed, we still find in some of the remote places in California some of the older people in a condition of life that is but a short remove from the hand-to-mouth existence of the nomadic time. Here we find the semi-underground hovels and in them the paraphernalia of the primitive life—the baskets for seed and acorn gathering, the bows and arrows with heads of obsidian and flint, the fishing outfits, pipes, spoons, etc.

In Hoopa valley the most attractive and conspicuous are their baskets and caps of various shapes, colorings, and designs. The largest are the acorn baskets. These were and still are used for storing acorns, which form one of the chief staples of food, especially for the older members of the tribe. They vary in height from one and a half to four feet and in diameter from one to three feet at the base and tapering slightly toward the top so as to form a very graceful and artistic shape. They are finely woven over hazel twigs with a nearly white or delicate shade of yellow glossy grass which grows on the mountains, except the design which is woven of cedar roots, the color of which is a beautiful tint of brown. These designs are usually artistic and symmetrical and vary in different baskets, rarely two of the same design being found. Some of them have a decidedly oriental appearance, while others are characteristically Indian. The covers of these baskets are conical in shape, and some of the rarest designs are often found on them, and these usually harmonize with the designs on the baskets. The covers were also formerly used for gathering grass seed, from which they made a kind of flour, and as a burden basket for carrying acorns and dried salmon. The length of time consumed in making an ordinary sized acorn basket and cover is over a month, not taking into account the time spent in gathering and preparing the material.

The next most conspicuous and by far the most numerous are the saha bas-



kets, which are used in preparing and holding soup made from the acorns. These vary in size from a round pan-shaped basket of a quart capacity to a large basket almost the size of the smaller acorn baskets. They are woven in the same manner as the acorn baskets, but in these the groundwork is woven with the cedar root, while the design, which is usually used as a border at the top, is woven with the light-colored grass. These baskets are so firmly woven as to be watertight. The large ones are used for cooking the saha or soup by dropping heated stones into the preparation, while the smaller ones serve as bowls, from which with their curiously carved spoons of elk horn the old natives still partake their principal food.

It is an interesting fact to note that these baskets are usually made by the older women of the tribe, since not so much skill and dexterity of hand is re-

quired in weaving them as other baskets of finer grade.

The Indian caps are worn by all the women, both young and old, except by a few who have adopted the white man's ways almost exclusively. They are semi-spherical in shape and fit the top of the head very snugly. With peeled hazel twigs as the framework the light-colored grasses and black stems of the maiden-hair fern are so closely woven over them in designs of artistic merit that the general appearance of a finished cap is not unlike that of beadwork. Sometimes the grass in the design is dyed a redish brown by the coloring produced from soaking alder bark in the water.

In the cap the Indian woman reaches the height of her artistic ability. Designs of almost perfect symmetry are found in many, and the coloring is generally harmonious. In the caps worn by the older women the designs are often woven with the fibers of the sober-colored cedar root with a background of the light-colored grasses, giving them a more somber appearance than the caps worn by the younger women.

The winnowing basket is plaque-shaped and varies in size from about ten to thirty inches in diameter. As in acorn baskets, the designs are woven with the cedar root. They are arranged about the center, and a great deal of ingenuity and skill are displayed in the variety and gracefulness of the designs.

F. S.

Indian Music.

One of the special features of the commencement exercises of this school this year was the singing of some native Indian songs. Among others that received very favorable recognition are the two Modoc songs given on the opposite page, the "Song of Joy" and the "Dance Song." These were sung by George Smith, a Modoc Indian boy of the class of 1906. The Pima song, "Lament for the Bluebird," sung by four Pima pupils, is

also given below, and was received with much favor. The music for these songs was arranged by Mrs. L. H. Richards, temporary music teacher at this school.

Modoc Song of Joy. WHA TA MAC KIE. Arr. by Mrs. L.H. Richards,
At Phoenix Indian School, Ariz.

WHA tá m̃áo kie yo yo, WHA tá mao kie yo: yo, Wha ta m̃á-ě, Wha ta mao kie yo
yo yo yo - o. Wha ta mao kie, Wha ta mao kie, yo yo yo yo.

Modoc Dance-Song. O WOW WINEAH. Arr. by Mrs. L.H. Richards,
At Phoenix Indian School, Ariz.

O wow w̃iněáh, O wow in-ě-áh O wow wineah, O ow wineah.
O. ow in-ě-ah, O wow wineah. O. wow in-ě-ah, O wow wineah.

(Note: To be sung with a decided swing, giving marked emphasis to the accented notes.)

Pima Indian Song. LAMENT FOR THE BLUEBIRD. Arr. by Mrs. L.H. Richards,
Phoenix Indian School

Hí yá, Hí yá, Hí yá, Hí yá, Nē h̃n yě vah yo- o - o ká, Chí-vá ro h̃n-yě h̃n-yě ṽá-ah; ah
má yo-o- o- ká, Chí-vá ro h̃n yeh h̃n yeh, va- a ah má-yo- o- o ká.

(Note: To be sung slowly and sorrowfully.)

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Phoenix and Elsewhere

Miss Monroe started an her vacation on Sunday morning.

Mr. Mayberry is acting as chief engineer during the absence of Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Isaac D. Kephart of Grand Junction, Colorado, has been appointed farmer at this school and has entered upon his duties.

Miss Fowler left this week for Galena, Illinois, where she will spend part of her vacation. She will return to the school in September.

Mr. and Mrs. McCormack left Wednesday evening over the Southern Pacific for Long Beach, Calif.

Mr. Ferguson started on Thursday evening for Los Angeles, where he will join his family, who have been there for several months.

Miss Mamie T. Hill has resigned her position at this school. She will go from here to El Paso, Texas, where she will spend part of the summer.

Mrs. Mathews and Miss Myrtie, her daughter, left Monday night over the Southern Pacific for Freeport, Illinois, and other points in the middle west for vacation.

Mrs. Goodman, with her three youngest boys, started for Oceanside, Calif., last Saturday evening, where she expects to spend the summer.

Superintendent Goodman escorted a fine party of pupils last week to their homes on the Navaho reservation, where they will spend their summer vacation.

The Fourth of July passed quietly at the school. In the evening the pupils were treated to an ice cream social; after which they enjoyed a display of fireworks.

A very pleasant social was given by Miss Oviatt on Tuesday evening at the girls' home. Although a sand storm interfered somewhat with the arrangements, a delightful evening was experienced by all who were present.

Miss Earlougher left last evening for Long Beach, where she expects to spend her vacation. Miss Gould will leave this evening for the same place. Several of the teachers expect to attend the Chautauqua summer school at Long Beach.

Another party of twenty boys started for work on the railroad near Williams on Thursday morning. Miss Spiers escorted them as far as Williams. She expects to visit the Grand Canyon and then go to Long Beach, Calif., for her vacation.

Vacation time has come, and the employees and pupils are scattering to all parts of the country. With this issue **THE NATIVE AMERICAN** bids its readers "Adieu" for awhile and wishes them all a pleasant summer vacation. The next issue will appear some time in August, alive and bright as ever.

W. H. Code, vice-president of the Mesa City bank and a large property owner in this town, was promoted to the office of Indian inspector this week, his name having been sent to the Senate yesterday by the President. Mr. Code has been in the Indian service for some time, and prior to this last promotion was looking after the irrigation matters connected with Indian lands.—*Mesa Free Press*, June 26.

The President Visits Hampton Institute.

On the afternoon of the 28th the President and Mrs. Roosevelt paid a rare visit to the school. The party came over from the Portsmouth navy yard in the *Mayflower*, but were transferred at the mouth of the Hampton creek and came up to the school dock with Dr. Frissell in a launch. There the students were lined up to meet them, the girls on one side of the path

to the principal's house and the boys on the other, and all sang plantation songs as the President passed between them to the broad piazza of the old house. The day was very beautiful, and as the President sat on the porch with his few friends under the stars and stripes, with the teachers and students grouped around him, it was a very pleasant sight. At his request no one but the students and teachers were present. He thought he could stay only five minutes, but he asked for more singing and then made a long and most inspiring address to the students. He showed that he understood just what we are doing here and was in sympathy with it. His words were full of appreciation and encouragement. We felt as if he were really one of us. After the speech the President asked for another song, and because the singing sounds so much better in the house we all went over to the church and sang several old plantation songs. After this the President wanted to see some of the buildings, and so the party was taken through the domestic science and trade school and then to the new barn, where he exclaimed, "This is fine!" While the battalion was lined up waiting for inspection by the President our old cat, "Yellow Chief," the mascot of the Wigwam, came out and marched with great dignity down the line past all the colored companies to his own Indian company. Then he stopped, looked up and down the line a few minutes, and then passed on, seeming to say "You are all right, boys." After the review the battalion escorted the party to the launch and watched it out of sight.—*Talks and Thoughts.*

**Excerpt from Letter Written by Mrs.
Frank C. Churchill from White
Earth, Minn., June 23, 1906**

We enjoyed our visit to the Zuni very much. I made a pilgrimage to the top of Toyalone, the sacred mountain of the Zuni, with the teachers and Miss Palin.

This country abounds in lakes, and as

it has rained half of the time since we came everything is fresh and green. It has been so cool for a week that we are glad to sit by the fire.

Last week (June 14) the Chippewas had a great celebration on the thirty-eighth anniversary of their moving to this reservation. There were about two thousand members of the tribe present, many, of course, in fact a majority, being French mixed bloods; but most of the old time chiefs were present and, together with other full-bloods, took part in the festivities.

The full-bloods brought their birch bark wigwams so common with the Chippewas, and the Indian dancing was entered into by both men and women with great spirit. The beadwork decorations of the men were very fine, indeed, and represented much labor and skill on the part of the women who made them.

They had games, including lacrosse, log-rolling (in the lake), and a game for squaws resembling somewhat the French game of lacrosse. The Indian name for it is pah-pah-kis-ah-way, but it is commonly called shindy by the less polite white Indians.

The log-rolling afforded much amusement. The game consists of rolling a peeled pine log into the lake, and when two Indians attempt to stand on the log, each all the while trying to get the other off into the water. Before the game was finished all who took part in it got a ducking.

The older Indians seemed to enjoy this celebration, and they kept up the dancing until the night of the third day.

We find that we are in the maple sugar belt and that the Chippewas make it to sell. Their name for sugar is zin-zee-pah-quod, which means "to squeeze from." They pack it in birch bark boxes, which are smaller at the top and have nicely fitting covers. These boxes or receptacles vary in size, holding from one to twenty or thirty pounds, and are called muc-uks.

We are staying at the White Earth boarding school while here. The term is closed and a part of the employees have left for their vacations. The buildings have been put up within a few years and are modern and quite attractive in appearance, being made of light buff-colored brick, possibly of "white earth." The employees' building and the laundry are said to have been made from the same plans as those at Zuni.

The grass and foliage just now have a color and freshness rarely seen on the desert, but the flowers and semitropical plants so common with you will never be seen here. So it is in nature—every place has its attractions. As Shakespeare says, "Nature has both meal and bran, contempt and grace." But I forget, perhaps, you have visited White Earth and know more about this neighborhood than I.

Fires of Incendiary Origin.

The following letter from the Indian Office emphasizes the necessity of careful watchfulness at all Indian schools to guard against fires and outlines the policy which will be pursued in such cases where the fires may be of incendiary origin and traced to pupils. The warning should be effective.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, June 26, 1906.

The Superintendent, U. S. Indian School,
Phoenix, Arizona.

SIR: Despite the fact that this office has emphasized the necessity for adequate fire protection and watchfulness at various Indian schools, fires still occur. Most of these are due to incendiary origin, and in a number of cases have been traced to pupils, so that stern measures became imperative, and however distasteful such action may have been it was found necessary to make an example of those concerned in these unlawful acts.

One of the most flagrant acts occurred on the evening of January 17, 1905, in the destruction by fire of the boarding

school on the Menominee reservation in Wisconsin. After a thorough investigation of the cause of this fire had been made two Indian pupils of the school, Louisa LaMotte and Lizzie Cardish, were charged with the crime, and Superintendent Freeman, in charge of the Green Bay agency, was directed to bring criminal action against these girls. In October, 1905, the United States grand jury for the United States district court returned an indictment against Louisa LaMotte and Lizzie Cardish, charging them with arson of the government boarding school buildings at Menominee.

On motion of the attorneys for the defendants this indictment was quashed. On January 25, 1906, the United States grand jury again indicted them and they were arrested. Their trial came on at a session of the United States court held at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in June, 1906, when Lizzie Cardish changed her plea from "not guilty" to "guilty" and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Louisa LaMotte was discharged on motion of the United States district attorney.

The punishment for the crime was very severe, but should be a warning to all pupils in Indian schools throughout the United States that this office will not tolerate crimes of this character.

You will publish these facts and this warning in your Indian school paper, so that all may be advised of the policy which will be pursued hereafter. While the financial loss in the destruction of the Menominee buildings was large, fortunately no lives were lost, but such chance exemption from fatalities may not occur hereafter, and every effort must be put forth by superintendents and this office to protect the lives of Indian pupils committed to the care of the government.

Very respectfully,

C. F. LARRABEE,

Acting Commissioner.

Written for The Native American.

The Pessimistic and Optimistic Indian School Employee.

THE PESSIMIST.

What does it matter if I go away?
Nobody cares for me; no one will say
"What shall we do without him or her?"
I'm going to try to get a transfer.

I can't do my work so that it will please;
It seems that complaining never will cease.
I'm so weary of this same hum-drum,
I wish to the service I had never come.

THE OPTIMIST.

To the service I came and I'm glad of the same;
I find it a pleasure in life
To be able to go and learn how to know
These people where peace is now rife.

I can travel for less and can eat at the mess,
And that saves a nice little sum.
'Tis a good place to be and it satisfies me;
So I'm glad to the service I've come.

AN ONYMOUS.

The charity that hastens to proclaim its good
deeds ceases to be charity and is only pride
and ostentation.—*Hutton.*

Though you be sprung in a direct line from
Hercules, if you show a low-born meanness,
that long succession of ancestors whom you
disgrace are so many witnesses against you.—
Boileau.

An Irish daily had the following advertisement:
"Wanted—A gentleman to undertake
the sale of a patent medicine. The advertiser
guarantees it will be profitable to the under-
taker."

The Washoe.

Out in the sagebrush on a sandy hill stands
the wigwam of the Washoe. This is the home
that was built for winter use; in it he slept and
dreamed of the deeds of his ancestors, which
were told to him in legends and fiction by his
grand parents. The base of the wigwam is
nothing but an excavation in the earth, in the
midst of which is the fireplace, where all the
cooked food of the Washoe is prepared.

The wants of these people were supplied by
nature. Berries and fruits were to be gotten
with little effort. The seeds of herbs were
gathered in the valleys and on the hillsides.
Pine nuts and acorns were among the chief
foods, besides roots, fish, and wild game.

The Washoes had few belongings. Skins
and fur of animals had they for clothing. The
skins and fur of rabbits were woven into blan-
kets. The chief tools which they used were
those made of deer bones, stone knives, bone

and stone war clubs. These Indians wandered
here and there in quest of food and recreation.
They starved sometimes, but even in the dark-
est days were not without hope.

During the warm summer days they worked
at necessary things. The weaving of baskets
was a common industry of the women. The
baskets that were artistically and durably made
took patience and skill. It took days, even
months, to complete one. Some time prior to
1890 many baskets were possessed by the Wa-
shoes for home use and for burial purposes,
but at this time they are somewhat scarce, be-
cause the Indian has to supply himself with
food and shelter, and he must sell his wares.
The making of bows and arrows was the chief
occupation of the men. The arrow heads were
dipped in the poison of the rattlesnake and
that of the dead ants so as to quickly bring
death.

In time of war the Washoe decked himself
with feathers and paint to defy his enemies.
He spent the night in dancing and worship.
He sang songs of valor and courage till the
dawn approached, when he must go out and
meet his enemy to shed his blood or to bring
back his prize.

The Washoe does not worship God, but he
knows that there are spirits in the air who are
the souls of those who once lived among us.
He sees the spirit of the once living being com-
ing down from the skies in the midst of rush-
ing winds through the clouds. The Indian
does not term the spirit as "evil" or "great."
He makes solemn vows to it for all the good
that has befallen him. In time of sickness he
prays and begs that the suffering one be made
well.

Such were some of the characteristics of the
Washoe, who still holds fast to his belief and
is not in any way interfering with the religion
of others. As it becomes apparent to him
that he can no longer wait on nature to furnish
food, he works and plays like the white man.
He believes in his own supreme being, but
is ever ready to receive the Christian faith
and thus be enabled better to understand
nature which makes the plants blossom in the
springtime. Above all, he has endured the
hardships of life without great complainings.
His game has been killed or driven off from the
mountains; his fields of herbs have been
fenced in and destroyed by the plow of the
white man; his shrubs have been trodden
down by the cattle and sheep; the fish have
been caught or are protected by law; his pine
trees have been cut down.

We honor our ancestors for their courage
and endurance; but this is another age, and

conditions are changed. We have been sent to the school established for us by the government. Our friends have given us up at the camp and have sent us willingly that they might depend upon us when we leave school. The school has not made us lay aside the native arts and customs, but has taught us to improve them and to learn the ways of the whites. If we fail to carry out what we have learned in school we are responsible for it. We are responsible not only for ourselves but for our people. We have a broader path, but a more difficult road. It is our business to go out into their midst to help them in hardships and sorrow.

To this day Indians are seen loafing in the streets or in the willows under the influence of liquor; some in fields, working to earn enough money only to go to town and treat, but some are seen working faithfully for a living. It is right and just that we respect our friends, and it is our duty to look forward to the future and help our red people. We must "strive onward." We can no longer gain our living by hunting and fishing. We must teach our own that purity, honesty, and industry are the necessary attributes, and what we would have them be we must be. "We must 'strive onward' in the midst of many obstacles if we would see our parents and their friends in any sort of comfort or independence.

We came from the camp which stands out in the sagebush and spake in our native tongue. We have not been trasformed, but much improved. We owe much to the institution which has made it possible for us to see the necessary traits in the life of the Indian. Shall we go out into their midst? It is not needful that we think the beliefs of our people are false; that their songs are good only for themselves. Let us not think that we have been trained only that we may go out and make a better living for ourselves, but we are so taught that we may better help our people out in the sagebrush.

Our duty is not merely to compete with the whites. We ought to do more than make an honest living for ourselves; though, of course, we must do that. We have not done our whole duty until we have helped those less fortunate and less enlightened than ourselves. Are we able and willing to do that? If we are not, then I say our education is in vain. We cannot change a whole tribe or race of people, but the fact that we have spent some years in school ought, if we are willing to "strive onward," makes some difference to many others. We, the class of 1906, hope sincerely that it will.—
HENRY MOSES in *New Indian*.

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PROPOSALS FOR WOOD, LUMBER,

Subsistence, Wagon, Plumbing, and Engineering Supplies.—Phoenix, Arizona, June 12, 1906.—"Proposals for Sundry Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned at Phoenix, Arizona, will be received at the Indian School until two o'clock p. m. of

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1906,

for furnishing and delivering at the school, as required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, about 100 cords of wood, 17,000 feet of lumber, 200 posts, 5,000 pounds seed, 100,000 pounds of potatoes, 20,000 pounds onions, 6,000 pounds dried fruit, etc., besides a large quantity of tools, paint, plumbing, oils, packing, valves, steam traps, pipe cutting machine, pipe, unions, bushings, ells, electric lamps, wire, cord, plugs, sockets, switches, wagon materials, bookpaper, etc., as per full list and specifications at the school. Bidders are requested to state the price of each article to be offered for delivery under contract. All supplies so offered will be subject to rigid inspection. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or any part of any bid if deemed for the best interests of the service. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository or solvent national bank, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft shall be forfeited to the United States in case a bidder receiving an award shall fail to execute promptly a satisfactory contract in accordance with his bid; otherwise to be returned to the bidder. Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of certified check will not be considered. For further information apply to CHARLES W. GOODMAN, Superintendent.

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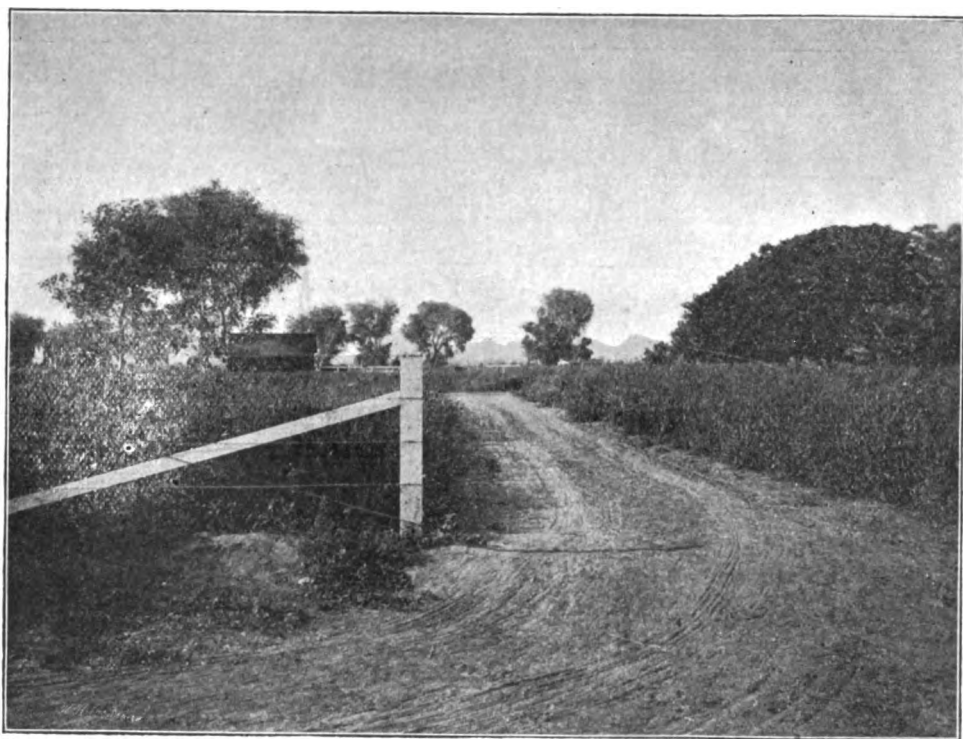
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230 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California.



EAST ENTRANCE TO SCHOOL FARM.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, August 18, 1906.

Number 27.

Notes on California Folklore.*

TRADITION FORMERLY OBTAINED AT CHICO.

The Indians formerly living along the bank of Chico creek made frequent excursions southwestward into the Sacramento valley for the purpose of gathering acorns, fishing, and hunting jackrabbits. At one time they were camped not far from a lake, which was a few miles from where the little town of Grainland is now located. A single tree stood near the bank of the lake. A young man was sent to the lake with a basket to bring water. He did not return. After a time the people, thinking he had forgotten his errand, sent another man. He also failed to return. Alarmed at the disappearance of these two men, the people held a council. It was decided to send a third man for water and with him another to watch and discover if possible what had befallen the two who had previously gone. Two men were selected and went to the lake. The watcher cautiously approached and climbed into the tree near the lake. Seated upon a branch overlooking the lake he saw his companion wade out into the water. Suddenly there arose from the water a beautiful woman, who wound her arms around the man and drew him down. In fear the watcher descended from the tree, hurried to the camp, and brought the news, whereupon the band immediately left the vicinity. Since that time none of these people have approached the lake.

A GHOST DANCE ON THE KLAMATH RIVER.

During the Modoc war many Indians

from the rancherias along the Klamath river were gathered at Happy Camp in Siskiyou county dancing nightly. When questioned by the white inhabitants, who had become alarmed, the Indians stated that a medicine man had predicted that if people would gather and dance a new river would open up, carry away the whites, and bring back alive all dead Indians, each with a pair of white blankets.

The following episode is related in connection with this dance. When the Indians averred that the bringing to life of the dead and the destruction of the whites would be accomplished only by their dancing and not by violence the whites demanded and enforced as a guarantee of peace the surrender of the arms in their possession. A year or two later a ball was held at Happy Camp on the 4th of July. During its progress a number of Indians appeared, demanded a conference, and alleged their fear of the purpose of the dance. They stated that they would be convinced of the good faith of the whites only by the surrender of arms. An armful of old guns was thereupon gathered and given to the Indians, who departed with apparent satisfaction.

YOKUTS NAMES.

In aboriginal California, as everywhere farther north on the Pacific coast and among the tribes of many other regions of America, the custom of not mentioning under any circumstances the name of a dead person was very deep seated.

The reason of the strict taboo of the names of the dead has not yet become clear. It is as with most customs—ex-

*From the *Journal of American Folklore*.

planations can frequently not be given for them by the people observing them. It is probable that in many cases fear of the dead had some connection with the name-taboo. In some parts of California it is thought that the mention of a dead person, especially if he is recently deceased, is likely to bring about the return of his ghost with evil consequences for those visited. This definite explanation will, however, not hold everywhere. The Yokuts say that they are not influenced by any such belief. The only explanation that they can give for their observance of the custom is that the mention of the name causes the relatives of the dead person great grief. This is a motive which is undoubtedly present in the mind of all the Indians of California, whether or not they are in addition actuated by feelings of fear connected with the possible return of the dead. It was usual everywhere to obliterate in every way the memory of the dead as much as possible, especially by the destruction or removal of objects specifically associated with him. The house in which he lived was in many regions burned, destroyed, or abandoned. It soon becomes very evident to any one dealing with the California Indians that mention of their dead relatives and friends usually causes them acute grief, especially among the older people, and that, when they have reason to believe the mention to be deliberate and not made through ignorance, it is received as a deep affront. Among some tribes the greatest insult one person could inflict upon another was to speak of the latter's dead relatives, especially to mention them by name. In northwestern California such a mention, even if accidental, could only be compensated by a considerable payment.

"The Indian Devil."

Among the Indians of the northwest, as in many other parts of the country, there exists a strong belief in the "Indian

devil." This evil spirit manifests itself in various ways—sometimes in the form of a person and sometimes as a deadly and mysterious poison which is secretly carried about by certain members of the tribe. A peculiar incident took place on one of the reservations in northern California some years ago which will in a measure illustrate a popular superstition among the members of that tribe.

Several members of a family had died within a comparatively short period of time from tuberculosis. Suspicion rested upon a certain Indian who was known among them as an Indian devil. He was openly accused by the friends of the unfortunate family of causing the deaths of the several members. Matters were soon brought to such a pass that at one of the semi-monthly meetings of the court of Indian offenses the case was brought up for trial. Jim, for such was his English name, was charged (1) with having purchased a subtle poison from an Indian medicine man living over a mountain some miles away, (2) bringing same into the valley where most of the people lived and using it in his practice as an Indian devil, and (3) in these particular cases of poisoning several members of the same family, thereby causing their deaths.

A number of witnesses were called, and in the examination it was brought out that Jim with two or three other Indians had on a certain date gone over the mountain and purchased of an Indian medicine man the subtle poison which was supposed to be so effective. Two of the witnesses were men who had gone with Jim and had in partnership with him purchased the poison. It was therefore clearly proved that Jim had the poison and that he was an Indian devil. The virtue of this poison consisted in the fact that it was not necessary to take it inwardly or even to come into direct contact with it in order for it to be effective. The person handling it could diffuse it through the air in such a manner that no

one could detect him, and it would have a fatal effect upon any one whom he chose to afflict. Strange as it may seem, the Indians all admit that it can have no effect upon white persons.

In the minds of the members of the tribe there was no doubt that Jim caused the death of the members of the unhappy family. Just what decision the judges of the Indian court came to I do not remember, but the records of the proceedings, which are undoubtedly still on file in the agency office, will show the result of the trial.

F. S.

Well Done, Good and Faithful Servant.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, July 12, 1906.

To the Employees of the Indian Office:

The Acting Commissioner announces to the office the death on yesterday of Lewis Y. Ellis, chief of the files division.

It will be interesting to the office force to know that on the very day of his death Mr. Ellis's name was to have been sent to the Secretary of the Interior for appointment as chief clerk of the office, a position created by law at the last session of Congress.

In his letter addressed to the Secretary recommending Mr. Ellis for this responsible position Commissioner Leupp said:

Some months ago, in an informal conversation with you as to faithfulness and efficiency in the clerical service of the Indian Office, I cited as my model of a good clerk one man, of whom I said that he entered the office on May 24, 1879; that in nearly twenty-seven years of service he had had only three days of sick leave; that he had been late in arriving only once in all that period, and then was detained by the serious illness of a member of his household; that his habit is to reach his desk a good while before the day's work begins and not leave till long after it has ended—never until his own field is cleared completely; and that in this and other ways he has worked overtime every year more hours than he has taken in his annual leave. I may add to this remarkable record my personal tribute to the admirable way in which his work is performed. The division is such an illustration of consci-

entious business methods that I should be most reluctant to take Mr. Ellis away from it if he had not positively won the promotion which, with your approval, awaits him.

I feel all the more satisfaction is recommending Mr. Ellis for the chief clerkship of this office because he has never asked for it, either directly or through friends. Indeed, as far as I can ascertain, the advancement will come to him, as all his other lifts from the lowest round to the highest on the clerical ladder have come, as a recognition of merit alone, unbacked by so-called "influence." In each place he has held he has gone quietly about his business and performed it to the best of his powers, and his superior officers have recognized it as seemed to them fitting. It occurs to me, therefore, that his proposed promotion will have a value quite beyond its character as a personal reward in its moral effect upon the whole clerical staff, to whom it can hardly fail to suggest that each man has in himself the means to earn his own way upward.

The funeral of Mr. Ellis will take place at the Olympia at four o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

C. F. LARRABEE,
Acting Commissioner.

Superintendent C. E. Burton of Teller institute returned in a special car Wednesday evening from Vernalillo, New Mexico, bringing with him twenty-one Indian boys and girls for the school.—*The Reveille.*

Mr. C. A. Peairs and son Harry have been visiting Superintendent Peairs and family this week. Mr. Peairs has resigned his position as superintendent of the Vermillion Lake school, Minnesota.—*Indian Leader.*

Plans and specifications for the new Indian school to be built by the government on the San Xavier reservation are on file in the office of the *Post* on South Stone avenue, as appears from an advertisement in another column calling for bids from contractors for the construction of the building. Plans and specifications are also on file with J. M. Berger, Indian agent at San Xavier, from whom general information regarding the improvements can be obtained.—*Tucson Post.*

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Superintendent Goodman is spending a few weeks in southern California.

Mrs. Luella Rhoades has been appointed dining room matron at this school.

Mrs. Percival and her daughter Ruth are spending part of their vacation at Oceanside.

Mr. Hayes, a teacher of one of the day schools under Supt. C. J. Crandall, was a visitor to this school in July.

Martin G. Brumbaugh, the eminent educator, is the new superintendent of the Philadelphia schools.

Mr. J. G. Iliff, recently an employee at this school, has been appointed carpenter at the Albuquerque school.

Mrs. Bitha Canfield, who has been appointed assistant seamstress at this school, reported for duty on August 2.

Mr. R. M. Pringle, supervisor of engineering, is spending some days at this school preparing plans for a heating system.

Mr. Grinstead has returned from Austin, Texas, where he went with his regiment to attend the National Guard encampment.

Supt. Charles E. Shell left Pala, Calif., on July 23 to take charge of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency. Supervisor Holland is temporarily in charge at Pala.

Among the employees who have returned from their vacations are the following: Mr. Skinner, Miss Sciurus, Mr. McCormack, Miss Bowdler, Mr. Ferguson, and Miss Monroe.

Mr. Percival escorted a party of pupils to their homes in northern California a few weeks ago. In the party were Chester Johnny, Lorin Donahue, Kirby Peters,

Nellie Douglas, Jessie Merrill, Garner Webster, and Fred Baker.

Mr. O. H. Lipps has been transferred from the position of assistant superintendent at Chilocco to that of superintendent at the new school at Wahpeton, N. Dak.

The Moqui snake dance will be held this year at Oraibi from August 15 to 20. Oraibi is seventy miles north of Winslow, and hundreds of tourists see this celebration every year.

Mrs. Mary R. Sanderson, who has been a faithful teacher at this school for the past twelve years, will have charge of the Camp McDowell day school, beginning September 1.

Emma Burrows, a young woman of the Yuma-Apache tribe, has just returned to her home at McDowell, having graduated from the Carlisle Indian school. Emma left home when she was a small girl, going first to the Grand Junction school and later to Carlisle. Her parents were very much pleased to welcome her back.

Miss Anna C. Egan, formerly the very efficient superintendent of the Klamath boarding school, Oregon, after a year's rest from the service has been reinstated as assistant superintendent at Zuni, New Mexico. Miss Egan's charming personality and her long experience in the Indian work fit her admirably for her present position.

Mr. Moses Freidman, who was for some time manual training teacher at Phoenix and afterward for three years supervisor of manual training in the Philippines, has been appointed assistant superintendent at Haskell. He arrived June 30. His experience in the service and his education, especially in manual training, make him especially well qualified for the position.—*Indian Leader*.

Miss Jerdina Faber, a graduate of the Haskell normal department and for a time one of our teachers, but who has been teaching in the Indian schools at Albu-

querque, Riverside, and Yuma for the past few years, was married on July 11 at Los Angeles, California, to Dr. Frank Wood, formerly physician in the Albuquerque school. Dr. and Mrs. Wood will live at Clatskanie, Oregon. Jerdie's Haskell friends send congratulations to Dr. Wood and a "bundle" of sincere good wishes to Mrs. Wood.—*Indian Leader*.

S. M. Brosius, esq., agent of the Indian Rights Association, on May 11 filed a bill in equity versus E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior; L. M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury; C. M. Treat, U. S. Treasurer; R. J. Tracewell, Comptroller of the Treasury, and F. E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the object of testing the right of the President to use Indian trust or treaty funds in support of sectarian schools, the plaintiffs being Reuben Quick Bear, Ralph Eagle Feather, and Charles Tackett, on their own behalf and that of all others of the Sioux tribe at Rosebud agency, South Dakota.—*Indian's Friend*.

J. D. Benedict, superintendent of the schools of Indian Territory, is preparing for the location of Indian schools in the various nations and the appointment of teachers for those schools. Congress appropriated \$150,000 toward the continuance of the schools, and the fees will bring that amount to \$200,000, besides the tribal money which will be dispersed by the Secretary of the Interior on the basis of the tribal money formerly contributed by tribal authorities. About fifty more day schools will be established this year throughout the territory. There are at present 266 in the Choctaw nation, 255 in the Cherokee nation, 161 in the Creek, 185 in the Chickasaw, and 16 in the Seminole, besides the boarding schools.—*Indian Leader*.

It will seem strange not to see Dr. W. T. Harris any more at his desk in the Bureau of Education, but his friends must become accustomed to his absence. He resigned a short time ago, and

Dr. Elmer T. Brown of California is now the United States Commissioner of Education. Dr. Harris has served as commissioner seventeen years, and during that time his name has been known not only in our own land, but in every other civilized country. Whenever and wherever the history of education in the United States will be written a conspicuous part of it will be the life work of Dr. Harris. Of him it may truly be said in every State and Territory in the Union: "O good gray head which all men knew!"—*Western School Journal*.

The following extract from the Tacoma *Daily Ledger* in regard to the Indian institute will be of interest to many readers of the NATIVE AMERICAN: "An interesting program has been arranged and every indication points to the largest attendance in the history of the organization. The work of the institute will comprise subjects of interest and profit to the members, round table conferences, and demonstrative work. The institute is composed of about 3,000 members, and from 800 to 1,000 are expected to attend. Miss Estelle Reel of Washington, D. C., and who is superintendent of Indian schools, has been in Tacoma some time and has done much in making preparations for the convention. There are maintained by the government, in all, 257 educational institutions, enrollment during the past year exceeding 30,000 Indian pupils. All matters relating to the Indians are under the direct jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. Francis E. Leupp. Commissioner Leupp has made a study of the so-called 'Indian problem' for twenty years, and is today the best informed man on Indian affairs in the United States. He was specially appointed by President Roosevelt to take up the work, and his appointment was a source of great satisfaction to all the Indian school employees, as well as to the various associations interested in Indian matters."

Jackson Temple.

Jackson Temple, a graduate of this school, while on his way to his home in the northern part of California, last month accidentally shot himself near Bell Springs, Calif. The wound entered the abdomen and proved fatal, as he died in the afternoon of the same day of the accident. Jackson was on a stage, and seeing a deer near the roadside, with a pistol in hand, got off the stage and started off to shoot it. Proceeding at a run, he stumbled and, losing his balance, fell. As soon as he struck the ground the pistol was discharged. John W. Bussell, a pupil of the school, accompanied Jackson, both being on their way home. Jackson was very popular at the school and in Phoenix and intended to return here to take the regular high school course in the city of Phoenix. His father and relatives have the sympathy of many of Jackson's friends.

First Conviction in Many Years.

The first conviction obtained in many years in a case of selling liquor to Indians was that returned yesterday in the United States district court against R. M. Brockman of Winslow. The jury was out one and a half days, one man hanging it for that period.

A motion for a new trial was denied and the defendant sentenced to serve ninety days in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$100. Pending an appeal the court fixed the bond of the defendant in the sum of \$600.—*Journal-Miner, Prescott, June 24.*

Supt. M. M. Murphy of the Western Navaho school, Tuba, Arizona, says this case was taken up by the United States attorney's office last August and has been vigorously prosecuted. It was also ably defended, as the accused parties were represented by two of the best lawyers in the territory. The prosecution had to rely on Indian witnesses, with but little corroboration from white men.

The fate of at least six thousand Navaho practically depended on the outcome of this case. If it had developed that white men could sell whisky to Indians with

impunity these Indians would soon have been impoverished. Mr. Murphy has known instances of Indians offering five dollars a pint for whisky.

It was generally believed that Indians could not testify against parties who sold them whisky, and in this there is much truth. No Indian turned informer, and no evidence would have been secured if it had not been for the faithful work of two members of the agency police force.

Mr. Murphy is to be congratulated on the successful outcome of this test case. The Indian bill for 1907 provides \$10,000 for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians in general, in addition to \$15,000 to be used exclusively in Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

Axel Backwell.

Mr. Axel Backwell died May 8, 1906, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Backwell, six miles from Manistique, Mich. Mr. Backwell held the position of night watchman at this school for more than a year and was one of the most faithful and satisfactory persons who ever filled that responsible position at this school. On account of failing health he left for his home a little more than a year ago. His happy disposition and accommodating spirit and uprightness of heart made friends of all who had the pleasure to know him.

Pacific Coast Institute.

The Pacific coast institute will be held at Tacoma, Washington, August 20 to 25, and an interesting and instructive program has been arranged. The opening session will be held Monday evening, August 20, and on each morning thereafter a general session will be held, at which subjects of interest to all will be discussed by Indian school workers. The evening sessions will be devoted to addresses by persons prominent in educational work. In addition to the morning and evening sessions, round-table conferences will be conducted by the following departments:

Officials and superintendents' section, physicians and nurses' section, teachers' section', matrons' section, and industrial section. This will afford an opportunity for the informal discussion of subjects of special interest to the respective sections and for the mutual exchange of views and experiences as to methods and systems. This departure from the usual program will undoubtedly prove interesting as well as helpful.

Specimens of drawings and class room work from the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute will be exhibited at the teachers' sectional meetings, illustrating the methods employed there and the practical character of the instruction. Model classes, with Indian pupils, will also be conducted at these meetings by experienced teachers.

The music will be under the direction of Harold A. Loring, supervisor of native music, who will arrange a novel and entertaining program.

Tacoma is one of the modern cities of the northwest and has a population of about 70,000. The cool breezes from the bay make it an ideal meeting place, and it is anticipated that the attendance will be the largest in the history of the institute.

A Great Scheme.

PHOENIX, July 21.—An appropriation of \$500,000 by the Indian department for the installing of a power plant at Mormon Flat on the Salt river and the development of nearly 600 horse power to be used by the Sacaton Indians in pumping water for irrigation is now among the possibilities.

Mormon Flat, fifty miles up Salt river from Phoenix, offers an excellent site for the development of electric power, the government having already thought favorably enough of the project to, three years ago, have a survey made by its engineers.

An erroneous report was circulated a few days ago to the effect that the government had appropriated \$3,000,000 for the

purpose of building the power plant and carrying the electricity to the Sacaton reservation, there to be used in pumping water from an underground reservoir that recent borings are said to have discovered.

Asked this morning if an appropriation had been made or if one was likely to be made shortly, Engineer Ad Farish stated that no money has yet been definitely set aside for the purpose, but that it would not surprise him to hear at any time now that the Indian department had decided to start work on the scheme.

Three years ago Engineer Farish made an investigation of the possibilities at Mormon Flat and found that by running a tunnel 3,800 feet long a fall of 50 feet would be obtained in that distance, sufficient with an average amount of water to generate nearly 600 horse power.

During the last spring and summer W. H. Code, engineer for the Indian department, spent several weeks in the vicinity of Mormon Flat gathering data on the project, and it is now believed that on the strength of the report he has made the department has practically decided to go ahead with the scheme.

Sacaton lies about fifty miles from Mormon Flat, and the power would have to be carried that distance. Whether or not any of it would be apportioned to the Salt river reservation, which is only about twenty miles away, has not been announced.

The plan of the government as outlined at the time the investigations were first made was to put in a dam for power purposes at Mormon Flat, with this power to develop electricity which should be conveyed by line to Sacaton and used there to pump water for the Indian lands. To this end experimental wells were sunk and a temporary power house erected. The experiment demonstrated that there was an unfailing underground reservoir with water sufficient to irrigate a large area.—*Yuma Sun*.

The Many-Sided Printer.

The versatility of printers is aptly illustrated by the following advertisement which recently appeared in a western paper:

Wanted—By a printer who is capable of a taking charge of a publishing and printing plant a position as foreman. Can give valuable advice to persons contemplating marriage, and has obtained a wide reputation as a trance medium. Would accept an appointment as pastor of a small evangelical church or as substitute preacher. Has had experience as strike breaker and would take work of this character west of the Missouri river. Would have no objection to forming a small but select class of young ladies to teach them in the higher branches or to give them information as to the cause of the Trojan war. Can do odd jobs around a boarding house or would accept a position as assayer of a mining company. To a dentist or a chiropodist his services would be invaluable, and can fill with satisfaction a position as bass or tenor singer in a Methodist choir. Address, etc.—*Lippincott's*.

A Finland Boy's Bath.

When the boys of Finland want to take a bath this is the way they do it:

In the first place it is very, very cold in Finland, and the bath room is not in the house at all, but in a building quite separate.

It is a round building about the size of an ordinary room. There are no windows, so light and air can come in only when the door is open.

Inside the benches are built all along the wall, and in the center is a great pile of loose stones. Early on Saturday morning wood is brought in and a great vessel standing near the stones is filled with water.

Then some one cuts ever so many birch switches, and these are placed on the floor of the bath house. Next the fire is made under the stones and it burns all morning. In the afternoon, when the stones are very hot, the fire is put out, the place is swept clean, and all is ready.

The boys undress in their houses and run to the bath house. As it is generally thirty degrees below zero, you may be sure they do it in double quick time. As soon they are in the bath house they shut the door tight and begin to throw water on the hot stones. This, of course, makes the steam rise. More water is thrown on and there is more steam, until the place is quite full.

And now comes the part that you boys would not like at all. Each boy takes a birch switch and falls to whipping his companions. This

is to make the blood circulate, and, though it is a real hard whipping, no one objects, but all think it great fun. At last, looking like a lot of boiled lobsters, they all rush out, have a roll in the snow, and make for home.—*North Western Christian Advocate*.

A Singular Incident.

Not long ago a singular incident occurred at the brickyard at Seabrook, illustrating a faculty in animals which closely approximates reason.

There are in the yard a horse and mule which are much attached to each other, the mule especially showing attachment to the horse.

After work hours they are turned loose on the high ground formed by the canal bank through the marsh, flanked on one side by marsh land, which is not firm enough for them to walk over, and on the other by a deep canal with steep banks.

The other evening they were turned loose as usual. Not long afterward the hand who lodged in a little house by the brick kiln heard a most unearthly bray. At first he paid but little attention to it, recognizing that it was the mule's unmusical voice. Soon it was repeated even more startlingly than before. Leaving his supper, the colored man went to the door and looking up the bank saw the mule standing on the verge of the canal with every indication of intense alarm. He repeated the bray and the man ran toward him. When he came near the animal made a sound expressive of delight, but remained looking into the canal.

The cause was soon found. The horse in grazing too near the canal had slipped in and with only his head out of water was vainly struggling to climb the steep bank. With difficulty he was finally brought to a place at the bridge where he could be helped out, the mule accompanying the process with every mark of delight. Without the mule's intelligent call for help the horse, a valuable one, would have been lost. We have often heard of horse sense, but in this case the mule certainly exhibited a high degree of it.—*Florida Commonwealth*.

Tom—"What do you understand to be meant by the word ennui?"

Ethel—"It means that one does nothing and is too tired to stop."

"I believe you said, 'Rastus, that you had a brother in the mining business in the west?'" "Yeh, boss, that's right." "What kind of mining—gold mining, silver mining, copper mining?" "Kalsomining."

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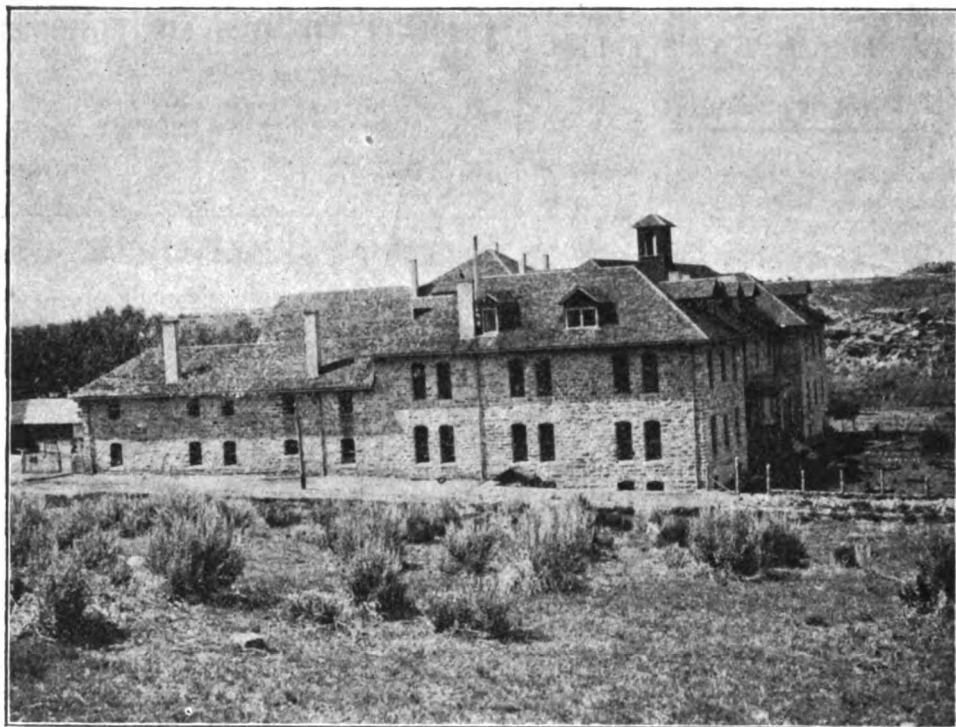
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SISTERS' SCHOOL, ST. MICHAELS, ARIZONA.

The Native American.

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Mosquitoes.*

Mosquitoes are two-winged flies. Most kinds are small. Many of them resemble gnats and midges. They live in both warm and cold countries, some kinds being found even in the frigid zone. Few other insects are so interesting in their ways and mode of development. Again, but few other insects are of so great economic and practical importance to man. They are small, light, slender, and frail; yet they are powerful agents in causing annoyance, pain, and even death among higher animals.

Most of us are familiar with the mosquito's bite—with the pain following and the swollen skin; or happily, perhaps only with its clear, faint, seemingly distant song. But this creature that sings this peculiarly disturbing song or lights upon your hand or cheek, pushing the inner part of its beak to the blood, is a marvelous animal, wonderfully interesting in all the ways of its life. A fully developed mosquito has six very long, slender, fragile legs. It has two long, narrow, nearly transparent wings. The head, perhaps the most important part of this insect, is very small. It bears two large compound eyes, two upwardly projecting feather or plume like bodies called antennæ, and a long, forwardly projecting beak. The antennæ are important organs to us in that, because of certain differences in them, we can determine the sex of the mosquito. The antennæ of the males are fluffy and plume like, being densely covered with fine long hairs resembling the down of a duck. Those of the female

are slender jointed bodies bearing but few hairs. The antennæ of the mosquito are also supposed to be or to bear the insect's organs of hearing. We are better acquainted with the beak of the mosquito than with any of its other parts. The beak may be likened to a long, slender, hollow tube, which contains the biting or piercing mouth parts. The principal members of these parts are two mandibles and two maxillæ, which the mosquito uses in puncturing the skin of another animal. After thus puncturing the skin the mosquito "sucks" the blood up through the beak into its body. Only female mosquitoes can bite. They are the guilty ones that persistently bite and annoy man in all places where mosquitoes live. The mouth parts of the male are not sufficiently developed to enable him to bite. He must content himself with nothing better in the way of food than the juice of a watermelon or some other fruit or vegetable.

Mosquitoes not only suck or draw blood from their victims, for soon after they have bitten it becomes painfully evident that they have also poisoned the victim. In the body of the mosquito just above the base of the front pair of legs is situated what is supposed to be the poison gland—a part of the salivary system. Some people, happily, are wholly or nearly immune against the poison and are not annoyed by being bitten.

The mosquito spends his life in four conditions or life stages: first, the eggs; then the larva or wiggler as we see it in the rain barrel; then pupa, still a wiggler but markedly changed from the larval stage; and next and lastly, the adult, the mature, fully developed mosquito as we

*By Robert E. Eastman, formerly of the Hampton Nature Study Bureau, in the *Southern Workman*.

see it flying in the air or sucking blood from our hand.

The eggs of different mosquitoes differ widely. They are all small, being from 1-30 inch to 1-45 inch long and about 1-5 as thick. The prevailing color is grayish brown. Commonly at least one end is pointed and sometimes one side may be flattened. They are usually laid in masses made up of a few, 25 to 50, or of a great many, 200 to 400. Some kinds, as our common *Culex*, build a very regular and symmetrical mass of eggs standing upright side by side. Some other kinds make a simple, loose, raft like mass. The eggs are laid upon the surface of water. They float indefinitely upon the water. In summer weather the eggs hatch soon after being laid, the time differing widely with different species. Those of our common mosquito hatch in from sixteen to twenty-four hours. Some species may require as long as three days. The young mosquito emerges from the end or side of the egg resting on the water. The tiny, almost colorless, little creatures immediately find themselves in water—in water where fishes and other water breathing and mosquito devouring animals live. Mosquito larvæ are air breathers, and they are heavier than water. So with the baby mosquito life is very uncertain. Some other animal may devour him, and he may not be strong enough to rise to the surface of the water to breathe, and thus may drown. By wiggling their bodies much as fishes do they move sidewise, downward, or upward. Approaching danger from above frightens them and they quickly wiggle to the bottom or out of sight. They have been known to remain below the surface of the water as long as ten minutes, but usually they come to the surface every minute or two. Air is taken into the body through an opening in a tube like body extending upward from the next to the last segment of the abdomen.

The larval mosquito, or wiggler, swims about, feeding upon floating or suspended particles of vegetable matter, for only a few days, for the days of its youth are not many. In the mean time it molts, usually three times, shedding its old skin for a new one and showing increase in size with each molt. This larval stage of existence usually lasts from seven to fifteen days. At the end of that time our wiggler is remarkably changed. It has reached and entered the pupal stage of its life. It is still a wiggler, swimming or darting about in the water with much activity, but it now remains at the surface of the water most of the time. And instead of having its tail end pointing upward and at the surface, the forward end of the body is at the surface. It no longer breathes through its tail but through two ear like bodies near its head. The pupal mosquito is clumsy in appearance, being distinctly enlarged toward the head end of its body. It does not eat, but is apparently fasting for a wonderful transformation that is to occur soon. In from two to four days the change comes; the pupal skin breaks open on the back and there emerges a new creature as wonderfully unlike the object from which it came as is a duckling unlike the egg in from seven to ten days.

From this time on the mosquito is a factor of civilization. It is no longer confined in the narrow limits of a frog pond or a rain barrel. It is now free. Its world for activity and association is practically unbounded. The boundless atmosphere through which it flies is its refuge from man. It comes to or remains near the earth for food, seclusion, and rest, and to breed its kind. Our mosquito is now fitted to walk and fly. It has a complete digestive system, including a stomach. It has a respiratory system which enables it to breathe the pure, free air. It has a nervous system manifesting itself in at least five ways—

smelling, hearing, feeling, seeing, and tasting. It has a circulatory system carrying blood to all active living parts of its body. It has a reproductive system enabling it to perform the primary and perhaps the last act of its life—multiply or perpetuate its kind.

The male mosquito lives but a short time, a few hours or a few days. Perhaps he never tastes food of any kind, and after the fertilization of the female he dies. The female lives on more or less indefinitely one or two or more months or even hibernates over the winter until the following spring. She is not so harmless nor so easily disposed of as is the male. With her biting, piercing mouth she feeds either upon various fruit juices, boiled potatoes, or other vegetables, a juicy watermelon, or the blood of man and lower animals. Her soft distant song will awaken us, causing fear and apprehension; her bite brings pain and bodily disfigurement, and her eggs, which she lays by the hundred, are the beginnings of more mosquitoes, and the suggestion of future torment.

Mosquitoes do not travel far of their own will. They remain near the place where they were bred. They prefer sheltered and secluded places, especially when there is much wind blowing. Sometimes swarms of them are carried to very distant places by the wind. They are often carried great distances by ships and by railway cars, but they are in no sense so migratory as to discourage our efforts for their extermination.

Mosquitoes are not only annoying, but they are dangerous pests. During recent years experiments of careful scientists show that certain serious diseases which are common among men can be and often are carried from one person to another. Well authenticated cases show that a certain kind of mosquito may bite a person infected with malaria, and if it bites another person within a certain length of time it may infect this second person with

the malarial germ. Malaria is a common and very serious and distressing disease, and if its spread is due to mosquitoes it is obvious that those mosquitoes ought to be fought until their extermination is practically complete. Malaria mosquitoes belong to the class or genus *Anopheles*, and can be distinguished very readily from other mosquitoes in both the larval and the adult stages of life.

In the life history of the mosquito there are at least two weak spots or points of attack. Mosquitoes require water for the first stages of growth. No one should fail to see, therefore, what the result would be were the mosquitoes deprived of water and air at that time. Millions of existing mosquitoes would die and future multiplication would cease. Let us think a little. If they require water to develop in, why should they not develop in water as ordinarily found in pails, tubs, rain barrels about the house, or in ponds and swamps about us? They would. They develop in these places by the thousand and million. Now, is it possible to prevent this? Yes; it is. Cover with a screen, or, better, empty all pails, tubs, and barrels that contain water. Drain the ponds and swamps. If the rain barrel is covered the female mosquito cannot lay her eggs on the water where they will hatch and develop. Mosquitoes do not breed in running or sea water, although some species do breed in tide-water swamps. Can the wigglers be prevented from getting the air that they need for their growth? Yes; this can be done. If the surface of the water be covered with a film of oil the larval and pupal mosquitoes cannot get their breathing tubes to free air. Consequently the mosquitoes suffocate. Kerosene is the best oil for this purpose. It forms a good and effectual film over the water; it will not hurt your cistern water if you pump from below the surface.

Holding in check the spread of mosquitoes, and in a large sense their exter-

mination, lie in our hands. We can do much in both directions. Also by carelessness about our houses and farms we may make possible a marked increase in the number of these annoying pests. If we are careful not to leave open pails or barrels of water about the house, if we drain our ponds and swamps, and if we spray kerosene oil on other standing bodies of water every week or so we can and will materially decrease the number of mosquitoes, and by so doing we shall be performing a proper act of civilization and a moral duty to ourselves and our fellow-men.

Indian Institute at Tacoma.

The institute was well attended and of much interest to the visitors from Tacoma, as well as to the Indian workers. The following extracts relating to some of the most interesting exercises are from the *Tacoma News*:

SETTING A HEN.

The greatest interest centered in the teachers and instructors' section, where examples of the new correlative methods of teaching were presented. Miss Laura B. Norton of the Sacaton school in Arizona gave the first demonstration.

The subject was hen-setting, and she was assisted by three little Indian maids, Agnes, Susie, and Alice, and by a deeply concerned hen of the clucking variety. The lesson was one that had been especially designed for the Indians of Arizona, who depend upon chicken-raising as one of the principal means of subsistence. It illustrated perfectly the vast amount of useful instruction that can be combined and correlated under the simplest subject. Aside from a practical lesson in hen-setting, the three little maidens absorbed no inconsiderable knowledge of arithmetic, spelling, grammar, language, drawing, and expression.

Miss Norton began her lesson by telling the children of some of the values and advantages of chicken-raising, and gradually developed the fact that the requisite things for this occupation were a hen, a box, some hay, and some eggs. Pictures of all these things were drawn diagrammatically on the blackboard, and the little girls were asked to write the names of the subjects under the pictures. Miss Norton then dived under the desk and produced a real live hen, and throughout the balance of

the proceedings the hen took a lively interest in the lesson.

Under the direction of their teacher the little Indian maidens prepared the nest for the hen, placing in it clean straw, and finally carefully arranging twelve eggs. Incidentally they wrote upon the blackboard a description of what they were doing, and after the eggs had been placed they indulged in fanciful arithmetic in regard to their profits. The parable of not counting their chickens before they were hatched was left out of the lesson altogether, and little Agnes, Susie, and Alice discovered that from the original hen they could make a profit of \$3 providing nothing went wrong. This was written on the board and proven by arithmetic, which is often more certain than the happenings in real life; after which the three maids told of their expectations in the chicken-raising line and what they were going to do with the three "simoleons."

All this time the hen had been patiently eyeing the eggs, and occasionally uttering clucks of anticipation as she saw the nice nest prepared. A bath of insect powder was given the bird, much to its disgust, and then with joyful flutter of expectation she felt herself raised high over the box—and passed on to durance vile in a crate beneath the desk.

The things that hen said broke up the gravity of the meeting and caused little Alice to look shocked, while Susie and Agnes picked up the prepared nest and retreated precipitately.

But the lesson was one of surpassing interest and showed how much could be got out of the subject. In the first place the Indians had received a thorough grounding in hen-setting, and secondarily they had been taught various problems in mathematics; had been allowed freedom of expression, shown how to spell, given confidences and initiative in thought, and had their ambitions awakened. The simplicity of the lesson from which such widespread results had been achieved impressed all the teachers and at once made them converts to the newer method of instruction which the government is planning to install in all its Indian schools. Following the lesson on hen-setting was a similar one on cooking and fire-building, but the first gave a better idea of the new plan of correlative teaching.

HOUSE-BUILDING.

Mrs. McQuesten of the Puyallup school gave an interesting demonstration of the higher arithmetic work as taught in the local institution. Under the general head of house building the instructor brought in much valuable

correlated information in regard to arithmetical problems, language, sentence building, spelling, drawing, expression, and punctuation. As at yesterday's meeting, a subject of distinct local interest was taken up. It is the purpose of the government to specialize in each locality in subjects that will fit the Indians to be good citizens in their home neighborhood, and, as Washington is a great lumber state, the Indians here will be trained more especially in the activities related to the lumber trade.

Mrs. McQuesten was assisted in her demonstration by three Indian boys from the Puyallup school—Frank, Robert, and Oscar. These boys belong to the more advanced grades of the school. They are engaged in the summer months in working for one of the big Tacoma lumber concerns. In imagination the teacher outlined to her pupils a problem dealing with the settling of a tract of land in the Puyallup valley. Taking their territory in its wild and natural state, the Indians told how they would first clear enough land to build a house. Plans of the house, a simple and inexpensive dwelling, were made, and the living room, chamber, pantry, kitchen, and closets were mapped out. Considerable thought was given to the placing of the windows and doors so that light, ventilation, and convenience were all looked after.

Lumber to build a house was then selected, the students figuring on the quantity and kind they would need. A digression was made to bring out the best form of wall and roof construction and some interesting formulas for the rapid calculation of the size and length of the rafters were evolved. Thus the Indians were taught not only the common rules of house carpentry, but were also made to see why the rules called for certain set proportions in their material. Finally the subject of shingling was taken up, and the boys figured the quantity of shingles they would need, and later on did some actual shingling on the roof of a miniature house that had been constructed before the demonstration.

Their house completed, the students next considered a means of getting a livelihood. Wages of the different trades employed in the mills and lumber camps were considered. The time to be spent in the mill was also an important factor, as the students desired to clear their land and with the profit of the sale of the lumber buy supplies and to pay for the house-building. After this had been satisfactorily arranged plans for the crops were made, a list of vegetables and other farm products being made. In this way the entire life of the

little home was mapped out, and the students, while ostensibly studying more advanced arithmetic, found many of life's problems correlated to the subject and easy of solution by just a little headwork.

As point after point was brought out, the applause showed the appreciation of the audience. Mrs. McQuesten laid especial stress on the fact that in each community the scheme should be modified to bring out the greatest needs of the locality. As example she cited that in the Oregon schools more stress was laid on tree-pruning and fruit-grafting, whereas in the Dakotas the same problem was modified to embrace stock-raising. Incidentally it was announced that an outline of the Oregon lesson and its relation to horticulture would be given tomorrow.

Dr. John S. Lindley, physician at Hoopa Valley agency, California, for nearly six years, was recently transferred to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, Oklahoma.

Mr. W. N. Sickels, for many years head clerk at Chilocco, has been promoted to the assistant superintendency, succeeding Mr. Lipps, who took charge of the new school at Wahpeton, N. D.

Mr. Clark Erwin has received an appointment as day school teacher at Bishop, Calif., and will leave for his new post of duty shortly. This will necessitate a change of employees here, for Mrs. Erwin is our laundress. She will go with Mr. Erwin as housekeeper. We are sorry to see them go. They are both held in high esteem by the children and employees.—*Reveille (Grand Junction, Colo.)*.

Dr. W. T. Harris, recently U. S. Commissioner of Education, is to receive a life pension from the Carnegie fund, and should his wife survive him she will receive half the annual pension. It was through the influence of President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University that the pension was granted, and it was on Dr. Butler's recommendation also that Dr. Elmer Brown was appointed Commissioner of Education. Dr. Butler is one of President Roosevelt's most intimate friends.—*Western School Journal*.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Ira Jack left Monday for his home near Greenville, Calif.

Miss Ridenour returned Saturday from the Navaho country.

Mr. Lee returned Monday while special rates were still available.

Mr. Snyder and Dr. Shawk visited Camp McDowell last week.

Mr. A. B. Iliff has re-entered the service as carpenter at the new school at Zuni.

Mabel Cleveland of the class of '06 returned to Parker via Needles a few days ago.

Mr. Skinner has general oversight of the shops during the absence of Mr. Percival.

Miss Della M. Manly of Cleo, Okla., has been appointed teacher in this school at \$600.

Mr. C. W. Miller, teacher at this school, has been transferred to White Earth, Minnesota.

Miss Earlougher and Miss Bowdler are visiting Sacaton in the interest of the Phoenix school.

Wilfred Parker, who recently came from Arizona, is now one of the printers.—*Indian Leader*.

No. 27 of the NATIVE AMERICAN came out on August 18. No paper was published on August 25.

B. N. O. Walker, clerk at Wyandotte, I. T., has been promoted to the position of head clerk at Chilocco.

Dr. and Mrs. Wimberly of Greenville, Calif., are to be congratulated on the arrival of a son about a month ago.

Miss Abbie W. Scott of Chilocco made

a brief visit at the school Tuesday. She was escorting some pupils to Chilocco.

Mr. Hackendorf arrived at the school Thursday morning and was agreeably surprised at the fine weather he found.

We hope it is not true, as reported, that Mr. Harold A. Loring, supervisor of Indian music, has resigned from the service.

The length of the Siberian railroad is 6,677 miles. The length of the Cape to Cairo railroad, when finished, will be 6,500.

Donofrio's crystalized cactus candy speaks for itself in an illustrated "ad" on page 238 of this issue of the NATIVE AMERICAN.

Supervisor Pringle, after completing his work at this school, made a short visit to Yuma and then started for Flagstaff and Western Navaho.

A recent number of the *Arrow* contained a full page picture of the Carlisle school band containing fifty pieces. The large half tone was well printed.

Mr. Wurm returned from San Francisco Monday and Miss Noland arrived from Hot Springs, Arkansas, Wednesday, both looking well and ready for work.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuller arrived Saturday to take charge of the Salt River day school. They came from the Porcupine day school, Standing Rock agency, North Dakota.

New York city has a high school building, the DeWitt Clinton, that is a palace. It cost \$886,824.74. It has a pipe organ and spacious lunch rooms and many other modern annexes too numerous to name.—*Western School Journal*.

Sheep dipping has been in progress for weeks at Fort Defiance, Little Water, Ganado, and other points on the Navaho reservation. At Little Water 106,000 sheep have so far been dipped twice and at Fort Defiance 110,000.

The Sisters' school at St. Michaels, Arizona, eight miles from Fort Defiance,

has a beautiful building capable of accommodating about one hundred pupils. The school is well filled and well managed. Vacation is taken during August and September.

Among the returned wanderers Friday morning are Mrs. Grinstead and John, Miss Fowler, Miss Stocker, Mrs. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Percival and Ruth, and Mr. Mathews. They came from the east, the west, the north, the south, and Iron Springs.

The school received an official visit during July from Col. Arthur M. Tinker. While here he assisted in consigning to the flames many articles whose days of usefulness were past. He left to visit some of the southern schools and agencies.—*Reveille (Grand Junction, Colo.)*.

President Jordan of Leland Stanford University says: "Boys who smoke cigarettes are like wormy apples. They drop long before the harvest time. They rarely make failures in life because they do not have any after life. The boy who begins smoking before his fifteenth year never enters the life of the world. When other boys are taking hold of the world's work he is concerned with the sexton and undertaker."

The first contract has been let by the Southern Pacific for a railroad which is being built from Durango, Colo., south to connect with the main line of the Southern Pacific at some point in Arizona. The contract has been awarded to the Lantry-Sharp Construction company, and calls for the building of 300 miles of railroad. Contractors are allowed three years in which to complete the work. This road will, without much doubt, connect with the G. V. G. & N. at Globe.—*Arizona Silver Belt*.

Irrigation Congress.

The fourteenth annual irrigation congress will be held in Boise, Idaho, September 3 to 8, inclusive. Yuma will send about fifteen delegates, to be appointed

by the Water Users' association, mayor of the city, chamber of commerce, and board of supervisors. It is very important that a full delegation should attend this meeting of the congress, as its action upon certain irrigation matters may mean a great deal to Arizona, and particularly to Yuma county.

There are already indications of a big fight whereby Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota and members of Congress from some southern states will seek to have a resolution introduced calling upon Congress to divert a portion to the drainage of swamp lands in southern and middle west states.

The California, Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, and other Pacific coast delegates are determined to oppose such a resolution on the ground that the reclamation fund, now amounting to \$28,000,000, and the receipts of the next three years, estimated at \$9,000,000 more, have been judiciously distributed by the Secretary of the Interior in providing for the construction of twenty-five great national irrigation projects, to complete which will require several years and involve many millions more than are now available.

Competent speakers are to discuss the four great purposes of the congress, namely: To save the forests, store the floods, reclaim the desert, and establish homes on the land. Eighteen states and territories are to be represented. More than fifty prizes, aggregating more than \$4,000 in value, are to be awarded.

The officers of the irrigation congress urge every delegate to place himself in communication with these headquarters at once, stating what accommodations are required. This is also necessary in order that ample provision may be made for all delegates in the various complimentary excursions and entertainments now being arranged by the citizens of Boise and other cities in Idaho. Address letters to headquarters national irrigation congress, Boise, Idaho.—*Arizona Sentinel*.

The Ideal Clothing.

In Montana, along the line of the Great Northern railroad, a pelting rain was falling one November day. Inside the section house the rusty soft-coal stove, sitting in its box of sawdust, was red with heat. Two section hands came in, dripping like the proverbial rats, and proceeded to stand as close to the stove as they well could without being scorched. Shortly clouds of steam ascended from their soaked clothing and the small room soon resembled a vapor bath.

"I tell you, Mike," said one as he squeezed the water from the hem of his trousers, "overalls is the things to wear, fer no matter how wet they are, they are so soon dry."

"Naw, Jaww, mackinaws is the byes," replied the other as he looked down with satisfaction at his plaid suit of thick woolen. "Machinaws is the only clothes, fer when ye are wet and cold, they kape ye so warrum aud dhry."—*Lippincott's*.

Arithmetical Teaching.

The aim in arithmetical teaching is three-fold—accuracy in reading, writing, adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing numbers; accuracy in remembering the chief tables of measure, volume, weight, and value, and such other data as will enable one to work intelligently without carrying a pocket manual; second, rapidity in work, or at least a fair degree of rapidity. It is on this point, accurate, exact work that the teacher should insist. The third step is to think a solution to a problem through to the end before beginning to work at it. Skill in discovering the best solution to problems is no ordinary accomplishment.

To strengthen the pupils in the fundamental processes they should be given for a few minutes each day well selected exercises. The results will be astonishing. Children like to work at problems that cause them to do solid thinking.

My experience is that all pupils good in mental arithmetic succeed well in the common school arithmetic and in all the elementary branches of mathematics, including algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytic geometry, and differential and integral calculus. Furthermore, all the teachers and pedagogical masters who declaim against all kinds of mathematical studies are the very ones who know least about any one branch of mathematics. I found upon inquiry and a careful examination that not to speak of the boys, but that a majority of the girls in the upper grades of the elementary schools preferred arithmetic, practical and mental, to any other branch they studied.

When questioned as to the reason the reply was: "I want to know that I am right." The latitude for error is narrowed.—*From Superintendent Greenwood's Annual Report, Kansas City, Mo.*

A woman who had failed to receive from a large patent medicine firm a sample of pills for which she had applied went to the postoffice to inquire why the letter which she had believed to have been duly posted had not reached her. She was served with the customary form on which particulars of her grievance must be stated and after the words "nature of complaint" she ingeniously wrote "biliousness."—*Exchange*.

The judge's little daughter, although she had talked several times through the telephone to her father, had never called him up. The first time she tried it she took the receiver off the hook, as she had seen others do, placed her lips to the transmitter, and said: "Hello! I want to talk to papa." "Number, please?" said Central. "Singular," she answered, surprised at the question, but proud that she knew something of grammar.—*Youth's Companion*.

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EAT US
if
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T. F. Fitzgerald, District Passenger Agt.

230 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California.



HOTEL AND CUSTOM HOUSE AT CAMPO, CALIFORNIA.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, September 8, 1906.

Number 29.



GROUP OF MANZANITA INDIANS. CAMPO, CALIFORNIA.

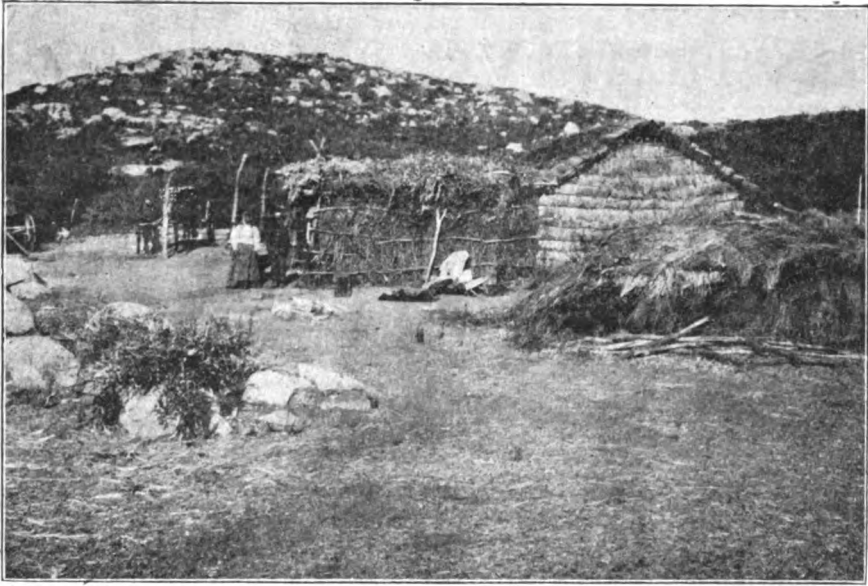
A Visit to Campo.

BY C. W. GOODMAN.

Campo is reached by stage from San Diego, leaving Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 a. m. and arriving at 7.30 p. m. The distance is about fifty-five miles and the fare is three dollars.

As a wait of one day in San Diego was necessitated, opportunity was afforded to make a trip to old Mexico and also to Sweetwater dam via the National City and Otay railroad. This little crooked old road is sixteen miles long. It passes through the largest lemon groves in the United States and the terminus is at the little station of Tia Juana, within a few feet of the international boundary line. A stage ride of three-quarters of a mile

across the dry bed of the Tia Juana river and you are in the little Mexican town of the same name. It consists principally of restaurants, saloons, and curio stores, with a bull ring, and seems to be supported by the numerous tourists who come by rail or tallyho. The capital of Lower California is Ensenada, some sixty miles south, which is connected by a steamer line with San Diego. A large granite monument marks the boundary line and stands near the railway station. This is No. 255, counting from the east. It is surrounded by an iron fence to protect it from the unscrupulous and law breaking curio hunter. The large marble monument originally erected on the coast, six miles west of Tia Juana, to mark the southwest corner of the United States



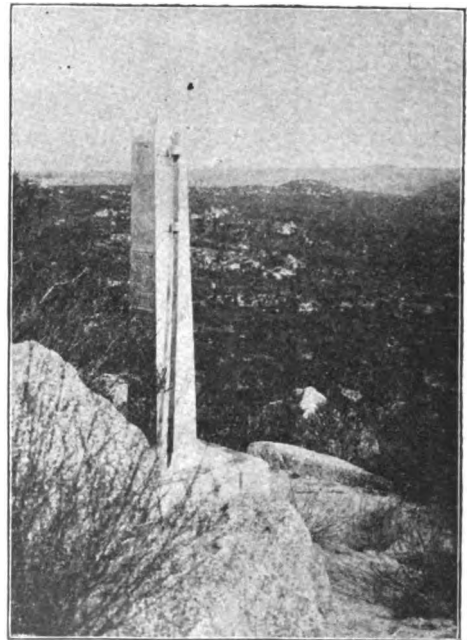
FORMER HOME OF SANTO LOPEZ NEAR CAMPO, CALIFORNIA.

was almost carried away in chips and chunks for souvenirs. It has since been reconstructed or renewed, and a severe penalty is prescribed for defacing or tampering with any of the monuments. They are placed at irregular distances on the high points, each in sight of the next. There is one within a mile and a half of Campo, which is numbered 240. The second-grade monuments are heavy iron tapering shafts, about six or seven feet high, and set in line with the direction of the boundary, which runs a little north of east from the ocean to the Colorado river.

The Sweetwater dam is reached by a branch of the N. C. & O. railway from National City, eight miles. It is five hundred feet long on top and one hundred feet high and is now full of water. It was built at an expense of more than \$300,000 and supplies the towns and groves of National City and Chula Vista.

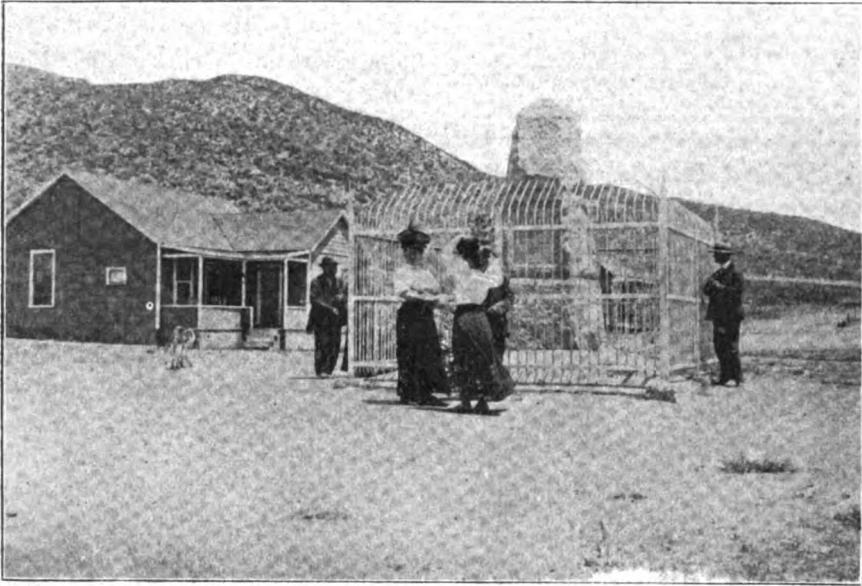
There is a good road to Campo, although with steep grades over the rocky ridges of the Sierra Madra mountains, the highest elevation being 2,900 feet. Many fertile little valleys are passed in

which grow lemons, oranges, olives, pomegranates, figs, grapes, prunes, berries, etc. Claus Spreckles has a large ranch near



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY POST NO. 240, LOOKING SOUTHEAST INTO LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Jamul, and all of Campo village is included in a ranch of 1,100 acres. This



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY POST NO. 255, TIA JUANA, CALIFORNIA, LOOKING EAST.

is the tract that some of the friends of the Indians are asking the government to purchase for the Indians of this region, including Campo, La Posta, and Manzanita.

The handful of Campo Indians, less than twenty in number, is located on the rancheria of two hundred and forty acres about three miles east of Campo postoffice, while Miss Mamie Robinson, the sensible and experienced field matron, with Miss Rosalia Nejo, her faithful assistant from Mesa Grande, occupy rented quarters about half way between the rancheria and the postoffice. La Posta is about nine miles east and Manzanita eighteen miles east and north of Campo. There are less than twenty Indians at La Posta and perhaps fifty-five at Manzanita. Work has been abundant lately for all the able-bodied Indians, many of them obtaining employment in Imperial valley. From the divide about two miles east of Manzanita the Salton sea can be seen, and Brawley is a nearer railroad point than San Diego. Last winter these Indians were offered permanent employ-

ment at Laguna Dam above Yuma and free transportation for themselves, their families, and their dogs, but they would not consider going so far from home. They have raised some wheat this year and melons and beans and chickens. Several of them have large stands of bees and have sold considerable quantities of wax and honey. These people make and sell a great many baskets of various shapes. The material is gathered in the fall from what is locally called a witch hazel. Most of their lands are rough and rocky, and they have very little good farming land. There is no school here and apparently the only children sent to a non-reservation school are those at Phoenix. They are very fond of *sha-wee*, made from acorns, as well as the manzanita berries gathered about them and the pinons from the higher altitudes in Lower California.

Teacher says that Mississippi
Is the Indian name for Father of Waters.
Why don't they call it Mister-sippi
And Missouri one of his daughters?

—St. Nicholas.

NATIVE AMERICAN

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ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

School began Tuesday in the primary rooms.

Pupils are coming in rapidly from all directions.

Miss Noland has been visiting Yuma and Gila Bend.

Arthur Winnemucca is getting to be a good storekeeper.

Mr. Hackendorf is at Tucson looking up Papago pupils.

Ground has been broken for a new cottage for the farmer.

Engineer Ferguson has been making the best ice in town.

Miss Doris Crawford is visiting with her sister, Mrs. McCormack.

Miss Gould is visiting San Carlos, where she taught some years ago.

The employees and pupils have enjoyed the luxury of the plunge all summer.

William Emerson of Sacaton, a former Hampton pupil, is assisting in the paint shop.

Miss Harvey arrived from the east Sunday morning, much refreshed after her vacation.

Local option carried recently by large majorities at Liberty, Arlington, and Buckeye in Maricopa county.

The engineer had a very warm time erecting the smoke connections between the stack and water-tube boilers during the past month.

Miss Ridenour entertained Wednesday evening in honor of those having birthdays this week, including Mrs. Snyder, Miss Veitch, and Mr. Goodman.

Anthony Largo has returned from his outing at the Grand Canyon and work-

ing on the railroad and is handling the school stand in his usual capable manner.

Tuesday evening the pupils enjoyed a social on the lawn to meet and welcome the newcomers and dispose of fifteen gallons of ice cream. Such socials are voted a success.

On Friday evening, August 31, the girls gave a "party" on the north porch of the girls' home. Games and laughter, plenty of refreshments, and more of the talking machine contributed to a very happy close to a pleasant vacation time at the school.

Mrs. Gill returned Monday to McDowell, taking Mrs. Sauderson, who will teach the day school. Mrs. Sandersson has been teacher at Phoenix for twelve years and is well equipped to do class-room work and teach the industries required in our day school.

The Yuma Indians are making great preparations for their annual harvest festival to be held at a time not yet definitely decided upon, but about the middle of next month. The Indians, on account of plenty of employment recently, are prosperous in a financial way and their crops promise well.—*Coconino Sun*.

In a letter to sheepmen, M. M. Murphy, superintendent of the Western Navaho school, says: "I have recommended to the Indian Office that sheepmen who employ Navaho Indians as herders at regular wages be allowed a credit on tolls for sheep crossing this reservation equal to the wages paid the Indian herders, where the wages equal or exceed the amount of toll the herds to be permitted to cross free."—*Coconino Sun*.

A census of the school children of the territory, just completed in all of the counties, shows an increase of forty per cent over the previous year, which is taken as a good indication of the wonderful increase in population and wealth which Arizona has made in the past year. Gila county shows the greatest growth,

while Cochise county is a close second. The northern counties all show substantial gains. Pima county shows a small loss.—*Tucson Post*.

Mrs. Mary Fennel has been transferred from Wind River, Wyoming, to Miles, Washington, as teacher of day school No. 1 on the Colville reservation.

There are some changes at the day schools under the supervision of Supt. J. B. Alexander. Mr. O. J. Green is transferred from Gila Crossing to Blackwater; as formerly reported, D. B. Linderman is transferred from Blackwater to Lehi; Mr. Miner goes to Gila Crossing, being expected in October. In the meantime Mr. James, who was at Riverside last year, is supplying. Mr. Peabody remains at Maricopa and Louis Nelson at Casa Blanca. Mr. Fuller has begun work at Salt River.

MARRIED—At Reno, Nev., September 1, 1906, Mr. Andrew W. Harbold and Miss Myrtie M. Mathews, Rev. Mr. Jones officiating. Mr. Harbold was formerly in Phoenix with Cooper and Black and J. W. Dorris. He is now assisting J. M. Meskimons, surveying the Walker River reservation, and looking after his mining interests. Miss Myrtie is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Mathews of this school. The entire school join in best wishes for her happiness. Mr. and Mrs. Harbold will be at home at Shurz, Nevada.

Mr. William E. Johnson, formerly managing editor of the *New Voice* and more recently connected with the Associated Prohibition Press, has been appointed by the Department of Indian Affairs as a special agent for the suppression of the liquor traffic in the Indian Territory. A government appropriation of \$25,000 is to be used in securing the enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians. Mr. Johnson will act as a disbursing officer, in addition to being the special agent of the department. This well-

deserved appointment will be hailed with satisfaction by Mr. Johnson's friends, who recognize in his forceful character, his honesty of purpose, and his devotion to the principles of prohibition a special fitness for the new duties he has assumed.—*Union Signal*.

Sacaton Notes.

This has been a most prosperous year for the Pima Indians. The wheat crop was an exceptional one. Large grain baskets, filled to overflowing, are to be seen in all of the villages. Hundreds of sacks of grain were seen in all the traders' stores visited. This means much work for the Indians, as all the cutting and threshing is done by hand.

One of the trading stores at Bapchul is owned by John K. Owens. He has been in the business about two and a half months and appears to be doing well.

Nearly all of the employees at the Sacaton school have returned from their vacation.

We are sorry to state that Miss Chingren is detained on the Pacific coast on account of illness.

Doctor Marden left Tuesday for California, where he will spend a few days before returning with his family, who have been there for the summer. Doctor Ellis is in charge during Doctor Marden's absence.

A fine bay team has recently been purchased for the school.

We are glad to note a great improvement in the health of Juan Avalos.

The carpenters have been busily engaged in laying wedged flooring in the school house. They have also extended the stage and made other improvements.

The following children have entered Phoenix school: Bessie and Lillie Knox, Annie and Ruth Easchief, Nellie Gaston, Martha John, Annie Stevens, Annie Harvier, Abraham Nelson, Felix Knox, Peter John, and James Pancot. B. AND E.

Subscribe for the NATIVE AMERICAN.

Simplified Spellings.

The President's recent order that all messages from the President and all other documents coming from the White House should be printed in accordance with the recommendations of the spelling reform committee headed by Prof. Brander Matthews of Columbia and backed by Andrew Carnegie is receiving various comments; but there is no question that at the least it will hasten the general adoption of many spellings occasionally used in the past. The list of three hundred simplified spellings as made public by the simplified spelling board June 18 and indorsed by the President on August 24 for the White House follow:

A	C
Abridgment	Caliber
Accouter	Caliper
Accurst	Candor
Acknowledgment	Chapt
Address	Check
Adz	Checker
Affixt	Chimera
Altho	Civilize
Anapest	Clamor
Anemia	Clangor
Anesthesia	Clapt
Anesthetic	Claspt
Antipyrin	Clipt
Antitoxin	Clue
Apothem	Coeval
Apprize	Color
Arbor	Colter
Archeology	Commixt
Ardor	Comprest
Armor	Comprize
Artizan	Confest
Assize	Controller
Ax	Coquet
B	Criticize
Bans	Cropt
(Not banns)	Crost
Bark	Crusht
(Not barque)	Cue
Behavior	Curst
Blest	Cutlas
Blusht	Cyclopedia
Brazen	Carest
Brazier	(Not caressed)
Bun	Catalog
Bur	Catechize

C
Center
D
Dactyl
Dasht
Decalog
Defense
Demagog
Demeanor
Deposit
Deprest
Develop
Dieresis
Dike
Dipt
Discust
Dispatch
Distil
Distrest
Dolor
Domicil
Draft
Dram
Drest
Dript
Droopt
Dropt
Dulness
E
Ecumenical
Edile
Egis
Enamor
Encyclopedia
Endeavor
Envelop
Eolian
Eon
Epaulet
Eponym
Era
Esophagus
Esthetic
Esthetics
Estivate
Ether
Etiology
Exorcize
Exprest
F
Fagot
Fantasm
Fantasy
Fantom
Favor
Favorite
Fervor
Fiber

F
Fixt
Flavor
Fulfil
Fulness
G
Gage
Gazel
Gelatin
Gild
(Not guild)
Gipsy
Gloze
Glycerin
Good-by
Gram
Gript
H
Harbor
Harken
Heapt
Hematin
Hiccup
Hock
(Not hough)
Homeopathy
Homonym
Honor
Humor
Husht
Hypotenuse
I
Idolize
Imprest
Instil
J
Jail
Judgment
K
Kist
L
Labor
Lacrimal
Lapt
Lasht
Leapt
Legalize
License
Licorice
Liter
Lodgment
Lookt
Lopt
Luster
M
Mama
Maneuver
Materialize

M	Q	T	W
Meager	Quartet	Thru	Wagon
Medieval	Questor	Thruout	Washt
Meter	Quintet	Tipt	Whipt
Mist	R	Topt	Whisky
(Not missed)	Rancor	Tost	Wilful
Miter	Rapt	Transgrest	Winkt
Mixt	(Not rapped)	Trapt	Wisht
Mold	Raze	Tript	Wo
Molder	Recognize	Tumor	Woful
Molding	Reconnoiter	V	Woolen
Moldy	Rigor	Valor	Wrapt
Molt	Rime	Vapor	
Mullen	Ript	Vext	
N	Rumor	Vigor	
Naturalize	S	Vizor	
Neighbor	Saber		
Niter	Salt peter		
Nipt	Savior		
O	Savor		
Ocher	Scepter		
Odor	Septet		
Offense	Sepulcher		
Omelet	Sextet		
Opprest	Silvan		
Orthopedic	Simitar		
P	Sipt		
Paleography	Sithe		
Paleolithic	Skilful		
Paleontology	Skipt		
Paleozoic	Slipt		
Paraffin	Smolder		
Parlor	Snapt		
Partizan	Somber		
Past	Specter		
(Not passed)	Splendor		
Patronize	Stedfast		
Pedagog	Stept		
Pedobaptist	Stopt		
Phenix	Strest		
Phenomenon	Stript		
Pigmy	Subpena		
Plow	Succor		
Polyp	Suffixt		
Possest	Sulfate		
Practise	Sulfur		
Prefixt	Sumac		
Prenomen	Supprest		
Prest	Surprize		
Pretense	Synonym		
Preterit	T		
Pretermit	Tabor		
Primeval	Tapt		
Profest	Teazel		
Program	Tenor		
Prolog	Theater		
Propt	Tho		
Pur	Thoro		
Thoroly	Thorofare		

Apache Indians.

Captain Tom Rynning of the Arizona rangers has returned to Douglas from an extended trip through the Apache Indian reservation, being called there by Agent Crouse. The captain was absent for nearly two weeks. "I found that the Indians are very poor," said the captain, "and that they are having a hard time in gaining sustenance since the government shut off the issuance of rations to them several years ago. Rations are now only issued to the very old and decrepit Indians. Those who are young and in health are expected to provide for themselves. The only work to be had by these Indians is on the Gila Valley railroad, but this is not sufficient for all of them. A few have found work around Globe, but a great many are not able to find employment even if they desire work. The Indians are forced to subsist largely on cacti fruits and acorns, which they gather all over the hills and the mountains of Graham and Gila counties. They go in bands, carrying their squaws, on acorn hunts, for which they are given permits by Agent Crouse who is anxious to do all that is possible for the Apache, who have been under his charge for a number of years."—*Coconino Sun*.

Mr. George E. Brown, superintendent of irrigation at Maricopa, was a visitor at the school Tuesday. The Maricopa children are prompt in returning to school.

Items From Fort Yuma School.

Superintendent Deaver is fast gaining the confidence of the old Indians, and we predict a pleasant and successful year.

Thomas Escalanti, a former Phoenix pupil, is policeman at the Fort Yuma school.

Mr. James P. Hammond and Miss Chacha Haber were married August 29 at this school. The ceremony was performed by Ira C. Deaver.

Mr. Sylvester Flame and Miss Cecelia Loetz were married in the Catholic church here on August 24, Father Sayers officiating. These young people are former pupils of Phoenix.

Thomas Acquinas has been appointed disciplinarian.

Agnes Jeager is sojourning in California with one of the best families of Yuma.

Esther Absotz is well and hearty and lives in the home of Dr. Clymer.

Superintendent Deaver, Miss Wood, teacher, Mr. West of Yuma, and Miss Noland of Phoenix spent Sunday at the lower heading where the Colorado flows into the Salton sea. About two hundred and fifty Indians are working here—Pima, Maricopa, Cocopah, Yuma, and Mohave. They receive \$1.75 per day and board or \$2.25 without board. The Indians refuse to work on Sunday, and the railroad company prefers their labor to that of the Mexicans.

The death rate among the Yuma the past year has been about fifteen per cent more than the birth rate. This is owing to the whooping cough in the camps, many of the cases proving fatal, while not a case in the school was lost.

F. N.

A Dramatic Lyric.

It sometimes happens that the editors of a magazine receive contributions that they enjoy tremendously, but for one reason or another they cannot exactly use in the department for which the matter was submitted. Out in Barton, Oregon, there lives a bright boy of ten who sent a dramatic poem to Aunt Janet. Now just because Aunt Janet couldn't see her way clear to use it in her department is no reason that it should be shrouded in oblivion, so here is the poem. It is called "The Rescue."

The frost was white upon the ground,
The birds were in the trees;
We slept within the cottage
In most contented ease.

When all at once the chickens
In the coop began to squawk.
We got up in a hurry
And found it was a hawk.

And father got his rifle,
And brother got his knife;
And they rushed into the barnyard
And saved the chicken's life!

There's truth, originality, terseness, and a good strong climax in that poem, and we read weaker verse by older hands in this office every day.—*Woman's Home Companion*.

The recent visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the palace of King Theebaw at Mandalay recalls the circumstance by which he learned to speak English. His father one day inspected a mission school in Rangoon, and the missionary in charge urged him to encourage the work by sending one of his sons to school. The king replied that he would be very glad to do so, and asked, "What age should the boy be?"

"About fifteen, your majesty."

Immediately the king turned to his prime minister. "Have I a son of about fifteen?"

"Oh, yes; many, your majesty," was the reply.

And Theebaw was selected.—*Baptist Standard*.

"Do you know how to tell a bad egg?"

"I am really not versed in the culinary arts; but if I had anything to tell a bad egg I should certainly break it gently."—*Boston Transcript*.

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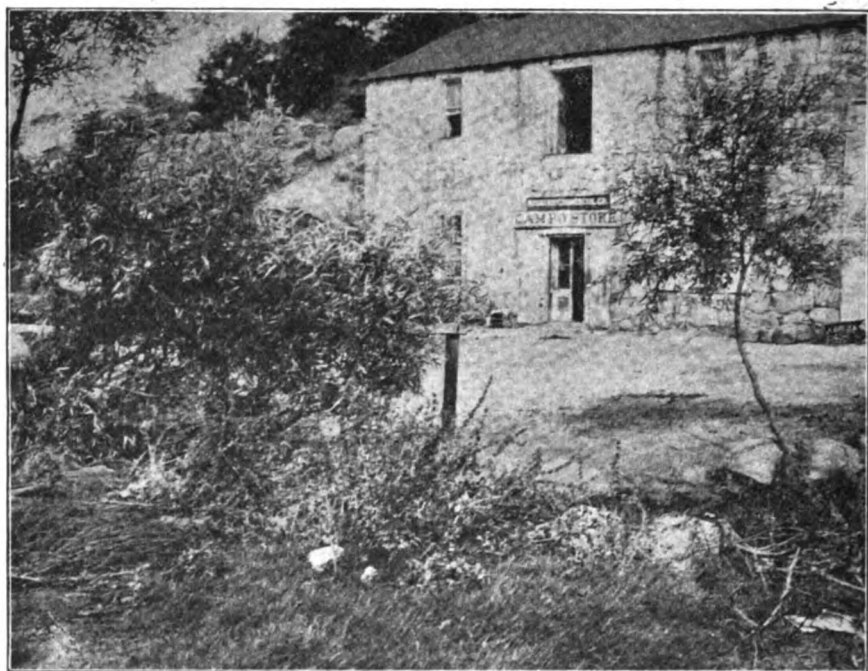
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STORE AT CAMPO, CALIFORNIA.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, September 15, 1906.

Number 30.

The Kodiak Baptist Orphanage.*

During my stay in Afognak many of the ladies, in their most helpful letters, have asked me to write them my impressions of the Wood Island mission.

As I have read the letters printed from time to time in the *News Letter*, there seems to be very little left to tell. However, I will try to write of the little things that a man thinks are not worth while publishing, but which are often the very things a woman wants to know. So if some of the really important features are passed by and what would seem, to the masculine mind, minor points are dwelt upon it is not because we are unappreciative of these weightier questions.

From this standpoint I will give my impressions as a woman's friendly talk to other women of this far-away home which God has put into your hearts to make for his helpless, homeless, "other peoples" children.

Thinking of the home as a whole, one is impressed by the atmosphere of unassumed cheerfulness—the air of joy and the peace of God that seems to hover over and rest upon it like a benediction.

The little children and babies are perfectly contented, happy and free from care they are as the birds and flowers they love. The older ones of course have responsibilities thrown upon them, but they are interested in the home-making. This is their home and they feel it.

It is sometimes hard to realize that children whose own home lives have been so different, whose limitations have been

so great, are in reality just as keen, just as sensitive, and just as full of plots and plans for good times as the more favored ones we have always known.

Yesterday "Aunt Edna Coe" and I took the children out for a walk. To make it festive or holiday like "Grandma Campbell" allowed the girls to wear their prettily made pink and white gingham aprons.

As we roamed through the woods I thought I had never seen a prettier picture, the boys darting here and there hunting birds' nests, in which Curtis Coe is leader, and a brave defender the little songsters have in Curtis. He now claims the oversight of thirty-seven nests.

I believe he knows the exact stage of life in each. It is worth a great deal to see his eyes shine as he carefully holds back the branches while all the children come to peep at the little blue eggs or laugh out in glee at the great hungry mouths of the fledgelings.

While the boys were helping the mother birds to rear their young the girls were busy gathering wild flowers. All along our way, in little sunny openings or nestled down in green and mossy dells, the violets modestly turned their blue eyes upon us, while the larger blooms cast dashes of brilliant lights against the rich green shades of spruce or fern or moss.

Such a dear, quaint little maid of about eight summers came to me with a handful of violets and also a few very large flowers of another kind with them.

I said, "Lily, suppose we take only violets today."

She remarked in return, "Only violets today? Just one kind today?"

*By Haunah E. Breece, for the past two years teacher of the government day school at Afognak, Alaska, in the *Orphanage News Letter*.

"Yes; just one kind this time."

She, in a much shorter time than it takes to write it, planned for future excursions into the woods. Looking naively up into my face, she said, "And some day may we come and give you only butter-cups?"

"Perhaps."

"And some day come and give you only white flowers?"

"Maybe."

"And some day come and give you only red flowers?"

"We'll see; but I think those will be plenty of flowers."

"Yes," slowly and thoughtfully, then—"Well, the little new pièces like this," breaking a tender sprig from a molena berry bush, "are fine to chew; they're sweet. Some day may we come and get just these?"

No doubt Miss Edna and I could write a volume on that walk, but we never could paint in words the clear, sweet notes of the birds' songs, nor the babblings of the tiny brooks, nor catch the shimmer and gentle sway of the water on the face of the lake; neither could we bring to you the sighing of the winds among the tall straight evergreens.

Words cannot mingle their fragrance with the salt freshness of the sea air nor catch the glory of the golden sunset; nor can they bring to you the wideness of the sea and the great circle of snow-covered mountains spread against the horizon like monuments of justice.

But what I would like you to see is a great cliff overhanging the ocean, and there upon the moss-covered top flushed and happy rest the orphanage children—flowers in their hands and hair and joy in their young faces. How I would love to have had you see the group as "Aunt Edna" sweetly sang with them of God's love and care.

If you do catch a glimpse of the picture what a comfort it must be to you to know that it was because you gave up some

pleasure in life, because you willed to help these children, because you have the love of God in your heart, and because some people are willing for his sake to give up many of the advantages of civilized life, because some people are willing to keep their children away from the advantages of a good school system that this home is, that these children do know of the value of a pure life and the joy of a Christian home.

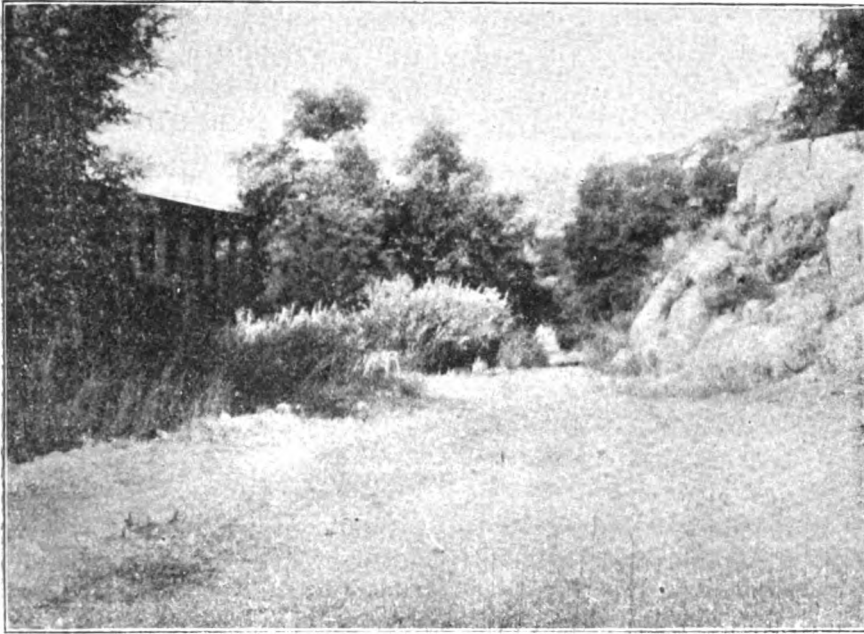
But over and above all is it not the fulfillment of God's own prophecy—"He setteth the solitary in families" and that his word shall not return unto him void?

Arizona Unsurpassed in Mineral Wealth.

Arizona is at last about to come into her inheritance as one of the richest mineral sections of the globe. We believe it to be a fact capable of demonstration that no other section of the United States contains within its borders undeveloped mineral wealth of equal value to that of Arizona. The conditions that have retarded the opening of our mines on a scale commensurate with their importance have rapidly modified during recent years, and now ample railroad facilities, with reduction plants of thoroughly modern equipment and adequate capacity, and with every inducement offered for the safe and highly profitable investment of capital, the future position of this territory in the very front ranks of the world's richest producing mineral districts is assured beyond all question or doubt.—*Mining Review*.

Supervisor Frank M. Conser has been appointed chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, an office created by Congress at its last session. Mr. Conser is an exceedingly capable man and has had years of experience in Indian work. The appointment is certainly a wise one. Mr. Conser has many friends in the service to congratulate him.—*Indian Leader*.

Now is the time to renew your subscription to the NATIVE AMERICAN.



SCENE AT CAMPO, CALIFORNIA.

Officers of the Second Battallion.

COMPANY A.

Captain, Louisa Kane.
First lieutenant, Marie Sahenti.
Second lieutenant, Nellie May Paton.
First sergeant, Lizzie Micha.
Second Sergeant, Josie D. Smith.

COMPANY B.

Captain, Luciana Cheerless.
First lieutenant, Ossie Mollie.
Second lieutenant, Alice Jackson.
First sergeant, Myra Valenzuela.
Second sergeant, Clara Carpenter.

COMLANY C.

Captain, Annie Lowery.
First lieutenant, Sarah Maddux.
Second lieutenant, Etta Sevenemptiwi.
First sergeant, Lillie Secahonka,
Second sergeant, Annie Lewis.

COMPANY D.

Captain, Nora Gashhoienim.
First lieutenant, Claudia Childers.
Second lieutenant, Amy Shields.
First sergeant, Laura Noble.
Second sergeant, Otie Henry.

COMPANY E.

Captain, Amelia Underville.
First lieutenant, Emma Chooro.
Second lieutenant, Ina Bussell.
First sergeant, Sarah Valenzuela.
Second sergeant, Ellen Donahue.

COMPANY F.

Captain, Mollie Osif.
First lieutenant, Lizzie Shields.
Second lieutenant, Eloise Osick.
Second sergeant, Madge Watkins.
First sergeant, Yosick Milde.

COMPANY G.

Captain, Clara Bussell.
First lieutenant, Florence Anton.
Second lieutenant, Lucy Mollie.
First sergeant, Josefa Gomez.
Second sergeant, Dottie Webber.

Miss Beaver returned last Friday from her vacation, which was spent in Chicago and the east.

The palm tree in front of the employees building has a good crop of dates this year which will soon be ripe.

NATIVE AMERICAN

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Phoenix and Elsewhere

The farmers have started their fall plowing.

Now is the time to renew your subscription to the NATIVE AMERICAN.

Superintendent Goodman started to California on school business last Saturday.

Miss Hendrickson returned Friday morning from a vacation spent in California.

Miss Ridenour is visiting the Navaho reservation again in the interests of the school.

Mr. McCormack has been confined to his room for a few days on account of a severe cold.

Mr. Lee is busy these days with large details of boys improving the condition of the grounds.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Santeo rejoice with them over the arrival of their young son.

The two new 125-horse power boilers which have just been installed at this school are now ready for use.

The delightful September weather which we are now experiencing could hardly be surpassed in any country.

The day school at San Carlos opened September 4 with an attendance of forty pupils. Doctor Weeks is in charge of the school.

Many of the Indians of the San Carlos reservation are working on the new railroad south of the agency. They are paid \$2 per day.

Miss Noland returned Wednesday morning from a trip to Gila Bend, where she

has been spending several days on school business.

The last detail of boys who have been working on the Santa Fe railroad in the northern part of the territory returned to the school on Thursday morning.

Miss Katherine Spiers has resigned her position as teacher at this school. She expects to live in Los Angeles with her mother this year.

Mr. Kephart went to Maricopa on Thursday morning to meet his wife and four young daughters. Mr. Kephart will keep house in the old club quarters for the present.

Mrs. Ferguson, who has been in California all summer, returned to the school on Wednesday morning. Beth and a young son who is a stranger here accompanied her.

Three of the San Carlos Indian policemen were killed by lightening during a heavy storm this summer while on their way to Fort Apache to arrest some Indians who were making tiswin.

The two new bath houses for the boys and girls at the Rice Station school and the new laundry are nearing completion. They are built of the beautiful white stone peculiar to this locality.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 235, "Cement Mortar and Concrete," issued by the Department of Agriculture, has just been received at this school. It is an excellent bulletin, containing most valuable information in regard to the preparation and use of cement mortar and concrete for practical purposes.

The Hopi snake dance at Oraibi was delayed for a couple of weeks this year, the reason given being that there was something wrong with the moon. Evidence accumulates that the Indian is fast becoming civilized. He rather overstepped himself in this instance though. The moon seldom plays a white man false for more than a night or two at a time.—*Arizona Republican*.

The September number of the Arizona Magazine has a very interesting article by Col. James H. McClintock, "From Desert to Oasis." Colonel McClintock alludes to the prehistoric irrigation of this fertile valley and gives an excellent description of the construction work going on at Roosevelt and the great possibilities for the future of this country.

The new state of Oklahoma, number forty-six, will not need the protecting care of her sisters; she will take care of herself. She is the wonder of the family, fair as she is strong, and as brave, generous, and courteous as any fabled knight of old. She has a population of nearly 1,400,000, an area of 70,043 square miles, 108,000 farms, 222 national banks, and in many way surpasses several of the older states.—*Tahlequah Arrow*.

Assistant Superintendent Friedman had an interesting article on "Industrial Education in the Philippines" in the July number of the *Manual Training Magazine* published in Peoria, Illinois. One paragraph seems specially in line with our efforts here: "We are daily impressing upon these people Carlyle's doctrine of simplicity and force that 'a life of ease is not for any man, nor for any god,' to the end that they might be led to engage in honest, useful, cheerful work when their school days are over."—*Indian Leader*.

The grounds at the territorial capitol present a fine appearance these days, as there is a wealth of flowers after the scarcity that is always noticeable in mid-summer. There are some flowers almost the year round, but they are not so plentiful in the very coldest or the very hottest weather. The roses bloom in some four or five distinct seasons or crops during the twelvemonth. The fall flower season is unusually early this year, and the quantity could scarcely be more satisfactory. The quality of the flowers, though, is a little deficient, but their fragrance is ex-

ceptional. At the present time there are dozens of varieties in bloom. Notable among them are the bright golden glow, the oleanders, many kinds of lantanas, petunias, a few plumbagoes, and many verbenas. In striking foliage plants are castor beans and amaranthas in maroon and green shades and brilliant hibiscus and a few closia.—*Arizona Republican*.

New Discoveries.

A new species of trout has been discovered in the west fork of the Gila river, which has its rise in the Mogollon mountains of New Mexico, by Dr. E. L. Munson, major surgeon of the United States Army stationed at Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

Many cliff dwellings were found by Major Munson on his trip, and the time they were occupied is placed by the surgeon as antedating the Egyptian pyramids. He reports that beams of the juniper tree, used to keep the walls of the dwellings from caving in, were found in good condition.

The sites of the cliff dwellings were chosen with regard to being easily defended and shows that in addition to the unproductiveness of the ground the ancient race inhabiting this section had to contest with savage tribes.

Major Munson also reports that the Sapello valley, which at one time supported fifteen or twenty families on large ranches, has been overgrazed until only one ranch remains in it.—*Albuquerque Citizen*.

From the Bible.

In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths.—Prov. 3:6.

Riches and honor are with me, yea, durable riches and righteousness.—Prov. 8:18.

He that is steadfast in righteousness shall attain unto life: and he that pursueth evil doeth it to his own death.—Prov. 11:19.

To shun the evil is to cleave to the good.

Salton Sea.

The Yuma *Enterprise* says that railroad men admit that the waters in Salton lake are rising an inch a day, and sixty days at an inch a day means sixty inches or five feet. Such a rise will ruin ten miles more of S. P. track and render very dangerous much more. For forty miles the Southern Pacific track, which has three times been moved back, is in a short stone's throw of the surf. In several places one can look out of the car windows and see the fish as in an aquarium swimming over the gravelly bottom.

A bridge 1,388 feet long spans a well-filled canyon, and on this bridge the car wheels stand only about eight feet above the water. Opposite this bridge the newly born Salton sea stretches away to the south for thirty miles. Were it not for the mountains the opposite shore would not be visible.

Contract Schools for the Indians.

For some time Hampton has been the only "contract" Indian school. All other schools for the education of Indian children are government schools built and directed by the Indian Office. The relation of Hampton institute to the government, on the other hand, is that of a private school which enters into a contract with the Indian Office for the education and maintenance of a certain number of Indian children, the government paying for board and clothing only.

It is interesting to note in this connection that under the new regulations by which the schools of Indian Territory are to be conducted this year all the boarding schools are to be placed under the contract system. The change is made by the Secretary of the Interior on the suggestion of J. D. Benedict, superintendent of schools in Indian Territory. There are thirty-five boarding schools in the five tribes, some half a dozen of which have an attendance numbering upward of a hundred, so that some of the contracts will

be large. No one will be awarded a contract who is not a practical school teacher and who has not had experience in boarding schools. It is stated that enough applications have already been received to indicate that there will be no lack of persons ready to take up the contracts.

The experiment is a valuable one and perhaps points the way to the gradual elimination of the government boarding schools, although the government still maintains the function of guardian to the Indian child—a function which must naturally cease some day. Meantime there are arguments both for and against the contract system, and the progress of the pupils under the new regime will be watched with interest.—*Southern Workman*.

From Annual Reports of Arizona Agents.

There is a good pumping plant for purposes of irrigation at Colorado River agency, and last year for the first time the school and the old Indians had alfalfa hay to sell.

☪ ☪

About 85 per cent of the 508 Indians of Colorado River agency are self-supporting.

☪ ☪

"Fully 75 per cent of the 400 Apache Indians on the White Mountain reservation in Arizona that received cattle two years ago have them yet, and about 40 per cent have the issue and the increase," said Supt. C. W. Crouse in his annual report.

☪ ☪

A 75,000-gallon reservoir on the mountain side 80 feet above the White Mountain school supplies plenty of pure water for domestic purposes and for some irrigation. It is filled by an electric pump, the current being generated by water power.

☪ ☪

The most and best soft pine timber on the White Mountain Indian reservation is on the highest land, a belt from five to ten miles wide and one hundred miles

long, on the northern and eastern sides.

❧ ❧

There are 856 Mohave Indians within a radius of thirty miles of Fort Mohave. The tribe is decreasing in numbers.

❧ ❧

There are 174 Havasupai Indians living in Cataract canyon, a tributary to the Grand canyon.

❧ ❧

Out of a population of 2,100 Apache on the San Carlos reservation 1,500 are said to be able to use English enough for ordinary purposes, 100 of these being returned students from non-reservation schools.

❧ ❧

The census of the Walapai showed 520 Indians scattered along the line of the Santa Fa railroad for several hundred miles and wherever they can find water. The Walapai reservation comprises 730,-880 acres of the most valueless land on earth for agricultural purposes. It is unsurveyed and unallotted. Scarcely a dozen families live on the reservation.

❧ ❧

On the Western Navaho reservation child marriages and polygamy are so common that they cause no comment even from white people who know these Indians. The women and girls own the sheep. Each girl gets control of her part of the flock when she marries. The son-in-law lives with his wife's people, as the girl's mother does not wish to divide the flock, and as she does not wish to support any more sons-in-law than are necessary it frequently happens that the same man marries all the daughters in one family.

❧ ❧

The flesh of the Navaho sheep resembles that of the antelope rather than that of the eastern sheep, and if once introduced among epicures it would soon be as much in demand as the famous Navaho blanket.

❧ ❧

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AT ORAIBI.

"The work during the year has been much more efficient than that of the pre-

ceding year following my appointment to the position. I attribute this largely to my better acquaintance and because I was provided with a suitable house where the women and girls can come for instruction and counsel.

"The progress made in sewing has been particularly gratifying. The advance has been not only in the actual sewing, but also in a growth of independence and a desire to do their own work. This end has only been gained by persistency on my part in refusing to do anything for them which they were capable of doing themselves.

"The women are taking more and more interest in repairing their bedding and often solicit my assistance. It seems almost wicked to patch or re-cover their filthy bedding; but they cannot afford to throw away the worn quilts and to carry water more than two miles, waiting perhaps for hours that sufficient water may run in, is more than can be expected of them. I hope the day may be hastened when a sufficient quantity of water may be developed that a wash house will be erected where they can come to wash under my supervision. The Hopi are unable to purchase soap, as the price is beyond their slender means. One of the best things the government can do for them is to furnish a large quantity of soap for issue.

"An unsolved problem is the feeding of poorly nourished and sickly children. A large percentage of the mortality among the Oraibi babies is on account of poor nutrition.

The streets at Oraibi were in such condition that after every rain the water stood on the plazas for weeks and soon became very offensive. This spring the Hopi were induced to grade the streets, so these nuisances were abated. While the village is far below what it should be in point of cleanliness and sanitation, great advance has been made, and I am far from discouraged."

Little Men and Women.

The little children in Japan
Are fearfully polite;
They always thank their bread and milk
Before they take a bite,
And say, "You make us most content,
O honorable nourishment!"

The little children in Japan
Don't think of being rude.
"O noble, dear mama," they say,
"We trust we don't intrude."
Instead of rushing in to where
All day their mother combs her hair.

The little children in Japan
Wear mittens on their feet;
They have no proper hats to go
A-walking on the street;
And wooden stilts for overshoes
They don't object at all to use.

The little children in Japan
With toys of paper play,
And carry paper parasols
To keep the rain away;
And when you go to see, you'll find
It's paper walls they live behind.

—Selected.

Do Your Best.

A minister tells how, when a boy, he was a great whistler, and sometimes whistled in unusual and unseemly places. One day, not long since, says an exchange, he came out of a hotel whistling quite low. A little boy playing in the yard heard him, and said, "Is that the best you can whistle?"

"No," said the minister, "can you beat it?"

The boy said he could and the minister said: "Well, let's hear you."

The little fellow began to whistle, and then insisted that the minister should try again. He did so, and the boy acknowledged that it was good whistling, and as he started away the little fellow said: "Well, if you can whistle better, what were you whistling that way for?"

The world has plenty of poor, slipshod, third-class work done by people who could do better if they would.—*Home Evangel.*

Murphy—"Oi tell yes, Flaherty, th' saloon is th' poor mon's cloob. Troth, Oi don't see how he could git on without it."

Flaherty—"He couldn't. Iv there wor no saloons, there'd be no poor min."—*Ex.*

She—"Oh, George, what lovely waves!"

He—"Very nice; but poor things, they're just like me—we both arrive at the shore in splendid style—and go back broke."—*Δx.*

Very Polite.

An inspector upon his regular rounds rang a bell at the door of a small dwelling. A little tot, acting as maid, opened the door, and the following colloquy took place:

"Tell your mother that the water inspector would like to see her."

"Yes, sir. But will you please turn your back?"

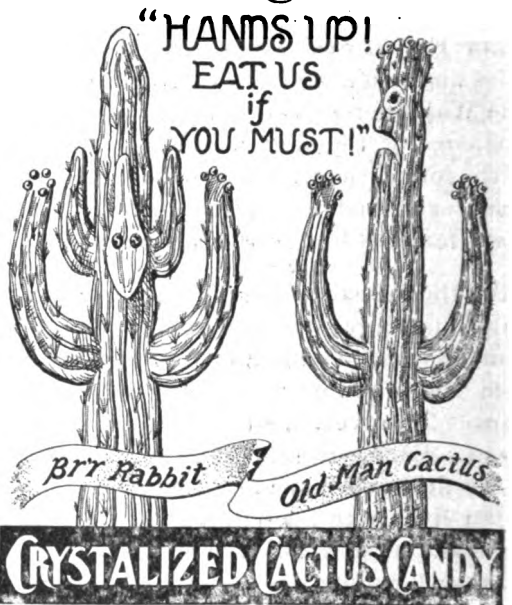
"What? Will I please do what?"

"Just turn your back a moment, sir, for I do not want to shut the door in your face."—*Margaret Sullivan Burke.*

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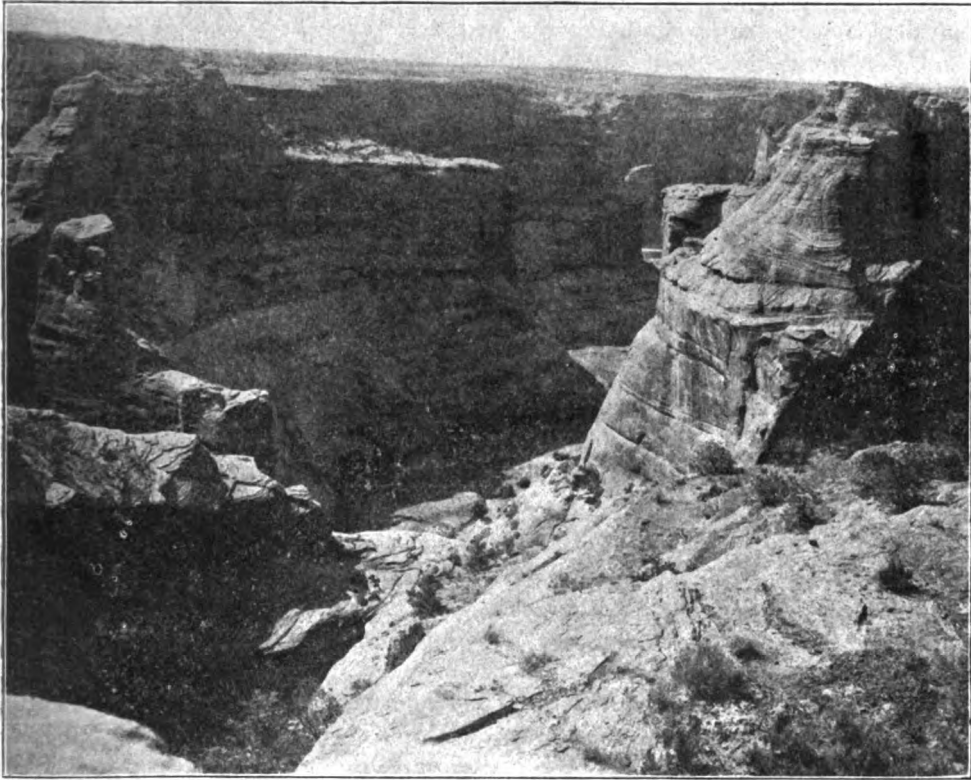
SCENE IN CANYON DE CHELLEY, NAVAHO RESERVATION.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, September 22, 1906.

Number 31.



CANYON DE CHELLEY. NAVAHO RESERVATION, FROM THE RIM.

Mrs. Bear-Man and Her Blanket.*

A modest red and white and black Navaho blanket on my dining room floor often brings vividly to mind the scenes and experiences of a most interesting trip into Navaho land. The Rev. and Mrs. R. B. Wright, in charge of the Navaho Indian mission at Two Gray Hills, N. Mex., had sent a pressing invitation to visit them, and although it meant 250 miles in the buggy and much of it through the blistering sand and

sun of the Navaho desert we packed light and set out one July morning with a light buggy and a wiry pony team from Durango, Colo.

The first night out was spent with friends at La Plata, N. Mex. Word of the minister's coming had gone out, and in the evening a crowd of the rancher's neighbors came in, filling the big living room, and it was a soul-stirring meeting, during which a young ranchman broke out with, "I'm a wicked boy; I'm a wicked boy, and my mother's praying for me. I'm tired of sin, and I want you to

*Rev. O. B. Sarber of Durango, Colo., in *Service*.

pray for me." It was a joy to point him to Christ and to pray and wait with him till he found pardon and peace. On the return trip, upon inquiry about him, his employer said, "Well, I guess he's got the genuine article."

The second evening brought us to Jewett, on the San Juan river, at the very edge of the Navaho reservation, where the Presbyterians have a mission school and hospital for the Navaho under the care of Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Brodhead. These dear friends entertained us most kindly.

The treacherous, quicksandy San Juan was up, and fording was out of the question. The trader at Jewett had formerly stretched a wire cable across the river from a high, overhanging rocky bluff on the Jewett side to a pier on the other, and from this was suspended a cage for a sort of air line ferry during high water.

We secured two Indians at a good fee—it being their opportunity and our necessity—and having taken the buggy apart for loading into the cage we cabled the cable in two loads. Released from the high end on the rock, the cage shot like a rocket two-thirds across the river, about 300 feet wide here, and then, by grasping the cable, the Indians laboriously pulled up from the sag to the other end. As the river roared and tumbled under that cage, which dipped nearly to the water, it was a creepy experience.

Meantime a third Indian had taken the ponies about a half-mile farther up river, swimming them across, and, assembling the whole outfit, we started across that desert waste stretching from the San Juan to the Chuska mountains. After toiling through the sand under a scorching sun till past noon we stopped for lunch at Sulphur Spring, and I climbed one of those sharp, black rocks which seemed to have pierced the earth's crust while it was cooling. This was a

tiny one, only about 150 feet high, and from its top, as far as the eye could sweep, on that blistering plain not a green thing could be seen save that delicate little ribbon leading off from the spring; for it was a "dry summer" (as though they weren't all pitilessly dry in Navaho land).

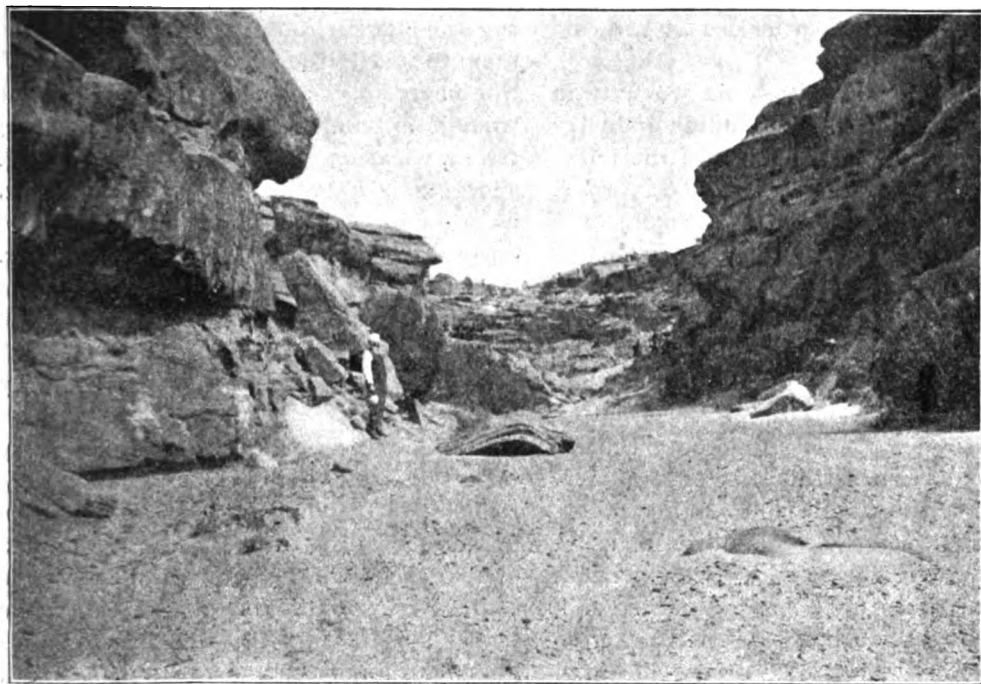
We reached Joe Wilkin's trading post late in the evening, having covered about thirty-five miles, and after enjoying his big-hearted hospitality started next morning for the last twenty miles, arriving at the mission about one o'clock.

Though a little late for dinner, the Wrights were glad to see us, and when we knew that, barring the trader and his wife at the Two Gray Hills post, their next white neighbor was twenty miles, their postoffice and the doctor forty miles, and the nearest railroad station and telegraph office eighty miles away, we didn't blame them so much.

The evenings spent with the crowds of Indians with the magic lantern and "Life of Christ" views carried down for Brother Wright's use, the effort to preach through an interpreter on the Good Shepherd on Sunday morning, and the entirely unique style of Navaho trading at the post store, the visit to their farming lands and to the people in their homes, and the many observations and incidents with which those days were crowded all tempt me to linger. But I started out to tell about Mrs. Bear-Man and her blanket, and craving her pardon for keeping her waiting so long she shall be introduced at once.

It was at To-ad-a-le-na, not exactly a village, but a community of Navaho about ten miles west of the mission at the very foot of the Chuska mountains, a pretty place where a little, clear, cold stream comes down out of the hills, where we had a picnic lunch, that we made her acquaintance.

While lunch preparations were going forward several Indians gathered about



NOT FAR FROM CHIN LEE, NAVAHO RESERVATION, ARIZONA.

to observe and to wait for "leavin's." One by one they came as noiselessly as a shadow. You just turn your head and there he is. Did the ground open just there and leave him or was he always there, and you didn't just happen to see him? Surely he didn't come from anywhere.

Another glance up from the coffee pot balanced over the pine fire on some stones and there sat, a few yards away, a squaw with a papoose cradle in her arms and a little girl about three years old standing beside her. Her broad, swarthy face was pleasant and intelligent. The papoose was "just as cute as it could be," according to the ladies. The family was among Mr. Wright's parishioners.

The Navaho have a superstition about the bear. One suspects it originated in wholesome fear, but they will no more kill a bear than eat fish or look at their mother-in-law.

But this woman's husband had been un-

conventional or valorous above his fellows, and, disregarding the tradition, had years before killed a bear and was ever after called Mr. Bear-Man, so that this Navaho woman, watching how the white folks eat, and willing to share our mutton and coffee and sandwiches when Mr. Wright kindly offered them, was Mrs. Bear-Man. She smiled her appreciation of the "fuss" the ladies and the little Wright girl made over her baby and made us understand that in her near-by hogan she had a blanket in the loom, and after lunch we all went to visit her.

We had read with interest of how the tribe learned weaving from their neighbors, the Pueblo Indians, many generations ago, of how they used to make their own beautiful dyes, of how long ago they prized the richer coloring of the bayetta, ravellings of the woolen blankets, uniforms, and other heavy woolen fabrics of the Spaniards; of the rare old blankets in the collections of some of the

enthusiastic students of Navaho land and people, blankets as priceless as rare old Persian rugs.

But here at To-ad-a-le-nia we were in the home of this famous Indian industry and among the best weavers of the tribe. It is true some of the romance is gone. The Spanish bayetta is no more; the Navaho no longer concoct their own dyes, but buy the Diamond dyes and the like of the traders; and some weavers so admire the Germantown yarn, finer and more even than their own spinning, that they lose their labor on the venture, often getting little or nothing more for the finished blanket than the price of the yarn. It is also true that some of the traders have tried to suggest their own ideas of patterns, and that the Navaho woman has sometimes gone back home from a visit to some outpost of civilization so impressed with the new things she saw, especially the railroad train, that she has tried to copy them in her weaving.

Still, in the main, the Navaho woman is weaving today as her great-grandmother wove in all the barbaric beauty of rich coloring and mystic pattern. She never repeats a pattern. She follows no outlines or tracings, but carries the pattern in her mind, working it out as she weaves. She never finishes a pattern in perfect symmetry. If you can't detect some little difference between the two ends or some little lack of balance in the pattern the blanket is doubtless not a genuine Navaho; for there are several factories now turning out the "Navaho blanket". Her sense of the harmony of colors is remarkable, and though she delights in the bright hues they do not clash.

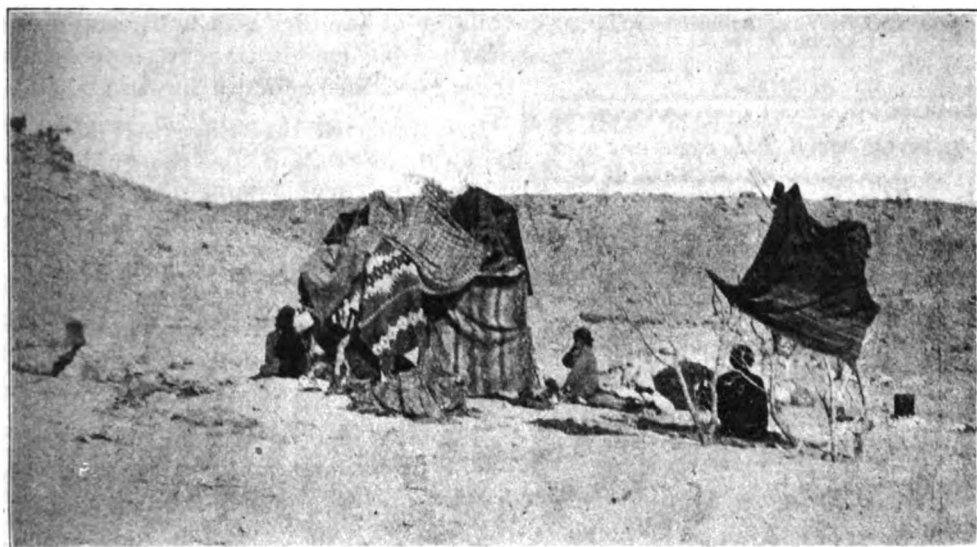
U. S. Hollister of Denver has put out a sumptuous volume entitled "The Navaho and His Blanket," and my only quarrel with this entertaining and instructive book is over the possessive pronoun in the title. For her herding and shearing the sheep, as she often does, her washing, carding, spinning, and dyeing the wool,

and her loom-making, weaving, and carrying the blanket to the trading post would seem to justify the words, "Her Blanket." She never sings at her task—the Navaho woman is songless, and she must never take a vacation. The loom goes where she goes. If she has a permanent home, as a few have, her loom is there, inside or outside the hogan, according to weather. If the family is following the sheep or makes a trip to some town her loom must be set up where they camp, for, like her white sisters, she must take her fancy work along.

The Navaho woman's spinning is very primitive, her only instrument besides her two skillful hands being a simple wooden distaff consisting of a circular disk three or four inches in diameter pierced in the center by a small round stick some twelve inches long. With this and her deft fingers she spins the wool into the tight, hard threads for the warp and the loose, soft yarn for the woof of her blanket.

Her dyeing is a picturesque sight. Down by a stream or pool handy to water she balances her kettle on some stones over a stick fire and prepares her dye. When ready and not too hot she puts into it her yarn, stirring and watching till the color is well set; then it is rinsed and spread out on the rocks to dry. Color follows color till the sand and rocks about remind one of a painter's pallet.

The loom is a very simple affair. There are two sticks for beams, one secured close to the ground, the other directly above it resting in the forks of upright posts or lashed to them. The warp is tightly strung over the upper stick and under the lower one, leaving the thickness of the sticks between front and back threads. Another stick, a slender one, is laid in front, and a thread is run through to each back warp thread and attached to this stick, so that by pulling this stick forward the back warp threads are drawn through and in front of the front ones, and by inserting another stick to hold it



NAVAHO SHELTER NEAR TOHATCHI SCHOOL, NEW MEXICO, DURING THE SHEEP DIPPING.

so front and back warp threads are alternated for the weave.

The weaver uses her fingers, sometimes aided by a slender stick, for a shuttle, carrying the yarn just so far through as her pattern requires and dropping it in front, and proceeding with the next color in the same manner, till she may have a dozen woof ends hanging from the front of the blanket across its width. Having put the woof thread in position she presses it smoothly into place with a little wooden fork or toothed paddle; then grasping the flat oak weaving stick inserted between front and back warp with both hands she beats down the yarn tight and firm, changes her reversing stick, and is ready for another course of woof. She does not always weave regularly straight across the width of her blanket, but often builds up one pattern at a time, making a regular step-ladder of the edge. She sits at her work, and when she has woven as high as she can conveniently reach the whole is loosened, the woven part rolled down on the lower beam, and all drawn taut again.

The true Navaho patterns have a mystic and religious significance, and

they have borrowed some pattern ideas from the Spaniards. The zigzag pattern means lightning, the stairsteps mean mountains, and those versed in Navaho lore trace many allegorical touches in the best blankets. They make much use of the Maltese cross of the Spaniards, and the Swastika cross sets a task for the profoundest archaeologist. This cross is found on the walls of the ancient cliff dwelling in the canyons of Navaho land. It is also found on the walls of tombs in Egypt. The connection—"Quien sabe."

Oh, for a dozen brave, consecrated young women like Miss Crawford of Saddle Mountain Kiowa history or Miss McLain of the Sunlight Mission among the Hopi and the money to send them with the Gospel of Jesus to these patient, toiling women of this tribe of 22,000 Indians, the largest and most interesting left of our North American aborigines.

The city council of Douglas has decided to let the citizens vote as to whether or not public gambling shall be allowed within the corporate limits of the town. The election will be held Saturday.—*Flagstaff Gem*.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Miss Ivy Lee has entered the Normal at Tempe.

Willie Shawk has entered the Phoenix high school.

Minna Coochmoinem enjoyed her summer at Oceanside.

Miss Doris Crawford is attending the Phoenix high school.

Miss Ruth Percival is taking studies in the second year of the high school.

Mrs. Reuben Perry has been promoted from teacher to chief clerk at Fort Defiance.

Elario Salazar returned from California Wednesday with Superintendent Goodman.

Clarence W. Bennen, formerly of Mount Pleasant, Michigan, has been reinstated as engineer at Fort Defiance.

Francis A. Penland, disciplinarian at Fort Defiance, Arizona, has resigned to enter business in Los Angeles.

Miss Verda Clapham of Fort Apache has been transferred to Chin Lee as field matron, succeeding Miss Joanna Spear.

The Indian school families are well represented at the Osborn public school, one-half mile south of the Indian school.

James E. Simmons and Hattie E. Simmons are transferred from Chilocco to Fort Defiance as industrial teacher and teacher.

Juana Cheerless writes cheerful letters, hoping soon to be well enough to return to school. She was captain of the basket ball team last year.

We are sorry to record the death at this school of Joseph Nalf, Pima, on September 18 of tubercular meningitis. He was buried at Gila Crossing.

The latest census shows forty-two children of families of school employees. Surely a few more cottages are needed for these good old-fashioned families.

It is reported that Superintendent D. D. Graham of Zuni has resigned. Mr. Graham has had a long and creditable service with these little conservative people.

Kenneth and Donald Goodman returned from their summer outing on a Kansas farm just in time to enter school. They are beginning the second year of the high school.

The day school teachers in the Pala district are as follows: Capitan Grande, William P. Taber—postoffice, Lakeside; Pechanga, J. W. Lewis—postoffice, Temecula; Rincon, W. J. Davis—postoffice, Valley Center; La Jolla, J. O. Barnd—postoffice, Valley Center.

Superintendent Goodman visited Fort Mohave last week and found a better school plant than he expected. The grounds are attractive and neat, and the trees, shrubs, and lawns are flourishing. The new buildings are excellent, and all are in good condition. The school is well filled and the pupils average large in size. Most of the employees have been changed within a year. The list follows: Horton H. Miller, superintendent; Charles W. Higham, clerk; Peter A. Venne, disciplinarian; Fred E. Roberson, Belle Dean, and Eva M. Venne, teachers; Andrew W. Smith, industrial teacher; Rose H. Roberson, matron; Bertha L. Van Kirk, nurse; Mollie S. Baker, seamstress; Bessie G. Armstrong, laundress; Nazario Calabaza, baker; Alice R. Hicks, cook; Albert J. Eller, farmer; John N. Baldwin, carpenter; Dio Lewis, night watchman; Silas S. Hamilton, gardener; Henry C. Loudermilk, engineer. Agency: Charles C. Van Kirk, physician; H. B. Dunlap, farmer; Eldon W. Sewell, blacksmith; Lute Wilson and Sherman, policemen.

Mrs. Goodman, with Walter, Teddie, and William, arrived Wednesday after an absence of nearly three months at Oceanside, Calif.

There was a "party" on the north porch of the girls' home Thursday evening, with the consequent flash in the ice cream, cake, and fruit market.

Dr. Emil Krulish goes from Western Navaho school, Tuba, Arizona, to Tohatchi, New Mexico, succeeding Dr. William B. Morrow, who was transferred to Keams Canyon, Arizona.

Mrs. C. A. Earlougher of Arkansas City, Kansas, is visiting her daughter, Miss Katherine Earlougher, the dependable teacher of the primary pupils in the manual training building.

The band boys gave a short concert Thursday evening. They are playing remarkably well considering that only 50 per cent of last year's band is present, the remainder dropping out on account of graduation and expiration of term.

Miss Nora Smith returned this week from her vacation and has taken up her new duties as cook in the big kitchen. Her sister, Mrs. Flora Tennant, with her little girl, Madge, will be with Miss Smith this winter.

Painter J. F. Krebs is taking two civil service examinations as a result of the correspondence courses he has been taking the past year or two. One is for topographical copyist and the other for artist in the Marine Hospital service.

Supt. C. W. Miller of Fort Mohave arrived Tuesday with seven large boys for this school. Mr. Miller finds life to agree with him in the hottest place in the United States, but it is suspected that he wished for his overcoat when he arrived at Phoenix.

Mr. T. A. Wurm, our popular band leader, has resigned to accept a position at the soldier's home at Napa, California, since that is nearer his home and family

in San Francisco. Mr. Wurm has been most successful in his work here and all regret his departure.

Supt. D. D. McArthur took charge at Pala about a month ago. The agency has been divided into three districts—No. 3, including Campo and vicinity; No. 2, Mesa Grande and San Ysabel; and No. 1, the remainder of the agency. Thomas M. Games, the teacher at Volcan day school, San Ysabel reservation, has been appointed superintendent of district No. 2. District No. 3 is temporarily in charge of the superintendent of Pala.

Fire at the Power House.

The fire drill Thursday evening was unpremeditated, but went off with the accustomed order and dispatch.

At 6.20 the engineer discovered fire breaking through the roof over the breeching to the new boilers. He promptly sounded the fire alarm on the whistle, giving the call to district No. 4, and started the fire pump, which is connected with the lagoon.

Mr. Kephart was one of the first men on the ground and with the aid of one of the new fire extinguishers held the flames in check until the arrival of Fire Chief Skinner, the two hose carts, and the hook and ladder company. Water was turned on in record time and the fire extinguished. The damage done was trifling.

With the splendid pressure, abundant water supply, and well trained fire department a much larger fire would have been easily handled; but the chemical fire extinguishers, if promptly used, are most efficient in checking a small fire even out of doors.

The disciplinarians and matrons are to be commended for the excellent order in ranks during the fire. All girls and boys not in the fire companies immediately fell into lines in front of their respective quarters, answered to roll call, and quietly remained standing until the recall was sounded.

What They Call It.

Grandma says we're right in style
A-sittin' in our automo-bile.

Grandpa says we're fit to kill,
A-riddin' in our automo-bill.

Ma, she says we ought to feel
Grateful for our automo-beel.

Pa says there ain't no other man
Kin run an auto like he can.

Auntie preaches near and far
'Bout our lovely touring car.

Uncle Bill says he ain't seen
Nowhere such a good machine.

Brother Jim, he keeps a-braggin'
'Bout the speed of our new wagon.

But, oh, it sounds so grand and noble
When sister Sue says automobile.

—Pacific Baptist.

The First Air Brake.

Persons who should have known better thought Westinghouse visionary when they were told that he proposed to stop a train by air.

Nobody seemed inclined to let him try his plan on a real train, but they did not object to his working model of it in a shop where he could do no harm or involve anybody else in expense.

He knew his scheme would work, but he could not make any one else believe it. So he continued to sell his invention for replacing derailed cars on the tracks and to talk about his brake to any railroad man who was willing to listen.

"Well, have you ever stopped a train with this air thing of yours?" they would ask.

No; he couldn't say that he had done so. Nobody would let him try it even on a train of dump cars.

One day he arrived in Pittsburg, selling his other invention and talking about his brake notion to a man connected with a railroad out there.

"That's a great idea of yours," said the man; "we will try it on our line."

So the officials of this railroad permitted Westinghouse to put his new kickshaw on one of their trains. He had to agree to indemnify the road for any damage that might be caused to the train as the result of his trials.

The train was equipped. On the designated day the confident inventor and a group of skeptical railroad men boarded the train on which the first air brakes were fixed.

Off went the train on its initial trip. The

engineer put on full speed, and just as he had rounded a curve he saw ahead, at a grade crossing and in the middle of the track, a loaded wagon, a man and a boy, and a balky horse. The engineer moved his little lever, and the first train that was ever stopped by air pulled up at a standstill several feet short of the obstruction.

Thus, on its first trial, the Westinghouse air brake saved life and prevented damage to property. Thenceforward talking was unnecessary; all that had to be done was to make brakes. The inventor thought of that clause securing compensation to the railroad for any damage he might do to the train and he laughed.

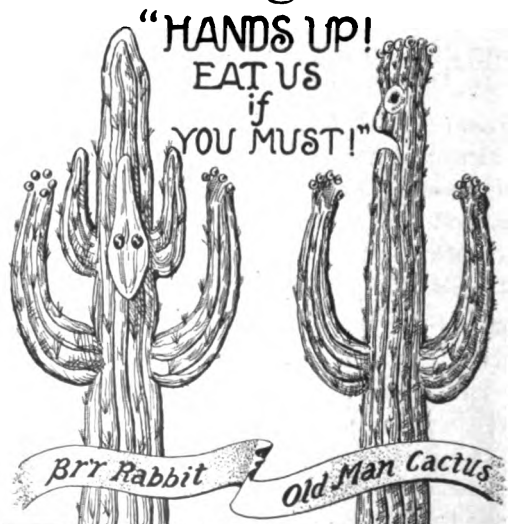
His fortune dated from that day. He was then only twenty-two.—*Success*.

Why should people waste their time and energies inventing universal languages? Before this twentieth century closes English will be understood in every land and will be the medium of communication and correspondence in commerce, literature, science, and art.—*Western School Journal*.

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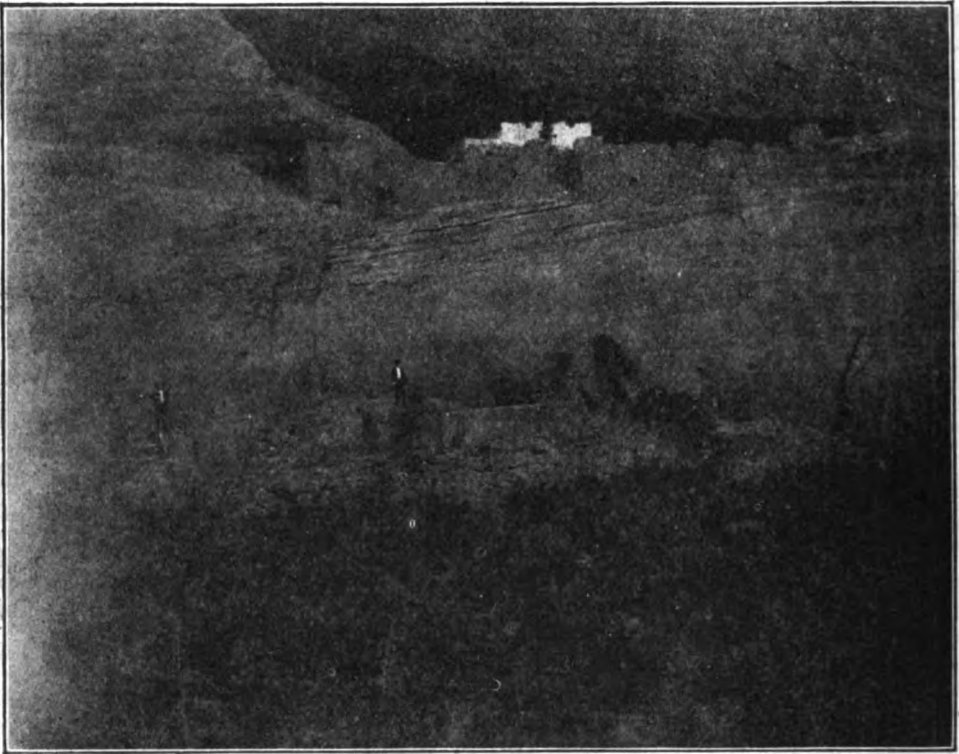
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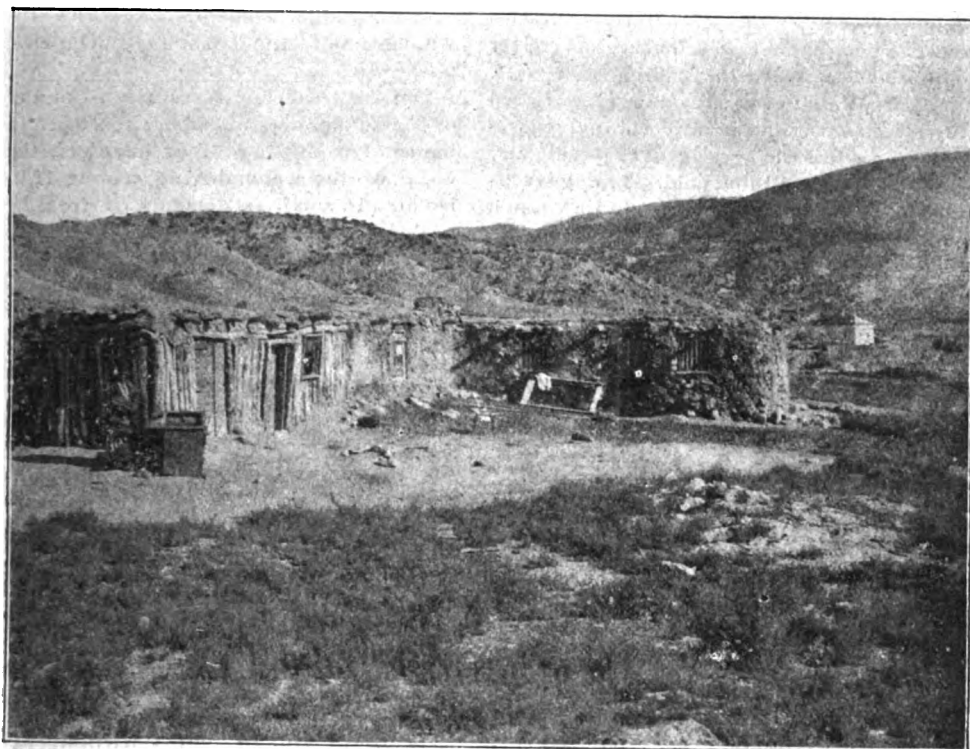
THE "WHITE HOUSE," FAMOUS CLIFF DWELLING, CANYON DE CHELLEY.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, September 29, 1906.

Number 32.



ORIGINAL BUILDING, TOHATCHI BOARDING SCHOOL, N. M.

The Northern California Indian Association.

The Indian population of California has been sadly neglected by our government until the rapacity of the whites has driven them into barren corners, where large numbers of them have perished by starvation. Since the days of Helen Hunt Jackson the Indians of southern California have had friends whose untiring efforts have brought them some measure of justice and relief. But until recently little has been done for the Indians of northern California. Now an energetic and wide-awake association has been formed to befriend them, with headquarters at San Jose, California. We give below the main part of their petition to Congress:

"The undersigned, the Northern California Indian Association, hereby respectfully renews its petition of last session and prays your honorable body for the relief of the landless Indians in northern California.

"During the last ten years the petitioner has had occasion to investigate carefully the conditions surrounding the northern California Indians and the causes of their present state.

"We find it to be a fact that elsewhere than in California it has been the universal practice of the government of the United States to recognize the Indian right of occupancy of the lands claimed by the various tribes, and everywhere but in California this right has been extinguished only by payment therefor. In the greater part of the state of California the In-

dian right of occupancy has been canceled and the Indians have never received a single dollar for their rights in more than one hundred thousand square miles of territory.

"In the early days of American occupation commissioners were sent out from Washington to make treaties with the Indians of California, and treaties were actually negotiated with some eighty or ninety bands. These treaties contained the provisions usual to such treaties of the time, but none of them were ratified by the United States Senate, and so in the governmental view never became operative. Nevertheless, although the government has never recognized these treaties as binding upon itself, it has appropriated every advantage conferred by the treaties, without in any manner carrying out its part of the agreement or paying any of the things agreed to be paid. The government has not only seized the Indian lands which it agreed to purchase in the treaties, but the Indian reservations also, and has sold the same to settlers.

"The two or three tribes who resisted the occupation of their lands by whites received reservations, which are now either allotted or in the process of being allotted. These Indians number about 1,700. The great body of northern California Indians, who were faithful to their treaty obligations, notwithstanding the bad faith of the government, have received nothing, not even school privileges for their children or the equal protection of the law. These Indians now number, as nearly as this petitioner is able to estimate, between thirteen and fourteen thousand.

"The Indians last mentioned have surrendered their right of occupancy to the United States upon the promise of the government to pay a stated consideration, and consideration has not been paid.

"The government is in the position of one who has bought real estate and relies upon the invalidity of his own act to escape paying the agreed price. It seems clear to us that the government cannot honestly retain both the land and the price.

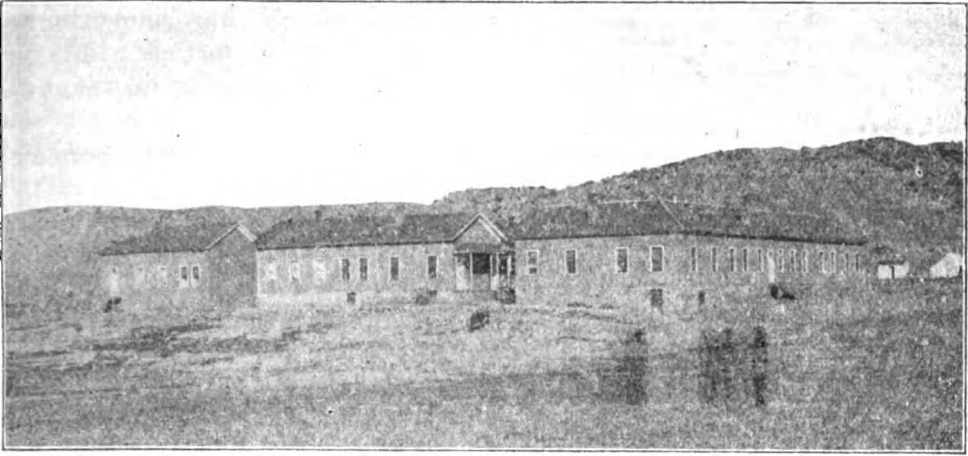
"The results of the failure of these treaties have been disastrous to the Indians of northern California. They secured the greater part of their living from the soil, and with the loss of their land, which has come sooner or later, their means of securing a livelihood is at an end, and they have been plunged into the extreme of destitution and misery. The vices and diseases imported with civilization have been fatal to the majority, and the mortality has been so great that it is estimated that their number today is not more than twelve or fif-

teen per cent of their number sixty years ago. With the loss of their lands the Indians have become squatters and tenants upon sufferance, and have been the victims of a constantly increasing series of evictions as the white population has increased and the pressure for land has grown greater. The uncertain tenure and enforced removals have largely prevented missionary and school work among them, while race prejudice has for the most part debarred their children from the public schools. Their position has year by year been growing more desperate, and the misery to which some of the bands have been reduced is now extreme.

"Of the 13,500 non-reservation Indians north of Tehachapi about 2,500 are scattered in small bands of from one to four families; the great body of them, numbering about 11,000, are isolated in small settlements of from 20 to 160 souls, averaging about 50. In these petty communities the conditions are worse than upon any American reservation, for they are open to all the vicious and demoralizing features of civilization and cut off wholly from schools, missions, or anything that makes for good, and the Indians living in them are often without protection as to person or property and are liable to eviction at any moment.

"The few Indians who have lands are in far better condition. Most of them have received or are in process of receiving their allotments in severalty and have had educational and missionary instruction for many years past. The present unfortunate condition of the non-reservation Indians of northern California is largely and perhaps wholly owing to their landless condition; and this landless condition results from the seizure of their lands by the government of the United States without payment therefor. We therefore earnestly petition and pray that lands be granted to the landless Indians of northern California in partial payment, at least, of their just claim against the nation. We should deprecate the payment of money or goods or household or farming utensils as demoralizing in the extreme. We consider that reservations would put them back fifty years in their advance toward civilization.

"The great body of landless Indians live in places remote from government lands. Very little of the vacant land is capable of furnishing a living to any one. To place these Indians upon such lands would mean wholesale starvation. The Indians are intensely attached to the localities where they have lived for generations and refuse to live elsewhere. They also have the acquaintanceship and means of making a living, such as it is, where they now



TOHATCHI BOARDING SCHOOL, NEW MEXICO.

are, and if they are granted lands in the neighborhoods where they now live they will be no further expense to the United States; whereas if they be sent to any of the government land now remaining they will be a source of expense for years to come.

"We therefore recommend and petition that our landless Indians be given small tracts of land in severalty where they now reside; that their own lands be given them wherever possible; and that a sufficient sum be appropriated to purchase these tracts wherever there is no government land available. The amount required for this purpose is far less than will be required to relieve their necessities after they are evicted from their present homes and will be but a very small portion of the sums which the government has already received from the sale of the Indians' lands. We do not ask this tardy justice for the Indians of northern California because they are hungry or poverty stricken or degraded—and some of them are all these—but because their present miserable condition directly results from the act of the government of the United States.

"The non-reservation Indians of northern California are morally and we believe legally entitled to redress from the national government, and we venture to suggest a form of relief that will not injure its beneficiaries. A further form of relief is the establishment of schools for the Indian children. The government has established and is now supporting six day schools and two training schools, whose pupils are nearly all from these non-reservation Indians. These government schools have an enrollment of about 350. There are enrolled in the missionary and public schools about 300 more.

"A few school districts admit Indian children, but in the vast majority of districts racial prejudice debars those of Indian blood. We hope that in a generation or two this prejudice will pass away. In the meantime fully two thousand Indian children of school age are growing up without any instruction of any kind.

"The non-reservation Indians of northern California are further subject to certain legal disabilities.

"As these Indians did not become citizens under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and as there has since been no legislation making them citizens, the state of California has regarded them as subject to the protection of the national government, the same as other Indians; while since the failure of the treaties the general government has repudiated all responsibility for them as wards of the United States. This has left these non-reservation Indians without any recognized legal status, a fact which has, in those parts of California where racial prejudice against Indians is still strong, subjected them to much oppression and abuse."—*The Word Carrier (Santee, Neb.)*.

Stewart (Nev.) Training School Notes.

Superintendent Asbury visited Tonopah the first week of September. He brought a party of children home with him.

Miss Luce, the large boys' matron, who comes to take Miss Embree's place, arrived from Spokane September 4.

Trains, passenger and freight, pass the school daily. No regular station has been established here, but the trains will all stop when necessary. The road is an extension of the Virginia and Truckee and was ready for work as far up the valley as Gardnerville August 1.—*New Indian*.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Amos R. Frank is teacher of Mesa Grande day school, California.

The large sprinkler and the ice wagon make regular trips about the premises.

Mabel Cleveland of the class of '06 is working for a nice family in Los Angeles.

We are glad to receive a communication from Amos B. Iliff, now at Blackrock, N. M.

Francisco Lugo has changed his NATIVE AMERICAN from Mentone to Banning, Calif.

Melvin Huffman of Fort Simcoe, Wash., expresses his appreciation of the little paper.

Mr. Snyder is visiting the Verde country, but expects to return in time for the circus, October 1.

The Pine Ridge institute is advertised to meet September 25 to 28, 1906. A good program is provided.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolf of this school are the happy parents of another little male Wolf, born September 26.

Supt. H. H. Miller of Fort Mohave, Arizona, was referred to last week with wrong initials. But in any case he is a rising man.

B. N. O. Walker is head clerk at Chilocco. He comes from the clerkship at Wyandotte. Before that he was a teacher at Chilocco.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Boyer have a daughter, born Sunday, September 16, 1906. Arizona will soon be able to demand single statehood.

All employees should carefully study the directions for handling the chemical fire extinguishers, two dozen of which are scattered about the buildings and grounds.

Mr. Frederick G. Wolf, baker at this school, has severed his connection with the service to give more time to his ranch and dairy, his resignation to take effect October 8.

J. F. Singleton writes that Sherman Institute is filling up rapidly and everything running smoothly. Mrs. Singleton is supplying as teacher of the seventh and eighth grades.

Harry Thacker has entire charge of the print shop this year. Henry Moses, who took care of the printing work in former years, now works on the Reno *Evening Gazette*.—*New Indian*.

Mr. F. E. Roberson, principal teacher at Fort Mohave, sends a large list of subscribers to the NATIVE AMERICAN, which makes that school second only to Sacaton in the number of copies received.

The numerous friends throughout the Indian service of Supt. and Mrs. H. B. Pearis of Haskell Institute will sympathize with them in the loss of their little daughter Gertrude, who died, September 7, 1906.

Mr. Hackendorf returned from the Papagocountry last Saturday morning and Edwin Santeo Sunday, bringing twenty-six pupils between them. This makes more than sixty, new and old, gathered by Mr. Hackendorf this month.

The schools in the valley will dispense with football this season. If the new rules are properly digested and assimilated football will be taken up a year from now with added zest. At the Indian school baseball, basket ball, and tennis will receive more attention.

Good reports come from our Yuma girls, Agnes Jaeger, Esther Absotz, Cecelia Loetz, Amelia Hamilton, Rose McKinley, and Marie Sahenti, who were working out this summer, and some are now back in school. But Aileen Sullivan was reported lazy and dirty. We hope for a better report soon.

John F. Warner, stenographer and

typewriter at the Ponca Indian agency, has been transferred to service under the Isthmian Canal Commission, with a fine promotion in salary, and expects soon to depart for Panama. Mr. Warner and family are fine people and will be greatly missed at the agency and school.—*Ponca Courier*.

Seba S. James returned from Oraibi Monday, bringing Satia Gashmaynim with him. The "hostiles" at Oraibi have been driven out by the "friendlies" and are living about two miles from the village, but a truce appears to have been declared, and all is quiet on the surface. The Oraibi day school was to reopen soon.

Mrs. E. H. DeVore has resigned the superintendency of the Tohatchi school on account of failing health. She expects to go to her ranch near Durango, Colo., for a time and then visit her home in Iowa. Mrs. DeVore has been a most faithful and successful worker among the Navaho for more than fifteen years. The school at Little Water was started by her as a day school, and while still in a little old mud building grew into a boarding school. In fact, it was probably a boarding school in a small way from the very beginning.

The Arizona Date Crop.

The first date crop of the United States for commercial purposes is being harvested. Some four thousand pounds of the fruit will be picked in two pound boxes and placed on the market in the territory and elsewhere. There are three date farms—one at Phoenix, one at Tempe, and the third at Yuma. They are planted in soil each very different from either of the other two, the soil at Tempe being very salty, at Phoenix the usual Salt River valley fertile land, and the Yuma orchard being in the Colorado river bottom. The trees seem to do equally well in any of the three localities and soils and the industry promises to be one of the most valuable and widespread

of the territory. The trees are largely African plants, and orchards of these species will yield tons of rich fruit for the people of Arizona as soon as proper attention is paid the industry. The way has been shown and the cultivation of the fruit proven practical in this country, and it is now for the people to take advantage of the experimental work.—*Tucson Post*.

What Hampton Means by "Education."

There is no institution in the world, in my judgment, which so well exemplifies the possibility of training young people through practical methods as does this institution at Hampton. It attempts to give its pupils standards of life and conduct, and so to lead them step by step as to have fitted them in a rounded, symmetrical way for usefulness in life before it sends them out into the world. Since the minds that control this institution understand that the pupils have lives of work before them, it undertakes from the very beginning to teach them how to work intelligently and efficiently, and it makes real workers of them, so that they may take their place in the outside world without any difficulty of adjustment.

They are instructed in all departments of southern farming, and manage to learn a good deal about the sciences that underlie agriculture. But they learn all these things experimentally, doing plenty of hard, practical work every day while learning from their instructors. In the same manner they work in the shops of the school and learn many practical trades. The girls in the school learn everything pertaining to cooking, sewing, and practical housekeeping, while also learning gardening and many other useful every-day subjects. The educational methods that have been developed at Hampton through a long experience are so notable that educators in other countries as well as our own have come to recognize their importance.—Albert Shaw in *Review of Reviews*.

Pupils' Notes.

On Wednesday night we had fire drill.
They do well for fire drill. E. S.

☺ ☺

The band boys are all sorry for Mr.
Wurm, bandmaster, who went away last
Tuesday. J. V.

☺ ☺

The carpenter boys have already started
a cottage for the farmer. It gives the
boys a good chance to learn to start a build-
ing of their own. G. N.

☺ ☺

The power house was nearly burned
yesterday afternoon at half past three
o'clock. We put out the fire before it
burned the roof. We will fix it so it won't
burn again. T. O.

☺ ☺

The boys in A Company are now drill-
ing with the rifles every morning, and
they are willing to have a good show at
the fair grounds. J. S.

☺ ☺

Yesterday we had a fire at the power
house, and so we get a fire drill from that
next night. I ran to the small boys' home.
I notice that some of the new boys don't
know what to do because they had no fire
drills before. We just send them down
to the lines. I think that they will know
what to do next time. L. M.

Preparing for Football.

Our printer boys have been very busy
printing new outing cards for Saturdays.
The cards are up to date, but our in-
structor says that electric power for run-
ning the press is too slow and he would
employ foot power, which makes a good
deal of muscle on the legs to "kick" off
2,000. We think that not even electricity
can beat our old fashion of "kicking"
off. A. M. P.

Letter from Talklai, Arizona.

I write in order to tell you about the
Apache, how they are getting along and
what is going on in this reservation. I
think the reservation is in a better con-
dition now than it was a few years ago, as

there has been plenty of rain during the
past month, which soaked the ground
thoroughly and made the grass as green as
nature requires. Grass is abundant and
discernible everywhere, which makes the
Apache glad, as their ponies will have
plenty of good feed during this fall.

There are many rattlesnakes during
this hot weather, and the Apache have
just learned to kill them as never be-
fore. In recent years they had great
respect for and worshiped these poisonous
reptiles; but now they realize that they
can no longer continue to practice this
superstitious doctrine, a tradition from
their forefathers.

The Apache have been slow in grasping
the white man's ways, but in the face of
all this I can see as I look back and make
comparison that they are making slow
but decided progress. They are gradually
moving out of the old time *sudec-coowa*
into small frame houses consisting of
one to two rooms; they are assuming
the white man's garb and putting on
other signs of civilization; they are find-
ing employment on the railroad and in
Globe and vicinity, for which work they
receive \$1.75 to \$2.50 per day. Empty
headed white people, who have no desire
to see the Indian progress toward civiliz-
ation, often say that an Apache man will
not work, but will let his wife do it all.
This is disproven by the fact just stated.

You teachers in Indian schools have
done a good work in converting us to your
ways and you all deserve to be credited
with honor. SEWARD MOTT.

Talklai, Arizona, September 9, 1906.

Mr. L. L. Hagen, formerly tailor at
this school, writes an interesting letter
from Red Bank, New Jersey, where he
has been stationed for the summer in-
specting factory work turned out at that
point for the War Department. He is not
far from Long Branch, where the Carlisle
Indian band had an engagement for the
summer.

From Other Schools

ZUNI INDIAN SCHOOL, BLACKROCK, NEW MEXICO.
Correspondence.

I am located at Blackrock, Zuni Indian school, a point that most people who visit here consider out of the world; but I am glad to say I am not of this opinion.

Our climate is all that could be desired for this region, our location is very satisfactory, buildings new and comfortable, and the best water I have tasted in a long time.

It is not as lonesome here as some would think it would be, as quite a village has sprung up at the point where the dam is being built, only a few hundred yards from the school site, with a general store, postoffice, hotel, office building for the superintendent of the work, and a number of dwelling houses for those employed in the construction of the dam.

Mr. Harper has charge of this work and is making fine progress considering the many drawbacks he has had to encounter.

I think all who have ever visited this reservation since Mr. Graham has had charge of the Indians here will agree with me when I say it would be hard to find a more pleasant and agreeable man. He has the entire confidence of the Indians here, as the little tokens of love and respect they are continually offering him will testify.

So altogether I think this a very good place, and when the wide valley west of the school is well watered from the new reservoir it will be a modern Garden of Eden. AMOS B. LUFF.

Blackrock, N. M., September 23, 1906.

HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
Indian Leader.

The commercial class now numbers forty-one members. It has become necessary to ask for additional supplies to accommodate this number.

The dairy herd is now grazing on fine clover and timothy pasture on the west side of the farm and is yielding over one hundred gallons of milk each day.

Mr. Randel, who has been the efficient carpenter, at Haskell for some time, has resigned. He left here September 4 for his home in Missouri. From there he intends to go to California or Texas. The offer of better wages induced him to make the change. Mr. Randel is a good workman, so will succeed.

Miss Sarah Sample, who last year was principal teacher at Fort Shaw and previous to that taught for several years in the Pottawatomie

school, has become a member of the teaching force here. She has charge of fifth grade, large.

Miss Mack has her old place in charge of the primary department. The other teachers in those grades are Misses McCauley, Plake, and Summet. Miss Loomis, Miss Paul, and Mrs. Barber have the same grades as last year—fourth and fifth.

Haskell is to have natural gas for heating and cooking purposes this year. This will be a great improvement, and all are looking forward anxiously to the time when all the arrangements have been made, the pipes laid, and gas turned on. Electric lights will still be used in all the buildings.

Paired.

Mr C.: "In those days I was a republican, and my friend R., who was the most penurious man in New England, was a democrat. One day he said to me, 'C., have your committee been after you?'"

"Not yet," I replied.

"Well, mine have been after me, and they wanted me to subscribe \$500, and I told them I would," said he.

"I looked at him in amazement. Then he added, 'Yes, I told them the republicans would expect \$500 from you and I was going to pair off! So, mind you stick to that arrangement. It will be all the same to both parties, and it won't cost either of us a cent.'"—*Exchange.*

Wise and Otherwise.

He—"Yes, I always sleep in gloves; keeps your hands so soft."

She—"Really; and do you sleep in your hat, too?"—*The Tatler.*

She wrote: "Circumstances over which I have no control compel me to reject your offer of marriage. Yours, etc." He wired: "What circumstances? Reply prepaid." She wired: "Yours. Collect."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Two boys start out to get a job. In a short time they happen to meet to compare notes. One says to the other: "Have you got a job yet?" "No, I am waiting for something to turn up." "Well, what you need is to turn up your sleeves."

Genuine and innocent wit is surely the flavor of the mind. Man could not direct his way by plain reason and support his life by tasteless food; but God has given us wit and flavor and brightness and laughter and perfumes to enliven the days of man's pilgrimage and to charm his pained steps over the burning marl.—*Sydney Smith.*

No!

Somebody asked me to take a drink.
What did I tell him? What do you think?
I told him—No!

Somebody asked me one day to play
A game of cards; and what did I say?
I told him—No!

Somebody laughs that I will not swear
And lie and steal; but I do not care.
I told him—No!

Somebody asked me to take a sail
On the Sabbath day; 'twas of no avail.
I told him—No!

"If sinners entice thee, consent thou not,"
My Bible said, and so on the spot
I told him—No!

—*The Alliance News.*

Against His Creed.

It happened in a crowded street car, says the *Chicago News*. The noted Rabbi Hirsch had arisen to give his seat to a young woman, but before she could take it a burly young fellow slid into it.

The rabbi looked very meaningly at him, and after an uncomfortable silence, the young fellow finally blurted out: "Well, what're you glarin' at me for? Want to eat me, eh?"

"No," calmly replied the rabbi, "I am forbidden to eat you—I am a Jew."

Limited Service.

Bishop Brewster of Connecticut while visiting some friends not long ago tucked his napkin in his collar to avoid the juice of the grape-fruit at breakfast. He laughed as he did it and said it reminded him of a man he once knew who rushed into a restaurant and, seating himself at a table, proceeded to tuck his napkin under his chin. He then called a waiter and said, "Can I get lunch here?"

"Yes," responded the waiter in a dignified manner, "but not a shampoo."—*Lippincott's.*

A Simple Cure.

It is said that John Wesley was once walking with a brother, who related to him his troubles, saying he did not know what he should do. They were at that moment passing a stone wall to a meadow, over which a cow was looking.

"Do you know," asked Wesley, "why that cow looks over that wall?"

"No," replied the one in trouble.

"I will tell you," said Wesley. "Because she cannot look through it; and that is what you must do with your troubles—look over and above them."—*Selected.*

Unreasonable Freddy.

Tommy—"Ma, Freddy's crying 'cause I'm eating my cake and won't give him any."

Mother—"Is his own cake finished?"

Tommy—"Yes, ma; and he cried when I was eating that, too."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

A Dead Loss.

"See here, Aunt Dinah, I sent two brand new shirts of my husband's to the wash last week, and you have brought only one back. Now, what have you done with the other?"

"Yes, Miss Lulu, ma'am, I was coming 'round to the ques'ion of dat dar shu't. You knows dat I ain't a pusson dat pretends to one thing and protends to anudder, so I'se agwine to tell de truf 'bout dat shu't. It was dis-away. My ole man he up and died las' week, and de 'Bur'al Sassiety' dey didn't do nothing but covort 'round, and I neber had anything to lay dat man out in. So I helps myse'f to dat shu't for a fac'. An' oh, Miss Lulu, honey, I jes' wishes you could hab seen how dat nigger sot dat shu't off!"—*Lippincott's.*

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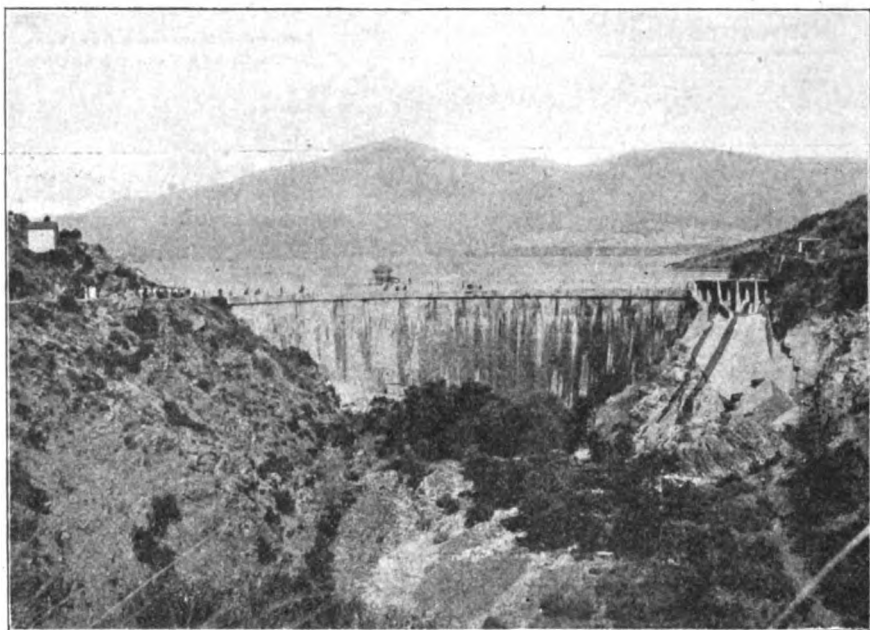
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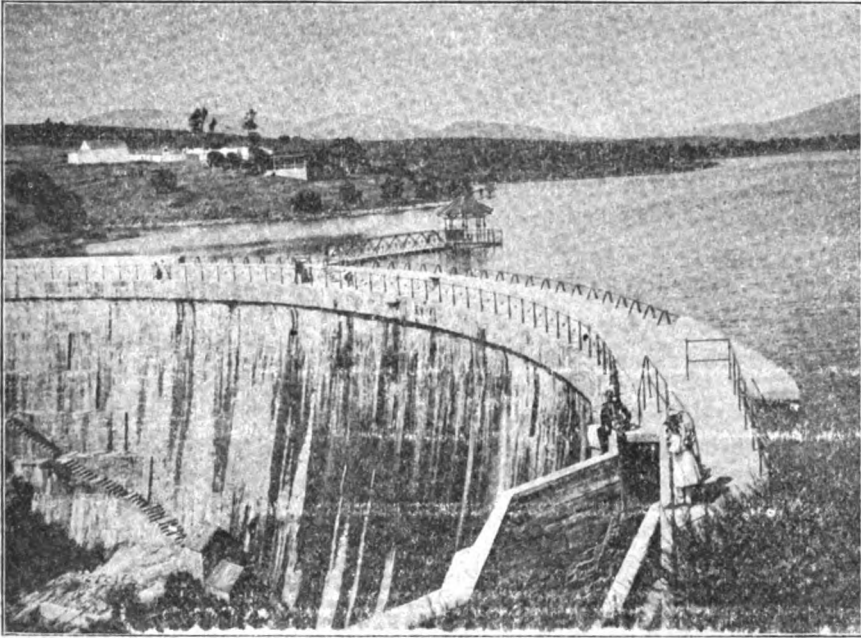
SWEETWATER DAM, NEAR SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, October 6, 1906.

Number 33.



SWEETWATER DAM, NEAR SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Another Land Opening.

The grand army of the land hungry never seems to diminish. A month ago a company many thousands strong made a grand rush for the towns in eastern Montana, where offices were opened for registration of persons desiring "a chance" in the Crow reservation lands; and now an equal rush is on for the lands soon to be thrown open to settlement of the Wind River reservation in Wyoming. The tract to be opened comprises a total area of about 1,000,000 acres. Of this area between 265,000 and 300,000 acres are capable of being made productive by irrigation. The large residue is the wildest of wild land, mountainous and arid and forbidding in aspect, but it is attractive to the landless in anticipa-

tion at least—and there is always the hope under the present system of registration and drawing of getting something really worth while.

Settlement upon such lands is necessarily beset with hardship. The climate of the Rocky mountain region is rigorous; irrigation is necessary to make these lands certainly productive; the most rigid economy is required for the man of small means or practically no means to get a start; social conditions are far from ideal; and, all things considered, it is no wonder that many settlers grow homesick and discouraged and abandon the holdings they were so anxious to secure.

A propitious feature of the opening of the Wind River reservation, the drawing for which closed August 15, is a care-

fully devised irrigation scheme under the auspices of the state, insuring water rights to the settlers and a supply equal to their needs at a cost less than that for which each could build his own dam and ditches.

Boundary lines and water rights are the burning questions on the frontier. Encroachments on one or the other, real or fancied, have caused feuds that have led up to murder in many instances, and upon these questions the individual can only see his side of the contention. Hence a careful and recent government survey, with lines carefully established, and an irrigation scheme engineered by the state are elements of value in settling a body of new land. The settlers on the Wind River reservation are fortunate in these respects and should conquer the desert and make it blossom into homes with less friction and delay than usually follow the occupation of new lands.—*The Irrigation Age.*

Gladys Irene Dunn.

Miss Gladys Irene Dunn, who for nearly two years past has been identified with the Phoenix Indian school, passed away at her home in Morgan county, Ohio, on the 10th of September.

Miss Dunn left us in May last for her home, hoping, as did her friends, that a change of climate and home surroundings might restore her failing health.

During her short stay with us she had won many friends from among both teachers and pupils by her gentleness of manner, her loyalty of friendship, and other Christian characteristics which were ever manifested.

She was devoted to her work and remarkably conscientious in performing her every-day duties, never thinking of self and the physical suffering she must have endured, when she was compelled by failing health to give up.

She was faithful unto the end. Her work here is finished, and her Master

has called her to a higher sphere of action.

Besides her parents Miss Dunn leaves two brothers and three sisters, to whom her coworkers at this school extend their heartfelt sympathy in this bereavement, which is shared by all those with whom she was associated here.

She was laid away Thursday morning, September 13, in the Pennsville (Ohio) cemetery.

Phoenix and Elsewhere.

Zero weather at Colorado Springs, but an ice cream social at Phoenix school to-night.

Mr. Snyder returned from Camp Verde Thursday, having secured six pupils from that region.

Thomas Aquinas, disciplinarian at Yuma Indian school, is here for a short visit. Thomas was formerly captain of Company A at the Phoenix school and was a well-drilled officer.

Monday was circus day. More than two hundred children went to town in wagons to see the parade and most of the remainder attended in the afternoon. Nothing will make the little children try to talk English as quickly as a sight of the animals.

Riggs Institute at Flandreau, S. D., started September 1 with four hundred pupils. This popular school is managed by the popular superintendent, Charles F. Peirce. Every one should subscribe for the little Flandreau school paper, the *Weekly Review*.

Supt. Reuben Perry of Navaho agency, Fort Defiance, Arizona, succeeds Mr. Frank M. Conser as supervisor, who had district No. 1. Mr. Perry in the short time (three years) he has been in charge has doubtless done more for the Navaho than had ever been done before. It is a question whether his new field is much broader than the Navaho country, and long drives will not disturb him.

From Other Schools

GENOA INDIAN SCHOOL, NEBRASKA.

Indian News.

The yield of wheat from twenty-eight acres was eleven hundred bushels. The quality is good.

The corn crop on the school farm is the best in the recollection of the older employees. The yield is estimated not less than fifty bushels per acre.

The hay crops are large this year on the farm. Besides the one hundred tons of alfalfa there are thirty tons of red clover and fifty tons of prairie hay off of twenty-five acres.

The new floor in the gymnasium will be prepared for the use of roller skaters. About one hundred and fifty persons can skate at one time. The children are looking anxiously forward to the completion of the gymnasium.

L. C. Kennedy, assistant engineer at Pine Ridge, S. D., has been transferred to this school as assistant engineer. Mr. Kennedy is an ex-student at Haskell and Chilocco. He has been in the service three years. He takes hold of his work as if he understands it.

Frank L. Morrison, who was assistant engineer here for the past year, has been transferred to Warm Springs, Oregon, to the position of engineer. We are glad to see this recognition given to him. He is able to take any plant in the service.

Mr. Charles Stenberg is the blacksmith at the school. We welcome Mr. Stenberg and family into the school. As there was no place for them to keep house they live down town. The school is in need of two or three more cottages.

Mr. James W. Plake of Washington, D. C., visited his sister and brother here week before last. James has gained a good many pounds since he was a Haskell student. The work in Miss Reel's office certainly agrees with him.

Miss Grace Allingham, who has been dining room matron here for several months, has been transferred to Chilocco as domestic science teacher. Miss Allingham has been successful in her work here and her friends disliked to see her leave, but she had fitted herself for the position of domestic science teacher and of course preferred it.

Miss Mae Herron, who came here years ago when a little girl, finished the grammar school course and has been assistant laundress for several years, has been transferred and promoted to the position of laundress at Chamberlain, South Dakota. Her friends, and that

means all the employees and pupils, were sorry, indeed, to have her go, but wish her success. She left here last Monday evening.

List of employees: W. H. Winslow, superintendent; Fred W. Parsons, clerk; Nancy V. Talmage, assistant clerk; Homer Davis, physician; James W. Gordon, disciplinarian; Elspeth L. Fisher, Leonidas L. Goen, Anna R. Frey, Louise M. McCarthy, and Jennie Crisp, teachers; John F. Ross, teacher of agriculture; Anna C. Gooder, matron; May White and Mary E. Blakesley, assistant matrons; Clara F. Barnheisel, housekeeper; Cynthia Thurston, nurse; Josephine R. Walter, seamstress; Lottie G. Rasch, laundress; Isabelle Goen, baker (temporary); Nettie Sheriden, cook; Emma L. Parsons, assistant cook; Frank D. Eager, farmer; Simon Redbird, carpenter; Paul A. Walter, tailor; Jessie McCallum, shoe and harness maker; Philip O'Neil, engineer; Leonidas C. Kennedy, assistant engineer; Charles B. Green, laborer; Charles E. Taylor, dairyman; Charles Stenberg, blacksmith.

RIGGS INSTITUTE, FLANDREAU, S. DAK.

Weekly Review.

James C. Clifford, superintendent at Tongue River agency, has been transferred to the new school at Wahpeton to succeed Superintendent Lipps, transferred to Fort Lapwai.

Alex B. Poirie, an Indian policeman from the Turtle Mountain reservation, was shot and instantly killed at Rolla, N. D., this week. Another case of too much whisky.

Mr. Frank Sorensen, for several years chief clerk at the Chicago Indian warehouse, has been promoted to the position of superintendent here, vice Roger C. Spooner, who recently resigned. Mr. Sorensen has had a varied experience in the Indian service work, and without doubt there is no man in the service better fitted for the duties of superintendent at the Chicago warehouse. The *Review* extends congratulations and wishes success to the new appointee.

Supt. O. H. Lipps, recently transferred to the superintendency of the new Indian school at Wahpeton, N. D., has again been transferred to the position of superintendent at Fort Lapwai Indian school. The Fort Lapwai school carries with it the management of affairs for the Nez Perces agency and is a substantial promotion for Superintendent Lipps.

Supt. Reuben Perry of the Navaho agency has been appointed supervisor of Indian schools to succeed Frank M. Conser, recently promoted to chief clerk at the Indian Bureau. Mr. Perry is a gentleman endowed with a whole lot of good common sense, and with his fifteen years of experience in school and agency work

will undoubtedly become one the ablest of the corps of supervisors.

Inspector James McLaughlin has been sent to Wyoming to make an effort to induce the Ute Indians from Utah, who are now encamped near Douglas, Wyoming, to return to their reservation. It is claimed that the Indians are killing stock and committing other depredations to such an extent that the state authorities are incapable of dealing with the situation and for this reason have called for assistance from the War and Interior Departments. Inspector McLaughlin has had many dealings with the Utes, and it is expected that he will be able to induce them to return to their own homes.

Father Martin Kenel, superintendent of agricultural school at Standing Rock agency, has resigned and will go to St. Louis, where he will take up clerical work. The Catholic sisters heretofore employed in the school have also resigned and will take the work in some hospital, probably at Yankton.

Sent Back.

Mr. Harduppe—"I hope the flowers I sent you to wear at the ball came on time?"

Miss Cutting—"No, they didn't. They came C. O. D."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

A Square Quadruped.

A little English girl wrote the following essay on a cat: "The cat is a square quadruped, and, as is customary with square quadrupeds, has its legs at the four corners. If you want to please the animal you must stroke it on the back. If it is very much pleased it sets up its tail quite stiff, like a ruler, so that your hand cannot get any further. The cat is said to have nine lives, but in this country it seldom needs them all because of Christianity."—*Western School Journal.*

His Most Accurate Counterfeit.

The genial Mark Twain complains that he has a most surprising number of "doubles." Only the other day a gentleman wrote to him from Florida, saying that he had been taken so often for Mr. Clemens that he thought it a matter of duty to send his photograph to the real original.

The likeness, as shown by the picture, was certainly remarkable—so much so, indeed, that Mark sat down and wrote the following reply:

"My Dear Sir:—I thank you very much for your letter and the photograph. In my opinion, you are certainly more like me than any other of my doubles. In fact, I am sure that if you stood before me in a mirror-like frame, I could shave by you."—*Lippincott's.*

The Story of In-door Sun.

Once on a time, in far Japan,
There lived a busy little man
So merry and so full of fun
That people called him In-door Sun.

Now In-door Sun made mirrors fine,
Like those in your house and in mine,
And in these looking-glasses bright
His own face saw from morn till night.

It made him feel so very sad
To see his face look cross and bad,
That he began to take great care
To keep a sweet smile always there.

And soon he found that those he knew
Ail seemed to like him better, too;
For, like the mirrors, every one
Began to smile on In-door Sun!

Now try this just one day and see
How bright and smiling you can be;
You'll find both happiness and fun
In playing you're an "in-door sun"!

—*Little Folks.*

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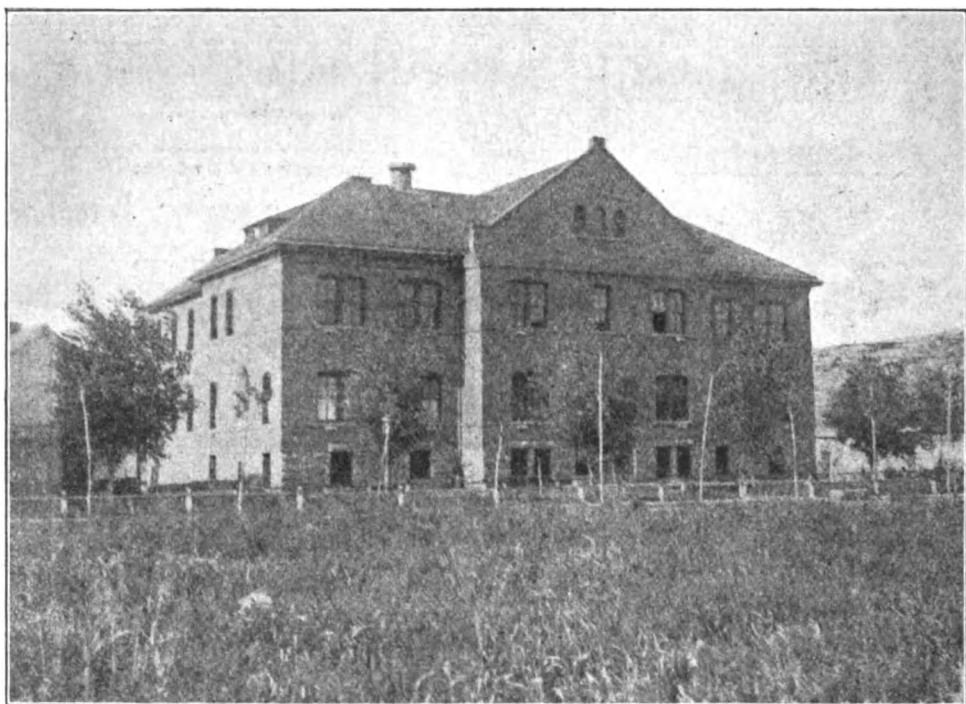
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BOYS' HOME, NAVAHO SCHOOL, FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZONA.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, October 13, 1906.

Number 34.

The Personal Cost of Suppressing Vice.

The current number of the *Sunday School Times* contains an interesting article by Anthony Comstock, the great moral reformer, who for more than thirty years has acted as special agent under appointment of the Postmaster General to enforce postal laws against matter sent through the mails for vicious purposes.

For years one of the greatest evils that has ever existed was carried on through the agency of the mails. In 1872 it was discovered that there existed an organized business for publishing and sending broadcast circulars and books of the basest nature, causing the moral ruin of thousands of young men. Congress finally took the matter under consideration and in 1873 enacted laws closing the ports and mails of the United States to this "dread moral scourge." "Worse than birds and beasts of prey, they invaded the homes and schools of the land. No just conception can be given to the reader of the gross and horrible character of this nefarious business. Young men were falling like autumn leaves."

Mr. Comstock says that his personal attention was directed to this evil in 1872 through the downfall of some of his young men associates, and learning that this business in an organized form was of many years' existence he felt that something should and must be done. "But," he says, "what could I do? I had neither money, friends, position of power or influence and was entirely ignorant of the law, practice in the courts, or rules of evidence."

He felt that he was powerless to face this "moral monster." He made the situa-

tion a subject of most earnest prayer to God, pleading for strength to face the foe and for friends and means to accomplish his work. Not long afterward Morris K. Jesup hunted him out, offered him his hearty sympathy and support and \$650. "With this money we seized the steel, copper plates, wood cuts and electro-plates for illustrating and printing one hundred and sixty-seven of the one hundred and sixty-nine books then being published."

Thus the campaign against the enemy was begun, and others joined in giving their patriotic support to the noble hearted man in his work to suppress this horrible evil.

In March, 1873, he was appointed a post-office inspector in New York, becoming at the same time secretary and chief special agent of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice.

"How do we work? We secure and apply the evidence of guilt against the scavengers of immorality according to the rules of evidence as settled by the higher courts in Great Britain and the United States."

The great work has not gone on without the most strenuous opposition on the part of the enemy and also the daily press, which argued that "freedom of the press" and "freedom of speech" were endangered if the bill before Congress should become a law.

After the passage of the bill, which was immediately signed by the President, "it became my duty under my new appointment to secure the evidence against those who were doing their hellish business through the mails. As they were

operating under fictitious names they felt secure from detection," but in a few months nearly a score of them were locked up in Ludlow street jail.

"A conspiracy was concocted to do away with me. One of the prisoners awaiting trial, who previously had been to my home and offered me a bribe of \$2,500 if I would not prosecute him, but would surrender to him the evidence I held against him, wrote his brother, and his brother sent me a word of warning."

One scheme was to sandbag him, but the scheme was detected. Small-pox scabs were sent him by mail and an infected porous plaster was sent through the same channel. Then an infernal machine was sent him by a boy, but owing to a mistake in making the elastic spring too strong it did not "go off," as had been intended, and he was spared.

One fiend operating under sixteen aliases, through fourteen postoffices, drew a knife as he reached the jail door and severed five arteries in Comstock's face. He was violently assaulted at various times, but the would-be assassin was arrested and imprisoned every time.

Plots were laid to repeal the act of Congress. "A pamphlet containing infamous libels against me and a copy of postal laws with words added to change their scope and meaning, signed by forged signatures of reputable business men and firms, was gotten up, and 17,000 copies sent to Congress demanding the repeal of these laws," and thinking to more thoroughly degrade him before the public another book, entitled "Life and Crimes of Anthony Comstock," was written by one of his assailants and published for free distribution.

Mr. Comstock says that through it all "I had one mighty, never failing source of comfort: 'No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn. This is

the heritage of the servants of Jehovah, and righteousness which is of me, saith Jehovah.'

"This promise seemed to be let down from heaven for my comfort and stay. I prayed and did my best to overcome the malicious lies of my enemies with the truth. After a fierce attack upon me before the Committee on the Revision of Laws in the House of Representatives, lasting more than two hours, I had an opportunity of being heard in my own defense. As I went out from the committee room I saw proof that 'it is better to trust God than put confidence in man,' for the committee unanimously reported against any repeal or change whatsoever. Of net results, this far, we report 2,961 arrests and about ninety-eight tons of matter seized."

Anthony Comstock was born in 1844 at New Canaan, Connecticut. He served on the Union side in the civil war from 1863 to 1865. He has written several books as well as contributions to the periodical press.

Indian Oddities

An Indian was proud of his garden and proclaimed that he was raising potatoes and cabbage and-root-a-tobaccos.

An Indian wanted a photograph of his child and asked the teacher whether she had "one of those machines to draw pictures."

An Indian driver had a dress suit case under his wagon seat. "A tenderfoot" might suppose that contained the driver's good clothes. But no, something better than that—corn for his horses!

The Indian pupils were not sleepy and sang themselves so by singing "Way down upon the swam—py river, far from my old Tuck—ey home!"

Indian children are greater sticklers for precedent than are British parliamentarians. As an excuse for doing some questionable act they burst into a chorus, "We always do that!—sometimes—once—just a lee-tle bit."—*Exchange*.

Indian Cadets Parade at Carlisle, Pa.

The Carlisle Indian cadets gave the town a surprise this afternoon, and a pleasant one. Headed by Major W. A. Mercer and the famous band of the school, they marched over the principal streets before going to the fair grounds. They marched exceedingly well and on the whole presented a fine appearance. Carlisleans to a citizen were proud of them, and when the boys appear in the parade at Harrisburg on Thursday they will take a back seat for no soldier in that city. The officers were on horseback and a handsomer set cannot be seen anywhere.—*Carlisle Sentinel*.

A Well-Deserved Promotion.

The efficient and successful administration of the superintendency of Fort Defiance has earned Mr. Reuben Perry the general supervisorship of Indian schools. A trained and efficient schoolman before he took charge of the Fort Defiance superintendency, he showed during the three years of his administration such exceptional ability in bringing the school, under the very able assistant superintendent, Mr. Peter Paquette, to a high grade of efficiency, in governing the somewhat demoralized Navaho Indians, and improving conditions generally, that the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs readily perceived a superintendency was "below his size" and decided to assign him a wider field of usefulness, a field for which he is admirably well adapted by his energy, his force of character, his straightforwardness, his fairness, and his absolute want of bias. While his many friends and admirers feel like congratulating him, they very much regret the loss to themselves and Navaho Indians entailed by his promotion.—*McKinley County Republican*.

The Wage-Earner and the Rise in Prices.

The price records show that the rise since 1898 has been for the most part only a recovery to the level of prices prior to the panic of 1893. Prices suffered a greater

decline during the period of depression in the United States than in London, and on the recovery have risen further. The tendency is still upward, but the advance is due to natural conditions, and not in any important degree to manipulation or causes within governmental control. To the extent that industrial combinations and trade unions have contributed to it, their efforts have been favored by the enormous demand for commodities and labor.

The advance brings about an interesting reversal of the relative positions of the debtor and the creditor and the wage-earner and employing classes from what they were in the period of declining prices.

In 1896 the salaried employee who was secure in his position and the wage-earner who had regular employment were gainers by the falling prices. With the movement of prices reversed such persons have been losing what they gained at that time, unless able to obtain increased pay. On the other hand, the salaried and wage-earning class, as a whole, has been greatly benefited by the complete employment of all its number, by the imperative demand for every grade of labor, which is the chief factor in the advancement of wage schedules, and by the multitude of opportunities which such a period gives for capable and deserving individuals to better their condition.—*Review of Reviews*.

A representative of the Interior Department spent a season here last spring studying the methods of teaching employed in our class rooms and shops. As a result of this study we learn that the "Tuskegee method of teaching" has been adopted by the Indian service of the department and that it will be followed as far as possible in all of the Indian schools. Requests for our catalog and other literature regarding the work here have already been received from a number of teachers in these schools in the northwest.—*Tuskegee Student*.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Mrs. McCormack will have charge of the social this evening.

Mrs. Louise V. Housel of Phoenix is serving as temporary teacher.

Disciplinarian E. P. Grinstead made a business visit to Yuma this week.

The ice cream social last Saturday was both a social and a financial success.

The items taken from the *New Era* give many typical present day Sioux names.

Rev. Harold A. Govette will address the school next Sunday afternoon at four o'clock.

The Salvation Army conducted the first afternoon service last Sunday in front of the girls' home.

Dr. C. C. Van Kirk, of Fort Mohave, Arizona, has ordered his paper changed to Whiteriver, Arizona.

Mrs. Eunice Peterson Tompkins of the class of '03 has removed from Fort Jones to Seiad Valley, California.

The girls' sitting room has been much improved by a frieze, stenciled and painted on by the painter boys.

Mrs. Flora Tennant is employed temporarily in the dining room while Mrs. Rhoades is substituting as teacher.

Byron A. Sharp, temporarily employed as teacher at this school, has been appointed farmer at Fort Mohave, Arizona.

Mr. Gill reports an excellent sorghum crop at McDowell, and there will be several hundred gallons of molasses for sale.

Supt. John S. Spear of Fort Lewis, Colorado, with his accustomed loyalty to the NATIVE AMERICAN, sends a club of new subscribers.

The east dormitory for large girls has been refloored and repapered and the dormitory for Company A has been calcimined, making both much more attractive.

Mr. Snyder expects to represent the Phoenix school at the annual conference of Friends of the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples, at Lake Mohonk, New York, next week.

Mr. Frederic Snyder started east on his vacation Tuesday morning and will visit his mother and brother and sister at Castleton, New York. His father recently died at an advanced age.

It is doubtful if any school in the service produces a greater amount or variety of vegetables from the garden than Riggs Institute. Each day sees the tables piled with all kinds and there will be an abundance for winter. -- *Weekly Review (Flaudreau, S. D.)*.

On the 9th instant the President issued a proclamation opening the Walker River reservation in Nevada for settlement, the date fixed for the opening being the 29th instant. The reservation is in Carson City land district and there are 268,000 acres of land to be disposed of.

A letter from Roland Nechoitewa of the class of '06 tells that he is an assistant engineer for the Arizona Pacific Copper company. He has in his charge an air compressor, two pumps, an engine, and a dynamo, and is getting ninety dollars a month. He is at Camp Wooley, near Kelvin, Arizona.

The six-foot cement sidewalk has been extended from the hospital to Central avenue and two connecting walks from the main sidewalk to the farm cottage and one to the farmer's cottage. A new walk also connects the hospital and farm cottage and another connects the school house with the teachers' quarters.

Miss Whisnant, who was transferred here from Mescalero, N. Mex., early in the year, has been transferred to the principal teacher's position at Fort Shaw,

Mont., at \$720 per year. Miss Harrington has been appointed to the vacancy and is expected to report for duty about the 15th instant.—*Weekly Review (Flandreau, S. D.)*.

The tennis courts are being oiled, and three clean and fast courts are expected soon as the result. They cover just one-quarter of an acre of ground.

Herbert D. Seely, a Navaho boy, formerly a pupil at this school, is interpreter for a missionary at Tuba City, Arizona. Herbert expects to go to a Bible school next year at Chicago to fit himself as a missionary among his people. We extend to him our sympathy in his noble purpose and wish him the greatest success in his efforts.

s.

Fort Lewis School.

Miss Maud Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Marshall, who has been an employee of this school for a number of years, was married in Durango on the 15th instant to Mr. Jacobs of Spokane, Washington. The couple left for Spokane the next morning. The ceremony took place in the Presbyterian parsonage and was witnessed by a few intimate friends.

Mr. J. A. Smith, for a number of years farmer at this school, and son of Mr. Samuel Smith, our engineer, died at the Mercy hospital in Durango on the 17th instant.

Mrs. Spear and family are living in Durango in order to give the children the advantage of the schools there.

Mrs. Jennie L. Burton of Crow agency school and Miss Margaret Walsh of Cheyenne River agency are recent appointees at this school. Both are teachers.

Sunday Laws.

Canada has taken a radical but needed reform step in regard to Sunday, making the day one of obligatory rest by parliamentary enactment. France has done the same thing. The legislation is based on humanitarian grounds instead of religious, thereby doing away with diffi-

culties that would otherwise make legislation difficult. Under the new law, which goes into effect in March next, work of "necessity and mercy" will be permitted, but all trading, "work for remuneration," theatricals, sports, "amusements for gain," the publication, sale, and distribution of newspapers, and all railroad operations are prohibited, with heavy penalties for violation of the law. No telephone, telegraph, or railroad employee, or any other industry calling for Sunday work can be required to perform such work unless during the other six days he be allowed twenty-four consecutive hours without labor. The new law in France is due to socialism, and it was passed with but one dissenting vote.

Belgium has enacted similar legislation, and in England a report on Sunday trading has been submitted to Parliament, recommending strongly further legislation to maintain Sunday as a day of rest, not only on religious and moral grounds, but "as necessary to the preservation of the health and the strength of the community." All this is excellent. Our own country is in urgent need of similar legislation. We have gone Sunday mad. The workingmen have to a large extent lost their rest day, and here as in France it will be socialism or the labor unions that will bring about the remedy. We have no doubt that it would be vastly for the good of this country if every Sunday newspaper and every Sunday excursion train were prohibited.

We have laws concerning Sunday amusements, but they are in most parts of the country a dead letter, and amusements for gain are openly provided. If the police interfere the judges discharge the offenders, and the whole thing is turned into a farce. Nothing more serious has befallen this country than the decadence of the Sunday observance and the encroachments of Sunday labor. Canada is a long way ahead of us in this new law.—*Home Mission Echoes*.

Fort McDermitt Day School.

Mrs. J. B. Hoover of the Fort McDermitt day school, Nevada, visited this school last Friday. She was particularly interested in observing the methods used by our people in teaching the smaller children English. She says her pupils are Paiute children straight from the camps and that they did not understand a word of English on entering school not long ago, but that they are very bright, happy children.

This school is a new one, established January 2, 1906. It is located in the center of the Fort McDermitt reservation in northern Nevada, near the Oregon line, ninety miles north of Winnemucca, Nevada. It occupies some of the buildings comprising the old fort built by the soldiers forty years ago as a protection against the Indians, the same Indians who are now being educated here. These Paiute have long been wanting a school, and they now have one, which, although so lately started, is considered one of the finest day schools in the service.

The reservation is four miles long and four miles wide. The old army post, now the school, is located in the canyon of the Quinn river, a long, deep canyon. There are ten or twelve old buildings left, only a very few of which are in repair. Work on these buildings is under way, however. The present capacity of the school is twenty-five, but there are fifty-eight pupils enrolled and many more expected. Until better equipment can be provided the pupils are taken care of in the best way possible, dry-goods boxes, etc., being pressed into service for seats and to help out as tables when the noon-day meal is served. But in spite of hard work and many disadvantages general enthusiasm and good-will seem to prevail, judging from Mrs. Hoover's account of the work.

The Fort McDermitt school is one of the several day schools under the supervision of Supt. C. H. Asbury of Stewart,

Nevada. Mr. J. B. Hoover is farmer in charge of the reservation and Mrs. Hoover is at present acting as both matron and teacher. These three are the only white employees at the school. They are assisted by two Indian policemen.

The Eskimos of Alaska.

The Eskimos are a people who are little known and have been studied but little. They dwell on the American continent from the Kuskokwim river on Bering sea to Labrador, never going far into the interior or south of the region of ice floes. Wherever they have wandered it has not been in search of easier conditions of living. Though the interior furnishes more game and richer furs, and the Alaska peninsula has a milder climate, they have kept to the barren and ice-bound shores. Physically they are heavy, strong of arm and back, and very light on their feet. They are short-legged but very fleet-footed and great jumpers. They begin to practice jumping as soon as they can walk. Their favorite way of jumping is to spring up and kick with the toes of both feet and come down again on their feet. Many of them can in this way touch a point from twelve to thirty inches above their heads. In looks they resemble the Japanese far more than Chinese. But they are lighter in complexion and very ruddy faced. The girls and young women are good looking; some are handsome. Their eyes are a clear brown and very bright and their eyesight is marvelous. Their food is what the sea produces—seal, walrus, whale, and fish. The hair seal is the most useful. It furnishes the skin for footwear, mittens, trousers, material for nets, ropes, and bags for oil. The flesh is used for food; the blubber, which is the largest part of the seal, furnishes oil for food, light, and heat. The quantity of seal seems to be unlimited. Unlike the fur seals they never come ashore. They are captured in the nets, and when the ice forms they are shot.—*Southern Workman*.

From Other Schools

HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Indian Leader.

Mr Schaffner, who has been the band leader for a little more than a year, has resigned, the resignation to take effect on October 15. He expects to locate in Oklahoma. He has succeeded well with both mandolin club and band and they will miss him. Mr. Schaffner's health is not good, and he hopes a change of climate and work will be beneficial.

❖ ❖

ROSEBUD BOARDING SCHOOL, S. DAK.

New Era.

Harry and Lizzie One Feather were the first pupils to enter school this fall.

The laborers are plowing the school fire break. Comes Among is the foreman of the gang.

Great strings of teams passed the school the sixth and seventh on their way to convocation at the Santee agency.

Mr. Strain, our white neighbor, raised several wagon loads of melons for sale this year and our boys did not molest them either. How would they fare in some white communities?

Mr. A E. McFatridge, superintendent of Winnebago agency and school, spent a few days with us and took in the teachers' institute. Form here he went to the agency to shake hands with old friends and acquaintances. Mrs. McFatridge accompanied him.

Fred Tall Crane, our reliable watchman for the past two years, resigned and went to Carlisle with John Runs Close to the Village, Ernest Quick Bear, and George Burning Breast. Fred was an excellent employee and will undoubtedly be a good, industrious student. He is a splendid type of the Sioux tribe.

Sam Bordeaux, the printer, is now Sam Bordeaux, the disciplinarian. Pat Yellow Bird is our night watchman, Lillian Standing Bear our seamstress, and Minerva Keesler our assistant matron.

Col. Tinker, U. S. Indian inspector, is making a general inspection of the reservation. At the present writing he is visiting the day schools.

R. J. Holland of Flathead agency, Montana, is visiting with Superintendent Werner and family.

Hon. Estelle Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, delivered a very forcible and entertaining lecture before the institute at the evening

session September 12. She had an attentive audience and was many times warmly applauded.

❖ ❖

RIGGS INSTITUTE, FLANDREAU, S. DAK.

Weekly Review.

Supervisor S. B. Davis, who has recently been at Cheyenne River agency, has gone to Navaho agency, Arizona.

Special Agent Downs, now in charge at Cheyenne River agency, has inaugurated a new plan in regard to the Indian court at the reservation.

Mr. Mat Jarvis of Orient has announced his candidacy for the position of Indian agent at the Crow Creek agency, vice Henry Chamberlain, whose term will soon expire.

The sharp frosts this week turned the green shrubbery and trees along the Sioux into a mass of color. It is seldom the prairie trees are so beautiful as this fall. There is no view in Moody county finer than the one from the school hospital.

Well Informed Girls.

Dean Hodges, in the *Outlook*, quotes a Well-lesley girl as saying that Galilee was named after Galileo, who wrote a description of the country; and a Stanford girl as declaring that Dorcas was the man who succeeded Judas as the twelfth apostle; and a Radcliffe girl as saying, "What are the Ten Commandments? I find them alluded to so often in 'The Canterbury Tales.'"

Distributing a Half Million Acres.

The last great land rush in Oklahoma will take place December 6, 1906. About half a million of acres of land belonging to the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians in southwestern Oklahoma will be sold at public auction, the minimum price being five dollars an acre.

These lands are very valuable for farming purposes, both cotton and wheat thriving there, and corn yielding heavily. There is good timber in sections, and fine water may be had at a depth of from twenty to fifty feet.

It is said that interest in these lands is so great that the Interior Department is receiving letters from Canada, Alaska, Mexico, the Philippine Islands, and some of the South American countries. It is expected that 200,000 people will attend during the sale of lands. The money received will go into a fund for the Indians. Indian lands will soon be a thing of the past, the government policy being to put the Indian on his mettle as a citizen of the nation instead of coddling him as a ward.—*C. E. World.*

A Young Scientist.

BOBBY DISCOVERS THE MAKE-UP OF THE ELEMENTS.

They say that no one ever knew
What Water's made of, yet
To me 'tis plain as two and two
It's made of drops of wet.

Then there's the Air—I have to smile
To think that I have guessed
In such a tiny little while
It's wind that's stopped to rest.

And as for Fire, 'tis very queer
To find such ignorance.
To me it seems so plain and clear—
It's flames that hiss and dance.

And then there's Earth. Why can't you see?
I cannot understand
Why they are blind. It's clear to me
That Earth is made of land.

—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Did Not Eat that Species.

A year or two ago a well known American, who was visiting China, was treated with great courtesy by a certain viceroy. When the American was about to leave he wished to convey to the viceroy some token of his appreciation. So he sent the dignitary an uncommonly fine bull pup he had brought from America. In a few days came the viceroy's acknowledgement of the gift. "I myself am not in the habit of eating that species of dog, but I may say that my suite had it served for breakfast and accorded it unqualified praise."—*Er.*

A Vain Boaster.

A farmer in central New York state has in his employ a man named George, whose understanding is not very acute.

One day as his employer came out to the field where he was working George hailed him. "Say, Boss, who do you like best, Mr. Gorman or Mr. Carney," naming two ministers whose churches are in the neighborhood.

"Well," said the farmer, "I couldn't say. I never heard Mr. Gorman preach."

"I don't like that man Carney," said George; "he brags too much. I went to his church last Sunday and he didn't talk about anything but his father's mansions and brag how much finer they were than any one else's."—*Lippincott's.*

Owning Up.

It is a healthy exercise to admit heartily and promptly when one has been in the wrong. Temperaments differ as to the ease of doing this; with some it seems to be a constitutional diffi-

culty to "own up;" with others it is less of an effort. But it is never an attractive task, and those to whom it comes hardest need its health giving discipline most. There are none who can take the position of the magazine editor who, when he was asked to make public correction of certain misstatements that he admitted had found place in his pages, replied that he regretted that the magazine had no "department for corrections." A magazine may succeed on that basis; a life cannot. The best first step toward righting any wrong or error that we have committed is to admit the wrong frankly and quickly to those who have any right to expect such an admission from us. Our tardiness or refusal to do so hurts ourselves and lessens others' confidence in us.—*Sunday School Times.*

"Tommy," said the teacher, reproachfully, "why didn't you take your hat off to me when you passed me yesterday?"

"I didn't have me hat on, ma'am," replied the boy.


"Don't tell me that. I saw you."

"I know you seen me, but you didn't see me hat. Dat wuz me brudder's hat I had on."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

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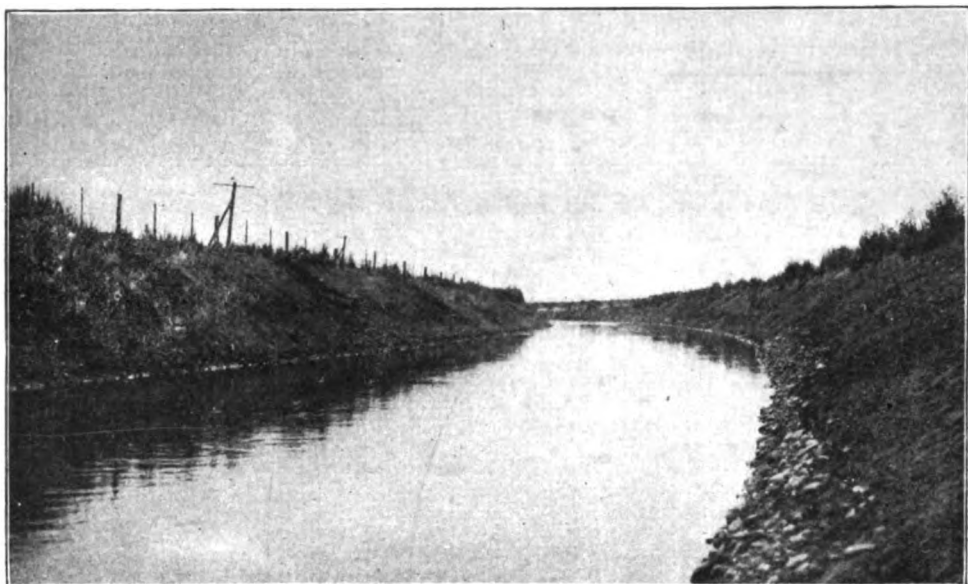
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VIEW OF YAKIMA RESERVATION IRRIGATING CANAL.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, October 20, 1906.

Number 35.

Irrigation.

At the fourteenth annual session of the National Irrigation Congress, held at Boise, Idaho, on September 3, 1906, Governor Gooding made an address and President Roosevelt sent a message of greeting.

The following is in part the remarks of Governor Gooding:

"It will be a pleasure to show you the construction work now going on under government supervision in this beautiful valley, and that will reclaim more than 350,000 acres of as rich land as can be found in any place in the Union. You will be shown the Minidoka project that can be called in its true sense a government project, for no homesteader had the temerity to take up a single acre of the land before it was thrown open for settlement under the national irrigation laws.

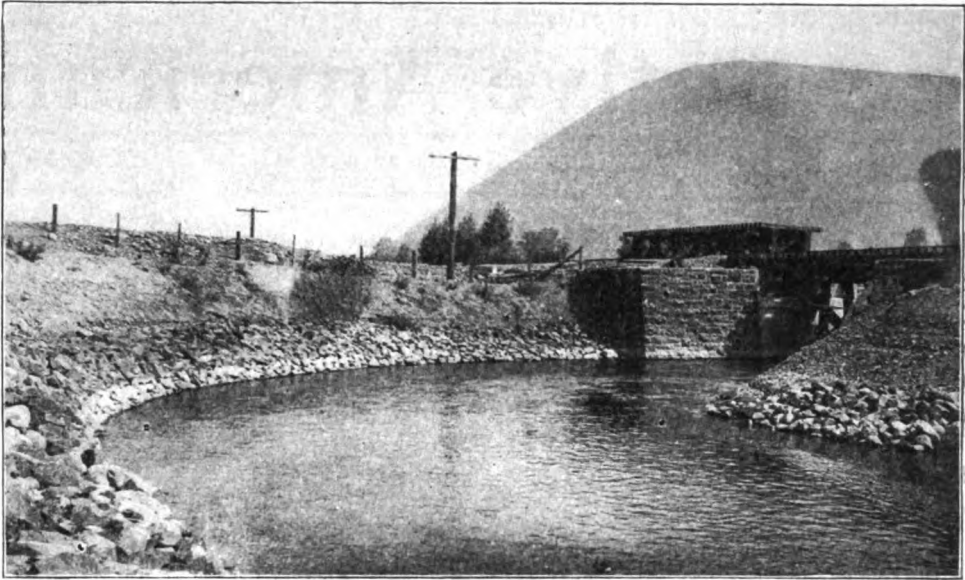
"This may be called the land of the homesteader, for as far as the eye can reach the homesteader's cabin can be seen on every forty or eighty acres of this beautiful land. There you will have an opportunity to see a practical demonstration of what our national irrigation laws mean, and the splendid work that is being done by the reclamation service.

"Under the Minidoka project there are 140,000 acres to be reclaimed. The great dam across Snake river is practically completed; the main canals and laterals are now in course of construction. Sixty thousand acres will have to be served by pumping plant, that it is hoped will be installed in the near future. There is a sad story connected with this part of the Minidoka project, of which you will have an opportunity to learn before you leave

Idaho. When the story is told I am confident we shall have the hearty co-operation of this organization in bringing about a satisfactory solution of this important question to the homesteader, who is watching and waiting for water with which to reclaim his land.

"It will be our pleasure to show you the Twin Falls project that is being reclaimed under the Carey act, which, when completed, will irrigate more land than any other single project in the United States. The success of this enterprise cannot be told in words. You must see for yourselves to understand the great transformation that has taken place there within two short years. Where a short time ago was a barren desert there are now beautiful homes and waving fields of grain. Cities have sprung up almost like magic. The course of the great Snake river has been changed and its water poured out upon the thirsty lands, which have responded by a productiveness that cannot be excelled in any part of our state. For the first time since the water ran down the channel of the mighty Snake, when the massive gates of the Twin Falls dam were closed, the bed of that great river shown bare in the winter sun.

"It will be a pleasure to show you the upper Snake river valley, which is an empire within itself. It was after traveling over this part of Idaho six years ago that President Roosevelt, in the little city of St. Anthony, made his first promise to the west that if elected Vice-President he would do all in his power to assist in the passage of the national irrigation law. We all know how well that promise has been kept. In his great work for the west he has built



HEAD OF YAKIMA RESERVATION CANAL, WASHINGTON.

a monument to his name that will endure for all time."

The following is part of the message of greeting of President Roosevelt on irrigation. In another issue we will give that part of his message which refers to forestry:

"Operations under the reclamation act, which I signed on June 17, 1902, have been carried on energetically during the four years since that date. The reclamation service, consisting of over four hundred skilled engineers and experts in various lines, has been organized, and it is now handling the work with rapidity and effectiveness. Construction is already well advanced on twenty-three great enterprises in the arid states and territories. Over 1,000,000 acres of land have been laid out for irrigation, and of this 200,000 acres are now under ditch; 800 miles of canals and ditches and 30,000 feet of tunnel have been completed, and 16,000,000 cubic yards of earth and 3,000,000 cubic yards of rock have been moved. Detailed topographic surveys have been extended over 10,000 square miles of country within which the reclamation work is

located, and 20,000 miles of level lines have been run. Three hundred buildings, including offices and sleeping quarters for workmen, have been erected by the reclamation service, and about an equal number by the contractors. Over 10,000 men and about 5,000 horses are at present employed.

"The period of general surveys and examinations for projects is past. Effort is now concentrated in getting the water upon a sufficient area of irrigable land in each project to put it on a revenue-producing basis. To bring all the projects to this point will require upward of \$40,000,000, which amount, it is estimated, will be available from the receipts from the disposal of public lands for the years 1901-1908.

"We may well congratulate ourselves upon the rapid progress already made and rejoice that the infancy of the work has been safely passed. But we must not forget that there are dangers and difficulties still ahead, and that only unbroken vigilance, efficiency, integrity, and good sense will suffice to prevent disaster. There is now no question as to where the work shall be done, how it shall be done,

or the precise way in which the expenditures shall be made. All that is settled. Thereremains, however, the critical question of how best to utilize the reclaimed lands by putting them into the hands of actual cultivators and home-makers, who will return the original outlay in annual installments paid back into the reclamation fund; the question of seeing that the lands are used for the homes, and not for purposes of speculation or for the building up of great fortunes.

"This question is by no means simple. It is easy to make plans and spend money. During the time when the government is making a great investment like this the men in charge are praised and the rapid progress is commended. But when the time comes for the government to demand the refund of the investment under the terms of the law, then the law itself will be put to the test, and the quality of its administration will appear.

"The pressing danger just now springs from the desire of nearly every man to get and hold as much land as he can, whether he can handle it profitably or not, and whether or not it is for the interest of the community that he would have it. The prosperity of the present irrigated acres came from the subdivision of the land and the consequent intensive cultivation. With an adequate supply of water, a farm of five acres in some parts of the arid west, or of forty acres elsewhere, is as large as may be successfully tilled by one family. When, therefore, a man attempts to hold 160 acres of land completely irrigated by government work he is preventing others from acquiring a home, and is actually keeping down the population of the state.

"Speculation in lands reclaimed by the government must be checked at whatever cost. The object of the reclamation act is not to make money, but to make homes. Therefore the requirement of the reclamation act that the size of the farm unit shall be limited in each region to the area

which will comfortably support one family must be enforced in letter and in spirit. This does not mean that the farm unit shall be sufficient for the present family with its future grown children and grandchildren, but rather that during the ten years of payment the area assigned for each family shall be sufficient to support it. When once the farms have been fully tilled by freeholders little danger of land monopoly will remain.

"This great meeting of practical irrigators should give particular attention to this problem and others of the same kind. You should, and I doubt not that you will, give your effectual support to the officers of the government in making the reclamation law successful in all respects, and particularly in getting back the original investment, so that the money may be used again and again in the completion of other projects and thus in the general extension of prosperity in the west. Until it has been proved that this great investment of \$40,000,000 in irrigation made by the government will be returning to the treasury, it is useless to expect that the people of the country will consider direct appropriations for the work. Let us give the reclamation service a chance to utilize the present investment a second time before discussing such increase. I look forward with great confidence to the result."

John Eddie Curran sends a New York postal card to show that he is seeing something of the world on his return to Hampton after his summer outing.

The school date crop, grown on one tree in front of the employees' quarters, was recently gathered. It consisted of nine bunches of dates, which weighed one hundred and thirteen pounds. The dates of one bunch were missing, however, but the Indian boys were not charged with taking them. There is no reason why large quantities of fine dates should not be raised in this favored region.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

The engineers are very busy putting in an electric pump.

Mr. Rogers has resigned as farmer at Chin Lee on the Navaho reservation.

These are busy days at the warehouse getting in the year's supplies.

Mr. Hackendorf went to Sacaton Friday morning on school business.

Miss Sickels, assistant laundress at Fort Defiance, goes to Flaudreau, S. D., as assistant nurse.

Mr. Sullivan arrived at Fort Defiance a week or two ago to take the position of stenographer.

Mr. J. E. Flanders, a special agent of the Indian Office, was a visitor at the school recently.

Several car loads of freight were unloaded and brought from Phoenix to the school this week.

It is worth while to inspect the beautiful Navaho rugs lately received from the heart of the Navaho country.

An ice cream social in charge of Miss Fowler and Mr. Grinstead will be held on the lawn of the girls' home tonight.

Supervisor Sam B. Davis is at Fort Defiance to relieve Superintendent Perry and transfer the agency to Doctor Harrison.

Miss Rink, kindergartner at Fort Defiance, has resigned to accept a position as kindergartner in Los Angeles public schools.

The industrial instructors' meetings will be held every Tuesday evening and the teachers' meetings every Thursday evening.

Mr. Edwin Minor of Neah Bay, Wash., has been appointed to the superintendency

of the Kickapoo school and reservation in Kansas.

Supt. Charles L. Davis of Fort Totten, N. D., has been appointed supervisor, and Supt. C. M. Zeibach of Kickapoo school, Kansas, succeeds him at Fort Totten.

Mr. C. A. Peairs, recently superintendent at Vermillion Lake, Minn., is visiting a few days at the school on his way from Lawrence, Kansas, to San Diego, Calif.

Mr. Joseph F. Singleton, disciplinarian at Sherman Institute, Riverside, California, and Mr. King, of the same place, were visitors to the school this week.

At the teachers' meeting last Thursday evening Mr. Hackendorf gave an interesting and profitable account of how he spent his vacation time at summer school.

The fire drill Thursday night under the supervision of Fire Chief Skinner went off without a hitch, all the boys and girls responding promptly to the bugle call.

Mr. Lee, our gardener, has made some very neat flower beds on the south side of the girls' home. One is a design of the Swastika cross and another is a four-leaf clover. Other beds are equally attractive.

Nonnebah Tinneh and George Gorman were married at the Fort Defiance school in September. Nonnebah returned from the Phoenix school about a year ago, and George is also a returned student. The Phoenix children send good wishes.

Dr. William H. Harrison, superintendent of the Supai school, succeeds Supt. Reuben Perry at Navaho agency, Fort Defiance, Arizona. Doctor Harrison has had long service among the Indians. Before taking charge at Supai he was agency physician at Rosebud, S. D.

Miss Ridenour and Mrs. Merryman returned from the Navahocountry this week. They report that corn, melons, and pinons are more abundant than for many years and that the Indians are so busy feasting they have little time to work.

Dennison Wheelock arrived Saturday evening from Oneida, Wis., with three large pupils who were promised places by Superintendent Peirce when there in August. Mr. Wheelock is organizing a band to play at the Jamestown (Va.) Exposition next year. He left here Sunday for White Earth, where his wife was staying.—*Weekly Review (Flandreau S. D.)*.

The Phoenix pastors have agreed to take charge of the open-air services in front of the girls' home Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock in the following order: October 21, Rev. H. M. Campbell; October 28, Rev. Orville Coats; November 4, Rev. Harold A. Govette; November 11, Rev. A. R. MacLean; November 18, the Salvation Army.

The new library books are being marked and covered and will soon be ready for use. The pupils can draw books through their teachers in the class rooms. The employees can check out books from 11.30 to 12 on Tuesdays and Fridays, and if they find Miss Harvey on Saturday morning she will be glad to accommodate any who fail to come on other days. The library is a valuable and reasonably large collection and should be used freely.

The new cover for the NATIVE AMERICAN was designed by Mr. John F. Krebs, painter at this school, during his spare hours. His model is Mohave Jim, a typical Mohave-Apache of Camp McDowell. Those that do not admire our striking cover designs, are cordially invited to submit something more characteristic of or appropriate to the NATIVE AMERICAN, and are assured it will receive careful consideration.

Dairy Hints.

[Uncorrected.]

Mixing warm milk with cold milk hastens decomposition.

Never let cows drink from a pond that has no outlet.

You cannot make good butter if the cows eat garlic.

Never add anything to milk to prevent it from souring.

Never mix fresh milk with that which has been canned.

Both bran or linseed or cottonseed meal are good materials to use to increase the quality and quantity of the milk.

Never move a cow faster than a slow walk if she has a full udder.

Any person who milks a cow should have his finger nails cut close.

Cows on the farm sometimes fail because they are fed what is on hand rather than what they should have.

The most profitable way to handle milk is to market the cream or butter and to keep the skim milk at home to feed calves or pigs.

P. P.

Pupils' Notes.

The painters made the old laundry roof shine in four hours Tuesday afternoon.

B. H.

We are glad to have our new band leader, Mr. Venne, here. He plays E flat clarinet.

F. R.

Companies A and B are ready to show off again at the Territorial Fair next month. They expect to win the silver cup again.

S. R.

Three brothers left here some time ago for Prescott to spend their summer vacation. While still there the smallest one, named Estrada, got shot. The two big brothers returned to Phoenix Indian school. They were glad because they got safe back again.

F. R.

This week a football game was played between Companies A and B, which was won by Company B in regular time, but Company A "took the cake" by making two more touchdowns after time was called. The score stood 12 to 10 in favor of Company B when time was called. This game was worth seeing; just as good as "back east" and will be played over again some time in the near future.

W. C. F.

Utilizing Waste Water.

The waste from the mill runs the electric lighting plant for Albuquerque, whose owners are talking of selling electric power to run pumps for irrigation throughout the valley in which Albuquerque lies. Down in the Mesilla valley, where the farmers have raised huge crops of alfalfa, grain, and fruits in good years, the government is pushing forward the Elephant Butte dam project to impound the water that runs to waste in the spring, and when that is completed agriculture will be as certain an enterprise there as an ideal climate for crops can make it. Already settlers from Texas are flocking into the valley to take up the small allotments permitted under the provisions of the irrigation project; for one acre of irrigated land in that climate is as productive as four in a land of rainfall. Similar irrigation projects are under way in other parts of the territory—the Honho, the La Plata, and the Las Vegas projects—and many acres are irrigated by private enterprise. The Estancia valley already has a reputation for its fruits, and the orchards of Colfax are a delight to the eye. When the irrigation works now being pushed are completed New Mexico's agricultural output will be considerable. Water is the prime necessity, and there is plenty of water if it can only be controlled or pumped up. In places it is but a little way under the ground. Deming, near the Mexican line, is a little paradise of green fields and whirling windmills. For years one of its leading products was water, which was sent by railroad to El Paso, Texas, and sold there.—*Irrigation Age*.

Features of the Philippine Postal Savings Bank.

The Philippine Postal Savings Bank is intended primarily to provide a place for the safe deposit of small savings and is not expected to usurp the business of private banks. There are, however, in the Philippine Islands, as in other coun-

tries, well-to-do people, who, by reason either of their distance from private banks or of their lack of confidence in them, hoard their savings in preference to depositing them in banks. To this class of people the Postal Savings Bank offers an absolutely safe place of deposit for any amount whatever exempt from all government taxes. Whatever proceeds the bank may realize from these non-interest bearing deposits will accrue to the benefit of the small depositors, for whose welfare the bank primarily exists.

A depositor in the Postal Savings Bank may withdraw funds through any office of the bank in the islands, just as he may make deposits to the credit of his account through any office. In order to meet possible emergency cases the English provision, with some modifications, has been adopted, of permitting withdrawals to be made by telegraph. This is an important privilege for the depositor in a country like the Philippines, where the lack of railroads renders communication by post at best very slow. No depositor is permitted to make more than two withdrawals from his account during any calendar month, and the bank reserves the right of delaying the repayment of deposits, if need be, for from two weeks to a month, according to the amount to be withdrawn.—*Review of Reviews*.

Miss Pearson is the new dining room matron at Haskell.

There are fifty-one students at Haskell in the new commercial department.

Miss Noble of Perry, Oklahoma, reported October 13 as teacher at Fort Mohave, Arizona.

James C. Waters of Ooltewah, Tenn., who has been appointed as teacher at this school, arrived on Thursday.

John Dodson writes that he and Henry Smith are well and expect to graduate from Hampton this year. John spent the past summer on a farm in Massachusetts.

Letter from Fort Mohave.

The Sunday school was organized the 7th instant.

There are yet a few vacancies in the employee force.

Mr. Byron A. Sharp has been transferred from Phoenix to Fort Mohave as school farmer.

The carpenter detail is just completing a porch to the office building.

Mrs. Higham and Marion came from Colorado a short time ago.

Mr. Eller and his detail have been out for several days repairing the road to Needles.

Miss Belle Dean left for Santa Fe last Monday, the 8th instant. She has been employed here for about two years.

A new bakery is now being built. This is to be built of brick and will match the other buildings of that part of the grounds.

Dr. VanKirk has just received a transfer to Fort Apache. He has been at Fort Mohave for two years. He, his wife, and Edward will go to their new post in a few days. Mrs. VanKirk has been employed temporarily in many positions and almost constantly since her coming here. She, like her husband, has proven an efficient employee and we shall miss them. R.

He Was Paired.

Teacher—"Henry, what is your excuse for being absent from school yesterday?"

Schoolboy—(who has been reading the parliamentary reports)—"Teacher, I was paired with Jimmy Kirkbride."—*Tid-Bits*.

He Knew Enough.

Papa—"Is the teacher satisfied with you?"

Toby—"Oh, quite."

Papa—"Did he tell you so?"

Toby—"Yes; after a close examination he said to me the other day, 'If all my scholars were like you I would shut up my school this very day.' That shows that I know enough."—*Indianapolis Star*.

Roomy Foot Gear.

In "Recollections of a Drummer Boy," the author, Mr. Kieffer, tells many incidents connected with the uniforms supplied by Uncle Sam to the soldiers of Camp Curtin. After describing various difficulties resulting from ill-fitting garments, he says:

"One day the sergeant was drilling the company on the facings, right face, left face, right about face, and of course watched his men's feet closely to see that they went through the movements promptly. Noticing one pair of feet down the line that never budged at the

command, the sergeant rushed up to the possessor of them and in menacing tones demanded: "What do you mean by not facing about when I tell you? I'll have you put in the guard-house."

"Why, I did, sergeant," said the trembling recruit.

"You did not, sir! Didn't I watch your feet? They never moved an inch."

"Why, you see," said the poor fellow, 'my shoes are so big that they don't turn when I do. I go through the motions on the inside of them.'"—*C. E. World*.

Facts About a Century Ago.

Merchants wrote their letters with quill pens. Sand was used to dry the ink, as there was no blotting paper. It cost eighteen and one-half cents to send a letter from Boston to Philadelphia.

Every gentleman—Washington, for example—wore a queue; many powdered their hair.

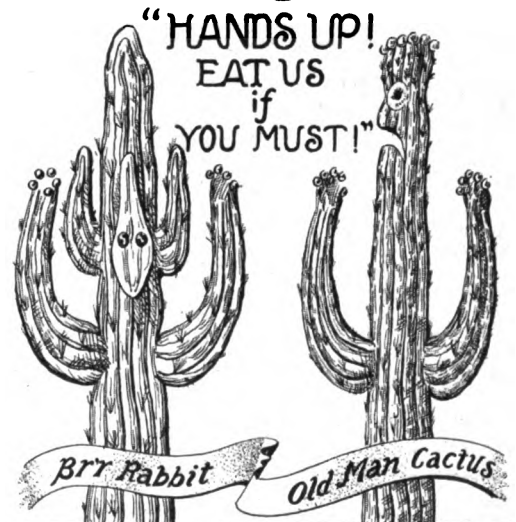
Imprisonment for debt was common.

Virginia contained a fifth of the whole population of the country—*Exchange*.

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Review of Reviews - - - - -	3.00		
	<u>\$6.00</u>		<u>\$2.00</u>
<i>Sunset price, \$3.55</i>		<i>Sunset price, \$1.55</i>	
<i>Sunset Magazine</i> - - - - -	\$1.00	<i>Sunset Magazine</i> - - - - -	\$1.00
McClure's - - - - -	1.00	Outing - - - - -	3.00
Delineator - - - - -	1.00	World Today - - - - -	1.50
World's Work - - - - -	3.00	Ainslee's - - - - -	1.80
	<u>\$6.00</u>		<u>\$7.30</u>
<i>Sunset price, \$3.90</i>		<i>Sunset price, \$4.00</i>	
<i>Sunset Magazine</i> - - - - -	\$1.00	<i>Sunset Magazine</i> - - - - -	\$1.00
Ainslee's - - - - -	1.80	Outing - - - - -	3.00
Lippincott's - - - - -	2.50	Ainslee's - - - - -	1.80
	<u>\$5.30</u>		<u>\$5.80</u>
<i>Sunset price, \$3.40</i>		<i>Sunset price, \$3.40</i>	
<i>Sunset Magazine</i> - - - - -	\$1.00	<i>Sunset Magazine</i> - - - - -	\$1.00
Suburban Life - - - - -	1.50	Outing - - - - -	3.00
World Today - - - - -	1.50	Suburban Life - - - - -	1.50
	<u>\$4.00</u>	Outdoors - - - - -	1.00
<i>Sunset price, \$2.20</i>			<u>\$6.50</u>
<i>Sunset Magazine</i> - - - - -	\$1.00	<i>Sunset price, \$3.55</i>	
Country Life in America - - - - -	4.00	<i>Sunset Magazine</i> - - - - -	\$1.00
	<u>\$5.00</u>	Metropolitan - - - - -	1.50
<i>Sunset price, \$3.90</i>		World Today - - - - -	1.50
<i>Sunset Magazine</i> - - - - -	\$1.00	Suburban Life - - - - -	1.50
World Today - - - - -	1.50		<u>\$5.50</u>
Outdoors - - - - -	1.00	<i>Sunset price, \$2.95</i>	
	<u>\$3.50</u>	<i>Sunset Magazine</i> - - - - -	\$1.00
<i>Sunset price, \$2.00</i>		Harper's or Atlantic Monthly - - - - -	4.00
<i>Sunset Magazine</i> - - - - -	\$1.00		<u>\$5.00</u>
Review of Reviews - - - - -	3.00	<i>Sunset price, \$4.00</i>	
	<u>\$4.00</u>	<i>Sunset Magazine</i> - - - - -	\$1.00
<i>Sunset price, \$2.25</i>		Camera Craft - - - - -	1.00
<i>Sunset Magazine</i> - - - - -	\$1.00		<u>\$2.00</u>
Metropolitan - - - - -	1.50	<i>Sunset price, \$1.00</i>	
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"ALL ABOARD FOR NEEDLES!"—COLORADO RIVER, FORT MOHAVE, ARIZONA.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, November 10, 1906.

Number 38.

Extracts from Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of Tuskegee Institute.

During the year 1,621 students have attended the institution, 553 have come from the state of Alabama and the remainder have come from forty-seven states and foreign countries. This number does not include 194 in the training school or children's house, 56 in the night schools of the town of Tuskegee, 25 in the night school Bible classes, nor the 11 in the afternoon cooking classes in the town of Tuskegee. The total number of students enrolled during the year is therefore 1,907.

The figures mentioned above leave out of account the thousands reached through the media of the annual Tuskegee negro conference and its various local branches, the farmers' institute, and the women influenced by the weekly mothers' meeting held by Mrs. Washington in the town of Tuskegee.

From the first it has been our plan to use the large industrial plant to teach methods of labor and to try as far as practicable to make each industry maintain itself. It would be wrong, however, to cherish the idea that industries can be made to pay their own cost in any large degree. If the institute farm is to accomplish its highest purpose in training it should not be expected to pay its way in dollars and cents any more than the class in arithmetic or history is expected to pay directly in dollars and cents. The old idea of sending the students to the farm for punishment finds no place at the Tuskegee institute.

Within the past we have made progress in blotting out differences between the

literary and industrial departments. The plan is to so unite the two that in the training on the farm, in the blacksmith shop, and the cooking division the students will be given credit in the academic department for all work in arithmetic and English that he does in these departments and that the industrial processes shall be made the basis wherever possible for the lessons in the academic department.

Each year of experience strengthens my conviction that there is great mental drill in industrial training and I believe that more and more each year the educational world will realize that this is true.—*Tuskegee Student*.

A Potawatomi Feast.

The Dowagiac (Mich.) *Herald* of recent issue published an interesting article on one of the old Indian customs of the Pokagon band of the Potawatomi, which is still observed by the few descendants of that tribe.

Leopold Pokagon and his band were further advanced in civilization than were any of their race in that part of Michigan known as the St. Joseph valley.

"Pokagon was never known to break his word in a business transaction nor to indulge in drink," says an Indian historian. He was devoted to the traditional teachings of the early Jesuit fathers, and in 1830 he visited the vicar-general of the archbishop of Cincinnati at Detroit for the purpose of entreating him to send them a "black gown to teach them the Word of God." He told him how his people had preserved the prayers taught their ancestors by the priests and how

they fostered and observed their religious customs according to the traditions of their fathers and mothers.

One of these customs is the finding of the Christ Child by the three wise men of the East, when three feasts are given, one for each of the wise men, or kings, as they speak of them, the first one occurring on the evening of "Little Christmas" or Epiphany, January 6.

In deciding who shall prepare the feasts three beans are cooked with the corn bread or biscuits and whoever gets one of the beans is elected to prepare a supper, with the privilege of selecting a member of the band to assist him.

One of these feasts was held recently, a few white friends being honored with invitations. Four tables were spread and the most perfect decorum was observed on the part of children as well as adults present. The supper was followed by music and an address in the Potawatomi language by one of their number, who explained that this beautiful custom dated back beyond the memory of any of the band now living and commemorated an event in religious history beautiful to them and that its observance would probably never be lost while the race survived.

There are now but very few of this once powerful band left. Congress has made them amenable to every law. They are allowed to vote, to sell their land, and, in fact, in all matters pertaining to citizenship are on an equality with their white neighbors.

The Rosebud Institute.

The Rosebud institute, September 11, 12, and 13, was well attended and developed much interest in gardening and housekeeping. After stating that boys and girls should have a practical knowledge of farming and stock raising or sewing and cooking, etc., stress was laid on the fact that they are deficient in the knowledge of the simplest rules of health. They should know that to be strong and healthy they must be cleanly in person, in

home, and in cooking. They must be taught not to expose themselves to all sorts of severe weather and that they must not live by the score in a close room, in filth, and with no ventilation. The whisky and tobacco habits are insignificant as compared with lice, filth, bad cooking, exposure to severe weather, and sleeping in small, crowded rooms. The day school is an elevator of the old Indian with the child as a medium. Practical working knowledge is better than class work.

Accept the Inevitable.

The demand for growing teachers is to be universal. Such a radical departure is sure to meet with a vigorous protest all along the line, but to protest will be useless.

Teachers must give proof that they are growing. The great battle in Chicago settles the matter for all cities, and sooner or later teachers will all carry on regular studies through term time and more or less in vacation. Every teacher must give evidence, acceptable evidence, that she has done definite work, something well worth while, during the year. Accept it joyfully, for it surely means increase in salary, and this is an important matter.

We have no apology to offer for saying that increased salary is a highly important matter. Teachers, as a whole, must have a decided increase in order that they may study, that they may live better, that they may the better provide for later life.

Best of all, this study scheme will lengthen out a teacher's age limit ten years. A woman is more secure of her position at seventy who can give tangible evidence that she has been growing all the time than at sixty with no such evidence. The new proposition for study and for official recognition of their study is the best professional departure for the teachers that has come to the profession in a quarter of a century.—*Journal of Education*.

Pupils' Notes.

Yesterday Mr. Charles Smith and I worked hard putting iron bands on the hubs.

F. J.

❧ ❧

Mary Jeager and Lizzie and Amy Shields are doing some fancy work for the territorial fair.

A. J.

❧ ❧

Agrease trap was made by Mr. Hamblin, the uses of which he explained to us in a very interesting way.

A. P.

❧ ❧

Nellie Douglas writes from home saying that she is having a good time and is now working in the hotel.

C. E. C.

❧ ❧

We are out of gasoline in the tin shop and we are using charcoal or charred wood for fire to heat our soldering irons.

H. A. D.

❧ ❧

Yesterday we finished two wagon wheels in the wagon shop. They were taken to the blacksmith shop for the tires to be put on. There are others besides.

J. B.

❧ ❧

The dairy boys have organized a football team with John Breckenridge as captain and are ready to meet all teams. Kee Shelley is the mascot of the dairy team.

S. L.

❧ ❧

In the morning when I come to work in the barn the first thing I do is to take the horses out and water them and then clean them, and the stable must be clean also before we get the horses in.

H. H. P.

❧ ❧

I had a letter from home, and it says that they have snow up in Verde valley, and it is very cold too. And it says that the Indians in the Verde valley are building strong new houses, for they are having rain and snow.

L. W. B.

❧ ❧

During my vacation this summer while I was at home I had some good reports for this school. One was speaking English so well. Another was that we had better training than any other school,

and everybody was so fond of this school. This was from the people at home; not from Indians, but white people. C. L.

Officers of First Battalion.

The following is the assignment of officers of the first battalion:

Cadet majors, Elario Salazar and Anthony Largo; captain and adjutant, Paul Wickey; color sergeant, Arthur Naclina; drum major, Frank Chutnicut; band sergeant, Manuel Eschief; principal musician, Thomas Valenzuela; chief trumpeter, Manuel Trillas.

COMPANY A.

Captain, Kisto Pasis; first lieutenant, Francisco Pedro; first sergeant, Herman Alis; second sergeant, William Jarnaghan; third sergeant, Ben Duncan.

COMPANY B.

Captain, John Scott; first lieutenant, Victor U. Brown; second lieutenant, Louis Manuel; first sergeant, George Jackson; second sergeant, Benj. Hayes; third sergeant, James Allison.

COMPANY C.

Captain, Arsenius Chaleco; first lieutenant, Elmo Sunnea; first sergeant, Ricardo Padilla; second sergeant, Phonie Lewis; third sergeant, George Webb.

COMPANY D.

Captain, Arthur Harris; first sergeant, William Whitman; second sergeant, Carl Lowe; third sergeant, John Breckenridge.

COMPANY E.

Captain, Thomas Honanie; first lieutenant, Rob Roy; first sergeant, Francisco Romero; second sergeant, Jose Abalos; third sergeant, Andrew Scaggs.

COMPANY F.

Captain, Joe Wolff; first sergeant, Robert Burke; second sergeant, Clarence Butler; third sergeant, Frank Adams.

COMPANY G.

Captain, Fernando Rodriguez; first sergeant, Jose Garcia; second sergeant, Ernesto Rodriguez; third sergeant, Frank Butler.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Gardening at the school house is going forward vigorously during this beautiful fall weather.

The *NATIVE AMERICAN* came to us last week in an attractive new cover designed by one of the Phoenix school employees.—*Indian Leader.*

Red Lake school and agency, Minnesota, have been separated from Leech Lake agency and placed in charge of Earl M. Allen as bonded superintendent.

The yard boys are busy sweeping up the yellow umbrella leaves, which are dropping early on account of the frost three weeks ago. Only the leaves on the under side were affected.

Simon Michelet, U. S. Indian agent at White Earth, Minn., has been made bonded superintendent with William R. Davis, superintendent of the White Earth boarding school, as assistant superintendent.

It is likely that women will vote in Arizona—some time in the future, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin are justly proud of the little girl that arrived at their home on the morning of election day, November 6, 1906.

The mason is continuing the six-foot cement walk east beyond the warehouse to Mr. Grinstead's house. He has completed the manholes between the dairy barn and old barn, and flues on the new cottage and plastering two rooms of Mr. Hamblin's house.

Mr. Synder is expected back from his vacation about Tuesday. He has enjoyed his visit to old scenes in New York state, but misses the Arizona sunshine. Fine places seem dark and dull in that cloudy and rainy atmosphere. He notes many

improvements in Albany, the first city in this country to use trolley cars.

Miss Abbie W. Scott, who has been teaching at Chilocco for the last nine years, was married at Fort Worth, Texas, to Mr. W. W. Polsgrove of Lampassas, Texas. The school people who met Miss Scott at Phoenix about two months ago send their good wishes, and the service loses another faithful and successful teacher.

Approximately the sum of \$100,000 will be paid to the Red Lake Indians of Minnesota about the first of next month. This payment is from the proceeds of the sale of the dead and down timber and has nothing to do with the payments for the lands which were sold at auction at Thief River Falls two years ago. The payments about to be made will average \$70 apiece to the Red Lake Reds and is a pretty fair sum for them to start the winter with.—*Tomahawk.*

Reuben Quick Bear, a Rosebud Sioux, was the leading spirit in the organization of the Black Pipe fair, which was held on his allotment. There was a good camping ground with abundance of grass and water. Prizes were awarded for the best improved allotment, best housekeeper, best vegetables, best second-grade scholar, the oldest couple, the neatest couple, the tallest man, the prettiest girl, prettiest baby, best colt, best calf, and others, ending with one-half bushel oats for the poorest horse.

Exhibits Entered for the Territorial Fair.

Some of the material entered for exhibit at the Second Annual Territorial Fair has been attracting much attention in Superintendent Goodman's office. The Camp McDowell Indians are exhibiting eighteen individual baskets and making a tribal exhibit of ten. They range all the way from small plaques to large ollas, the largest being valued at \$35 and \$40. There are also two sweet pumpkins weighing forty-seven and forty-one pounds and

a squash weighing over thirty pounds, a large watermelon, fine sorghum seed, and seed barley; also some stalks of sugarcane measuring 12½ feet long. Several of the Indians will also enter for the races open to Indians.

The Teachers' Meetings.

The teachers' meetings, which are held Thursday evening in the parlor of the employees' quarters, have been very interesting. The teachers are taking turns in presenting some of the results of their summer school courses.

Mr. Hackendorf discussed the Nature Study course as given in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio.

Miss Stocker's subject was "Agriculture." The course was given in the Ohio State University by Charles William Burkett of North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Miss Noland gave an interesting description of Hot Springs, Arkansas, showing a large photograph of the town.

Mrs. McCormack gave some of the thoughts of Professor Leslie, the special officer of the Los Angeles schools in charge of backward pupils.

The text book under discussion at present is "An Ideal School," by Preston W. Search, a volume of the International Education series.

Secretary Hitchcock to Retire.

Hon. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, will leave the Cabinet March 4, 1907. He will be succeeded by Hon. James R. Garfield of Ohio, at present Commissioner of Corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

A statement from the White House announcing these changes says, regarding Mr. Hitchcock, "Secretary of the Interior Mr. Hitchcock has informed the President that he would be unable to stay after March 4. Mr. Hitchcock has for some time felt that the very exhausting work he has been engaged in for over eight years was wearing on him so as to make

it impossible for him much longer to remain. At the President's earnest request he consented to accept a reappointment on March 4, at the time of the President's inauguration. But he then stated that he could not say how long he could stay, and he feels now he must insist that he be relieved on March 4. The President urged him to accept the ambassadorship to France, but Mr. Hitchcock feels that he is entitled to absolute rest and was obliged to refuse the offer."

An Apache Killing Near Camp Verde.

Justin Head, a Mohave-Apache, who lived near Cottonwood, Arizona, a few days ago shot and killed five of his tribe. Head talks English well, as he attended the Carlisle school for a time a good many years ago, and was gentlemanly in his behavior, but whisky caused his downfall, as related by the *Journal-Miner*:

Yesterday Head imbibed freely from a large bottle of whisky he had obtained from some unknown source, and becoming engaged in an altercation with a young Indian on a ranch near Cottonwood, whose name could not be learned, shot him to death with a Winchester.

He immediately fled, going in the direction of another Indian camp near Camp Verde. Arriving there, he demanded protection from his pursuers, who numbered over one hundred. This was refused, and an attempt made, on the contrary, to effect his capture.

Head immediately opened fire with his Winchester into the crowd of Indians, and as a result of his excellent aim three bucks and a squaw fell dead before he ceased firing.

Head then started on a dog-trot toward Fort Apache with some two hundred Indians pursuing him, but up to a late hour last night had not been caught. He is a dead shot and it is known that he will not be taken alive, so that the chances are good for him adding a number of other victims to his list before his career of bloodshed is finally ended by a bullet.

The pamphlet on cooking recently gotten out by Miss Reel is an excellent thing and full of suggestions for practical language work. It is certainly the "point of contact." Teachers and housekeepers should study it carefully and put it into practice.—*Oglala Light*.

Well Trained.

Visitor—How beautifully still the children sit while you talk to them!

Schoolmaster—Yes, I've got them pretty well trained. I told them at the start that every time I caught a boy moving in his seat while I was talking to them I would talk ten minutes longer.—*Chicago Journal*.

Not Needed.

Frank Lincoln, who used to be well known in Chicago as an entertainer and humorist, has been appearing in London for some time in a monologue. One afternoon he had just made his bow and was about to begin when a cat walked in and sat down on the stage. With quick wit Mr. Lincoln said severely, "You get out; this is a monologue, not a catalogue," which was unanimously voted the best hit of his entertainment.—*C. E. World*.

The Camp.

The annual missionary conference of the Congregational and Presbyterian Indian churches was held from September 5 to 10 at Yankton agency.

The site of the camp was on a broad plateau two miles back of the agency. The steep hills on the other side of the Missouri rising one behind another, the rolling prairie and low hills to the east, north and west, presented a picturesque setting for the camp. The location could not have been more perfect. Being on the high land it was free from mosquitoes, which advantage compensated for the distance of the camp from the Missouri river, from which all the water had to be brought.

The Indian tepees formed a great circle a mile in diameter. Near the center was the large convention tent for the meetings. The Y. M. C. A. tent was to the west of this, serving as an extension for the large tent as well as for a meeting place of the Christian Association sessions. The line of tents near by were those of the missionaries, and the Congregational tabernacle tent was erected in front of these for special meetings of the Congregationalists.

The camp circle was so arranged that the tents were grouped by tribes, these Indians having come from Sisseton, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Flandreau, Santee, Cheyenne River, and Standing Rock, many having traveled days and weeks over the hills and prairies to attend this religious conference.

At night the camp circle was peculiarly attractive as the lights from the fires shone out from each tent.

Every day at sunrise and at twilight the men

and women of each tribe gathered for prayer. As we saw these groups gather and the hymns of worship could be heard from first one circle and then another our hearts were filled with joy at the realization that so great a number of these people were seeking daily help from their Father in Heaven.—*Word Carrier*.

Congress of Americanists.

The fifteenth International Congress of Americanists was held at Quebec September 10 to 16. Americanists are scholars whose field is the study of the American continent and the native American races. The geography, history, and ruins of America, the life and customs, languages and traditions, arts and industries of the aborigines were the subjects of addresses and discussions by students from all parts of the world. France, Germany, England, Mexico, the United States, and Canada were represented.

One of the most interesting addresses was delivered the first evening by Leopold Batres, the Mexican archaeologist, who has been excavating the ruins of an ancient civilization. Eighteen years ago there lay, some twenty-five miles from the City of Mexico, a group of mounds and two great hills covered with vegetation. To-day the mounds have given place to ruined houses and temples, and where the hills were now stand two pyramids, one of which is larger than Cheops in Egypt. A whole city has emerged from its burial of countless centuries. This city is called Teotihuacan, an arbitrary name, meaning "the place of God." A great avenue runs through the city and connects the two pyramids. On each side were buildings with courts, vestibules, and peristyles, adorned with frescoes and sculpture. Teotihuacan must have come to its death by violence, for the buildings are in ruins, the pillars and statues broken, and everything sacred by fire. The giant pyramids are thought to be temples. For this work of excavation the Mexican government has appropriated \$1,500,000—a sharp contrast to the indifference of the United States toward its inheritance of antiquity.

Dr. Franz Boas of Columbia University argued for more extended archaeological and ethnological research in Canada, particularly in the field of Indian languages. The study of the native tongues, he holds, furnishes the key to knowledge of the distribution of population and diffusion of culture. Unless work is carried on speedily the time for it will have passed.

The Indian of the future was considered in three papers, which outlined a plea for the

resuscitation and development of all that is of value in the Indian as an Indian. Mrs. Osgood Mason of New York spoke of the Indian's creative faculty and his skill in phases of art activity. She urged that in educating the Indian his native genius be fostered instead of arbitrarily crushed and that the development of his art industries would make of the Indian a useful factor in civilization. Mrs. Mason affirmed that as decorators and designers, as workers in metal, wood, and glass our aborigines could occupy the places now held by foreign immigrants.

Mrs. Mason's address was followed by two examples of the effort to encourage native talent—that of Miss Angel DeCora in the field of Indian art and of Miss Natalie Curtis in Indian music. Miss DeCora is of the Winnebago tribe and is possibly the first of her race to address the Americanists. Although cultivated in the white man's ways, she exemplifies the gifts of her race. She is a skilled artist, and has worked in illustration and designing, in wood carving and in plaster and has also painted pictures. Last year the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Francis E. Leupp, asked her to become art instructor at the Carlisle Indian school. She accepted the appointment with the purpose of developing native art in all its branches and of applying it to various industries. This step marks a new departure in the education of the Indian, and Miss DeCora may fairly be regarded as a pioneer. She showed a number of designs made by the Indian boys and girls.

Miss Curtis then gave some examples of songs of the Indians, collected by her from all parts of United States. She maintained that in the poetry and music of the aborigines, no less than in the pictorial art, lay a great gift to the civilized world. The whole unwritten literature of a race is embodied in the music and ritual of the Indian.

Professor Seler of the University of Berlin and Dr. Gordon of the University of Pennsylvania discussed phases of the art of ancient America.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

From Other Schools

PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Oglala Light.

There has been an abundance of wild plums in this vicinity this fall, but there was a very limited amount of grapes and cherries owing to late frosts last spring.

Average attendance for September was 212.

The gardener exceeded our expectation with over 600 bushels of potatoes, 4,000 head of cabbage, 262 bushels of carrots, 102 of onions, and 155 bushels of turnips.

Over a thousand bushels of grain, 600 of oats, 270 of speltz, and 135 of wheat were threshed by the farmer with the threshing machine this fall, and we have raised also about 600 bushels of field corn.

The cement walks are under way. The front walk, 6 feet wide and 480 feet long, is completed, and the walks to the front gate are also finished, which makes about half of the total walk.

In the thirty day schools of Pine Ridge for the month of September there was an enrollment of 596, lacking four of an average attendance of 600.

It is to be hoped that soon every day school will have a little store such as is at No. 5. Selling and keeping an account of such vegetables and clothing as are raised and furnished the schools are just such things as the children should be taught to buy and sell.

George W. Robbins has been transferred and promoted to the position of assistant superintendent at the Green Bay agency boarding school, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins have been in the day school service here about five years.

Mr. Fred R. Moran accepted a transfer and promotion to the position of principal teacher at second Mesa day school, Arizona, and Mrs. Moran was appointed as housekeeper. This is a large and responsible field, and we wish them to be "strong and courageous." Cynthia Gerry and Mrs. Louie Provost take their places temporarily at No. 31.

Miss Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, visited several of the day schools on White Clay and Wounded Knee districts. The day school inspector accompanied her. The teachers and housekeepers that are carrying out the wishes of the Indian Office for practical education and are showing good results of their teaching received her commendation; otherwise, not. But if any one thought he had a better plan request was given to write it out and send it to the office at Washington.



RIGGS INSTITUTE, FLANDREAU, S. DAK.

Weekly Review.

The new smokestack for the school building arrived yesterday and will be erected the first calm day. It is forty-eight feet long.

The printing force turned out some work this week in the line of blotters, post cards, and bird's eye views that are not half bad, so we hear them say.

Mr. Samson Shorn.

Editor (dictating)—“Samson, shorn, lost his strength.”

Brilliant Stenographer (innocently)—“Well! I never knew that man's last name before.”—*Woman's Home Companion.*

A Little Vague.

A Boston lady seeking summer board on a farm saw an advertisement giving a description of about such a place as she wanted and sent a letter of inquiry. She received the following information as to terms:

“We charge five dollars a week for men, four and a half for ladies, and four dollars for children old enough to eat. All ages and sexes to pay more if difficult.”—*Lippincott's.*

A Bargain.

The busy shopper paused at the fruit vender's stand. “How much are your pineapples?” she asked.

“Eight cent' a piece, lady.”

“Well, I declare, that's too good to be missed; I'll take eight of them,” she said.

The dealer placed them in a bag and said:

“Eight eights—eighty-eight. You take dem along for eighty-five.”

The lady's eyes sparkled at the bargain price, and she departed in a happy frame of mind—happy until her husband told her to brush up on the multiplication table.—*Lippincott's.*

Helping the Children.

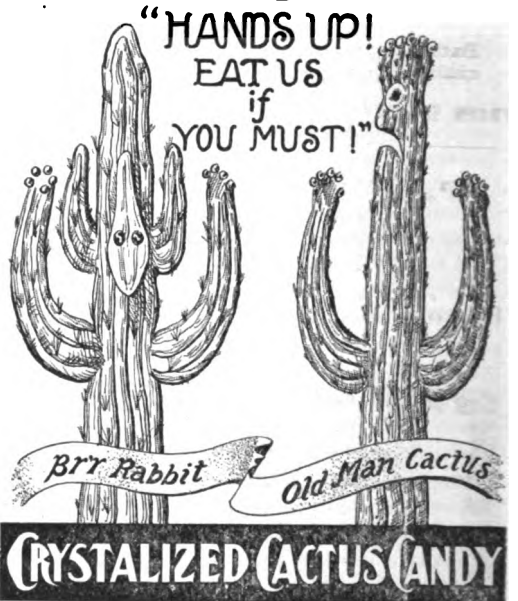
The cause of child labor reform has been given a decided impetus by the union of forces represented in the National Child Labor Committee and the Anti-Child Slavery League, the two most important anti-child labor organizations in this country. The national committee, with President Roosevelt as an honorary member and such prominent men and women as former President Cleveland, Cardinal Gibbons, Secretary Taft, and Professor Felix Adler as members, has been able to secure the passage of child labor laws in many states.

The Anti-Child Slavery League illustrated the extreme value of well-directed publicity in connection with reform movement. Organized less than a year ago by the *Woman's Home Companion* as part of that magazine's systematic efforts to protect the American home, the league became such an important factor in child labor reform that the national committee proposed a combination of the two organizations, which was effected. The *Woman's Home Companion* will continue its active campaign of publicity and will publish each month

a department of notes, brief articles, and items of interest relating to the movement in all parts of the country.

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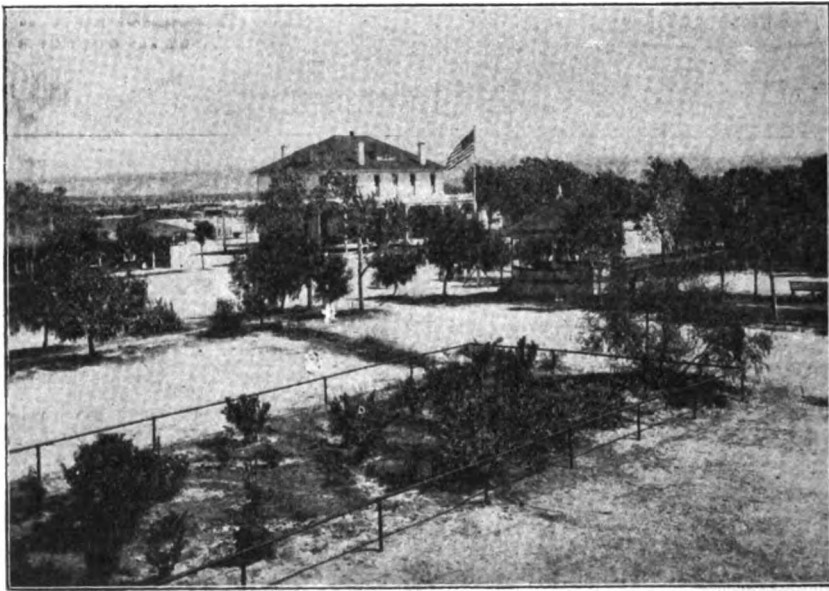
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CAMPUS AND GIRLS' HOME, FORT MOHAVE, ARIZONA.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, November 17, 1906.

Number 39.

The Prevention of Tuberculosis.*

To intelligently combat tuberculosis one should have an effective understanding of some things relative to its cause, and I shall try to present some of these essentials in plain language, avoiding all theories, giving only known facts that may be of practical value.

Tuberculosis is a disease caused by a plant growing in the body.

This plant belongs to a group of plants called fungi, such as the toadstools, molds, or smuts.

In order to understand the nature of the fungus which causes tuberculosis something should be known of the fungi in general, their habits, propagation, and growth, the conditions necessary for these and how they may be prevented.

The fungi will grow only where they can subsist upon organic matter—that is, matter that is derived from the animal or the vegetable kingdom.

Some of them, such as the molds and mildews, will grow on almost any kind of organic matter, living or dead. Some, such as yeast plants, will only grow on a particular kind of dead organic matter derived from the vegetable kingdom. Some, such as the fungus which causes flesh to decay, will only grow on certain kinds of dead organic matter derived from the animal kingdom. Some, such as the smuts, will grow only on certain kinds of living organic matter derived from the vegetable kingdom, and some, such as the fungi which cause lumpy jaw in cattle or tuberculosis, will grow only on certain kinds of living organic matter which is found in the animal kingdom.

The fungi vary in size from giant puffballs, over two feet in diameter to exceedingly small particles. The fungus which causes tuberculosis, being so small, is, while in its natural state, invisible by any means that we now possess and can be seen only when stained, and then only by the aid of a powerful microscope.

Probably all the fungi produce seeds, which are called spores, which will reproduce the plant. Many are reproduced from portions of the living plant, and it is probable that all the minuter fungi are usually reproduced in this way.

In this paper when the word seed is used it means that from which the plant is reproduced, either the spores or the plant itself.

The smaller fungi produce their seed in incomprehensible numbers, which when dry are lifted by moving currents of air and widely disseminated by the winds, and, being invisible to the unaided eye, they may come in contact with anything without being able to detect them by ordinary observation. Doubtless vast numbers of the seed of the fungi come in contact with everything exposed to the air, and if they come in contact with organic matter and the conditions are right they will grow and reproduce after their kinds. But the conditions must be right. They must come in contact with the material that they affect. They must remain undisturbed in contact with this matter long enough for them to germinate, and they must be kept in warmth, moisture, and darkness while they germinate and grow.

When they first come in contact with matter their hold on it is so fragile that agitation will dislodge them, so that mechanical agitation of the matter will prevent their germination. They must remain quietly for a time, which varies with the different fungi. With the yeast plant this may be but a few minutes. With others, as the fungus which causes tuberculosis, it is a few hours. With others it is a long time. The most of them must be kept at a temperature between 60 and 120 degrees Fahrenheit, though many of them, including that which causes tuberculosis, may be exposed to cold far below freezing without destroying their vitality. But if any of them are exposed to a temperature above 120 degrees they will not germinate, and the plants will wither and die, or if the temperature is raised to 160 degrees the vitality is destroyed by the heat.

There must be moisture that the seed may germinate and that the plant may grow, but

*A paper read before the Pine Ridge Institute in September, 1906, by Dr. J. W. Walker, physician at Pine Ridge agency, S. D.

the seeds may be dried and kept so for a long time without their losing their vitality.

They will not germinate or grow in the sunlight or grow in the full light of day. Mushrooms and toadstools are not an exception to this, for those portions which show above ground are only the seed bearing stems, and the plant proper remains in darkness underneath.

If brought in contact with certain chemicals, such as carbolic acid, their vitality is destroyed.

In an intelligent effort to combat tuberculosis the things about the fungi which should be thoroughly understood are these:

Fungi subsist upon organic matter. Certain fungi subsist upon certain kinds of organic matter.

The fungus which causes tuberculosis subsists upon organic matter found in the substance of man's body.

The fungi produce their seeds in enormous numbers, which, when dried, are carried by the winds and may come in contact with anything exposed to the air. These should be understood, because these conditions apply to the fungus which causes tuberculosis.

The fungi may be successfully combated by preventing any one or more of the conditions necessary for their growth—that is, by the prevention of the dissemination of their seed, or by preventing the seeds coming in contact with the matter they affect, or by preventing their remaining in undisturbed contact with such matter, or by preventing the conditions of warmth, moisture, or darkness. Good housewives successfully carry out these measures for combating the fungi in keeping their bread from molding.

In many respects the fungus which causes tuberculosis is like that which causes mold in bread, and as most of persons are familiar with the methods which prevent the molds I will briefly review these, for exactly the same methods may be successful in combating the fungus of tuberculosis. The seeds of mold are so numerous and so widely disseminated that if a fresh loaf of bread were exposed a few moments in the air of this room they could doubtless be found upon it, and if it were kept undisturbed in a moist, warm place for a short time it would doubtlessly mold, for these seeds would germinate and grow, producing the mold and changing the moldy part into an entirely new substance, which cannot be restored to its former composition by any known means, and it must remain unfit for food.

Where this mold came from was a mystery for ages. But we now know that it is a plant

produced by a seed, and the matter is as simple as the growth of vegetation in a garden.

It is not rational to attempt to remedy the moldy bread or attempt to restore it to its former composition, but it is rational to try to prevent bread from becoming moldy. Therefore the practical housewife removes the moldy loaf from the receptacle for bread because it is a source of infection to which she does not wish to expose her unmoldy loaves. She understands that the infecting material from this moldy loaf is much more abundant near the loaf than it is farther away from it and that it has contaminated the entire receptacle, so that if she only removes the moldy loaf and takes no other measures for preventing infection other loaves placed in it will probably quickly mold. So she scalds the receptacle, or thoroughly dusts it out and exposes it to the light and moving air—that is, she attempts to destroy the vitality of the seeds of the fungi by heat or to remove them from the receptacle, or to make the conditions unsuitable for their germination and growth, and if her measures are thorough she may store fresh bread in the receptacle with the assurance that it is not likely to mold soon.

Still, if this bread is kept quietly in the dark and warm and moist it will surely mold after a time, for it has been exposed to the air which is loaded with the seeds of mold and the conditions are right for their germination and growth.

But if this bread is handled frequently these seeds are apt to be displaced and the bread prevented from molding.

If it is frequently exposed to the light the germination of the seed will be retarded, or if it is exposed to the full light of day the plant will not flourish, and the bread can be kept for a long time without molding. Or if the bread is thoroughly dried the seed cannot germinate and the bread will not mold. If the principles involved in these methods for preventing the fungus which causes tuberculosis from growing they will be the most practical and successful methods for combating the disease. The fungus which causes tuberculosis is named a bacillus.

This bacillus will grow only in a liquid found in the substance of certain members of the animal kingdom, including chickens, rabbits, cattle, and all of mankind. This is the liquid which flows from a light wound and drying forms the scab over it. It is called serum. So far as we know, this bacillus will not grow with its normal nature in any other substance. It may come in contact with any other matter,

organic or inorganic, but unless it find lodgment in serum it will not grow. But if it does find lodgment in serum and the conditions are right it will surely grow, produce after its kind, and cause tuberculosis.

When growing this plant produces its seed in enormous numbers, which are emitted with the products of tuberculosis, and they are not produced from any other source whatever except from artificial cultivation in a laboratory.

When first emitted they are mixed with the products of the disease, but if permitted to dry they escape and are lifted by moving currents of air and are apt to come in contact with everything near a case of the disease where these products are not carefully cared for.

These products are the sputa of the consumptives, the pus from scrofulous sores, the secretions from tuberculous glands, the discharges from tuberculous bowels, and like matters.

The bacilli contained in these products are vital when they are freshly emitted, and if one is inoculated with these products these bacilli are almost certain to germinate and grow and cause tuberculosis.

They retain their vitality for a long time after they dry and escape from the products, and if they find suitable lodgment will cause the disease.

If these seeds come from consumption, scrofula, tuberculous glands or bones, or any other form of the disease, they are the same, and will cause tuberculosis of any part where they may lodge and grow, as, for instance, the bacilli from a scrofulous sore may cause consumption in one, tuberculous glands in another, and a different form of the disease in another. Or they may cause the disease in several of its forms in the same person.

The form of the disease depends entirely on where the bacilli are growing. Doubtless large numbers of these bacilli come in contact with every one, and they may be taken into the nostrils, throat or lungs, or the mouth, stomach or bowels, but if they do not come in contact with serum upon a denuded spot they will be harmless; and if one of them does find such a spot upon or within the body it is almost sure to grow there, produce after its kind, and cause tuberculosis. Doubtless every case of tuberculosis is contracted in a manner similar to this.

One may live with a case of tuberculosis for years without contracting the disease, and on the very first exposure one may contract it.

We cannot tell by our unaided senses whether these bacilli are in contact with us or not, and we often have little abraded places of which

we are not conscious from which the serum is oozing and which make suitable lodging places for these bacilli, and therefore when one is near the disease one never knows, and he has no means for knowing whether he may not contract it. But he may know that he may be in danger of contracting it in any form at any time that he is near it.

We remove the moldy loaf of bread to get rid of the infection which emanates from it, and if we could remove a tuberculous person this measure would be equally as efficacious for the prevention of this disease.

We cannot do this just now, but we can prevent a tuberculous person from mingling indiscriminately with the uninfected, or if this is permitted we should see that they exercise unceasing vigilance to prevent the products of their disease from coming in contact with the uninfected.

For these reasons children with tuberculosis in any form should be excluded from the schools. If a child has tuberculosis in one of its milder forms it may attend school without apparent injury to itself and may recover from the disease while attending school. But it is a constant source of danger to all with whom it is associated, and may communicate tuberculosis in any of its forms to any one of them.

When the products of the disease are fresh and moist the merest touch of them may communicate some of the bacilli, and if this occur on a freshly denuded spot they will probably grow there and cause tuberculosis. Therefore the uninfected should use every precaution for preventing these products from coming in contact with their persons.

When the consumptive is expectorating a portion of these products is apt to adhere to the throat, mouth, or lips or get upon the fingers and be transferred from these to drinking vessels, eating utensils, or things handled, and from these come in contact with an uninfected person.

The pus from scrofulous sores may lodge upon clothing or anything used about them and from these be transferred to others.

If these bacilli were something which one could recognize by sight, such as blood, one could perceive innumerable ways by which they could be transferred from the infected to the uninfected, and the important point is to assume that they are left upon anything used by the tuberculous person and act as if one knew that they were there.

One might drink from a cup smeared with the expectoration from a consumptive or befoul one's self with the pus from scrofula, and if

the bacilli did not find suitable lodgment they would be harmless. But if a single one of them lodged in suitable material and the conditions were right it would, without a doubt, grow, produce after its kind, and cause tuberculosis.

When we are exposed to these bacilli we have no means for telling when this may occur, and the only rational means for preventing it is to avoid as far as possible their coming into contact with us.

When these bacilli are freshly emitted they are entangled with the products of the disease, and they may then be collected and destroyed.

If the consumptive will expectorate into bits of cloth and before these are dry burn them this will destroy the bacilli contained in the expectoration and absolutely prevent the transmission of the disease by these products. If he will keep his throat, mouth, lips, and fingers cleansed it is not probable that he will communicate the disease through the medium of these. Or if he will expectorate into some vessel containing an effective disinfectant this will destroy the bacilli. Or if he will expectorate into a vessel that will keep all the expectoration moist and heat these contents to the boiling point, this will destroy the bacilli. The same methods should be used with the pus from scrofula or any other products of the disease, taking especial care that they do not dry and escape before they are destroyed.

These bacilli are apt to get on the personal belongings of the tuberculous or upon things which remain about them, and when these can be they should be boiled frequently, or if they cannot be boiled they should be exposed to the sunlight and the wind, which may carry them away and dissipate them.

The room where a tuberculous person remains should be kept as dry as possible, for the bacilli lose their vitality sooner when dry than when moist, and when dry they float more readily in the air, and for this reason the room should be well ventilated and as frequently as possible opened that the winds may carry them away.

As much sunshine as possible should be admitted to such a room, for the lighter it is the less favorable is this condition for the germination of the bacilli and the sooner they lose their vitality.

The tuberculous person should be as much as possible in the open air and the sunshine not only for the benefits he will receive from this but also because bacilli which emanate from him are less likely to come in contact with others and more likely to be dissipated.

These bacilli must remain in undisturbed contact with the body for some time before they

will germinate, and therefore the cleansing of wounds, the bathing of the body, deep inspiration, or any mechanical means that will disturb them tend to prevent their growth.

These special fungi will grow only at a temperature between 96 and 110 degrees, and if subjected to a temperature either below or above this their growth is retarded, but these measures cannot be practically applied to the bacilli in the body.

If they lodge in serum and it dries containing them they will not germinate and are harmless, but if they are bound by the dried serum down next to the living substance of the body they will surely germinate and produce the disease.

If this occurs upon the skin the disease may be a very insignificant affair, which may not attract the attention, and is soon healed. If it occurs in the substance of the body near the surface it may produce merely a disagreeable disease which destroys the substance that the bacilli subsist upon, but which will heal when the seat of the disease is exposed to the light and air or the bacilli dislodged by mechanical means. If it occurs in the deeper substances of the body it may be a slight disorder which may never be recognized, or it may develop into a disease of the gravest character, producing permanent injury and even death. If it occurs in the brain it is almost sure death.

As this disease is caused by a plant which must come in contact with the part where it causes the disease, an academical question is, "How does this plant gain admission to such deep-seated substances as the liver, the kidneys, or the brain?"

When this bacillus is growing it gets its subsistence from the serum which bathes and supplies the nourishment for the part where it is growing and thus starves the part. These bacilli by the processes of their growth change the serum they subsist upon into an entirely different substance, which is called a toxine and poisons the parts already practically starved and causes them to perish. By such destruction of the substance of the part where they are growing the channels of the circulation are apt to be opened, and these bacilli enter them. Once in these channels they may be carried to any part of the body. If the channels are sound the bacilli will find no lodgment, but if there is an unsound spot in them there these bacilli may lodge and grow, causing tuberculosis of the part where they are located.

Thus a form of the disease that may be so mild that it would not be recognized may establish the disease in its gravest form.

It is probable that every case of tuberculosis

of the deeper-seated organs, except that of the lungs, is brought about in this manner. But it should be understood that tuberculosis of the deep-seated substance of the body, unless it is of the brain or the bones, is not necessarily a severe disease, for when the bacilli begin to grow there is thrown about them a wall of a substance that they cannot penetrate and which resists their destructive action, and probably in a large majority of the cases where these bacilli do begin to grow in the body they never penetrate beyond these walls and perish within their inclosure, and the persons never know that they have had tuberculosis. But if these walls are broken through these bacilli flourish, and the disease may develop into its gravest form.

If it is clearly and fully understood that the cause of tuberculosis is always a material that is produced in a case of the disease and only emitted in its products and that this material is retained in these products until they are dried, when it may escape from them and float as a dust in the air, then the means by which this cause may be transmitted to others may be clearly comprehended and rational methods adopted for preventing its transmission.

A Hampton Visitor.

Mr. George P. Phenix, principal teacher of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va., was a Phoenix visitor this week. He has been making a tour of the schools and reservations and learning more of the homes and environment to which Hampton Indian students are returning. Starting with Carlisle, he stopped at Oneida, Wis.; Sac and Fox, Iowa; Pine Ridge and Rapid City, S. D.; Genoa, Neb.; Albuquerque and Acoma, N. M., ending at Phoenix and the Salt River reservation. Mr. Phenix especially enjoyed the balmy air and semi-tropic vegetation after battling with snow storms in the north. His talks to the teachers on Tuesday and Thursday evenings were helpful and inspiring. Mr. Phenix was formerly president of the State Normal school at Willimantic, Conn.

An Instructive Lecture.

The pupils and teachers of the Indian school were favored Friday evening by a stereopticon lecture by Rev. Frank T. Lea of Yuma on the cannibals of the Congo. Mr. Lea spent some four years on the Congo, one thousand miles up the river

from the coast. The equator was said to run directly through his house.

The lecture was full of interest and encouragement to workers and students and was entertaining in manner and profusely illustrated. Mr. Lea also sang two of the gospel hymns as translated into the native tongue. After two years' work at Yuma under the National Indian Association Mr. and Mrs. Lea are compelled to leave the mission field on account of the health of Mrs. Lea, and this station has been offered to one of the denominational boards.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gill and little Ruth were visitors at the school during fair week.

Mr. and Mrs. Miner are now teaching at Gila Crossing, and Mr. James is farmer at Salt River, succeeding Mr. Burmister.

Supt. and Mrs. C. W. Crouse of Fort Apache agency, Whiteriver, Arizona, were visitors during the fair. Accompanied by W. A. Lee industrial teacher, and George N. Quinn, carpenter, they drove overland via Rice Station, Globe, and Roosevelt, two hundred miles of the finest Arizona scenery, in five days.

The second annual Territorial Fair was even more of a success than the first. The weather was ideal and the attendance larger than last year. The exhibits were numerous and tastefully arranged. Several premiums were taken by the Indian school and the Camp McDowell Indians, a list of which will be given next week.

Indian day at the fair was of especial interest to the eastern visitors. Hundreds of Indians from the surrounding reservations were present and made an interesting picture in the inclosure of the half-mile track. The uniforms of the pupils of the Indian school were to be seen everywhere, six hundred pupils having taken part in dress parade in the morning. The company drill in the manual of arms, under Captain Grinstead, was thoroughly appreciated by the audience.

NATIVE AMERICAN

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A Musical Treat.

The pupils and employees were delightfully entertained in the school chapel on Saturday evening, November 10, by the members of the faculty of the Arizona school of music, Mrs Shirley Christy, director. A most enjoyable program was given by Mrs. Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Miss Andrews, Miss Gentry, and Mr. Heinrich. Each number was thoroughly appreciated by all.

The Folk-Lore Society.

At the meeting of the Arizona Branch of the American Folk-Lore Society, which was held in Phoenix on Wednesday evening, two very interesting addresses were delivered, one by Dr. P. E. Goddard, professor of anthropology at the University of California, and the other by Prof. A. E. Douglas of the University of Arizona. Professor Goddard spoke on the life, culture, and religion of the Hupa Indians, concerning whom he has a very intimate knowledge, having lived several years on their reservation and having subsequently visited these interesting people, who live in a beautiful valley among the mountains of northern California, on numerous occasions for the purpose of studying more carefully their language and customs. Reasons were assigned by Professor Goddard for many of the peculiar customs of these Indians in religious and other ceremonies.

Professor Douglas gave a very interesting account of the cliff dwellings found in the vicinity of Flagstaff and expressed the opinion that the present Hopi Indians of Arizona are the descendants of the race that once inhabited these prehistoric abodes. He also spoke of some interesting relics that have been found in the northern part of Arizona.

The meeting was presided over by the president, Col. J. H. McClintock, and was attended by an appreciative audience.

Pupils' Notes.

Mr. Phenix, principal of Hampton school, visited Phoenix Indian school and gave the pupils an interesting talk in the chapel last Monday night, and we pupils were very glad to hear him. D. W.

❧ ❧

The carpenters are nearly done with the farmer's cottage east of Mr. Percival's cottage. They have finished shingling and are nearly through lathing. A. L.

❧ ❧

I was working on the grounds, but it is only a few days ago since I was sent to the carpenter shop. Now I am working on the new building. P. E. S.

❧ ❧

The carpenters are doing well at their work, but sometimes I don't want to work when I make a mistake. E. S.

Dan Beard on Tomahawk Throwing.

When the writer was a small lad in Kentucky it was the ambition of the boys, not to go and kill Indians, but to be able to throw a tomahawk with the skill and accuracy of our pioneer forebears, and the ability soon acquired by the boys in throwing hatchets at targets was really remarkable. They would come up to within thirty feet of an old board fence with a whoop and a yell, then "click!" "click!" "click!" would go the hatchets, each and every one sticking fast in the board, either in a true vertical or horizontal line, as it pleased them. Ever since those glorious days of my boyhood in Kentucky it has seemed to me that throwing the tomahawk should be one of the regular feats at all American athletic meets.—DAN BEARD in *Woman's Home Companion*.

Mrs. Piper, matron at Fort Yuma, enjoyed the fair, with headquarters at the Indian school.

A Happy Family Reunion.

Miss Ridenour with a party of relatives drove over from Tempe to spend a few hours at the school on last Saturday. There were twenty-one in the party, and they filled a large four-horse tourist carriage.

The anticipated family gathering at Tempe has been mentioned in a recent number of the *NATIVE AMERICAN*, and for a week past members of the family with their children and children's children have been gathering "from near and from far," and for the first time in their history these sisters and brother have been together under the same roof. One matter of deep regret was the absence of one sister, who was detained at her home in Illinois by the serious illness of a member of her family. She was in part represented at the family party by her twin sister.

Of the twelve sisters two are unmarried. The husbands of five accompanied their wives.

Monday afternoon an informal reception was held at the home of Mrs. Manly, one of the sisters, at Tempe. The large rooms were filled with friends from Phoenix, the thirty-four relatives receiving. The guests included many connections of the Ridenour family residing in and near Tempe.

Large portraits of the father and mother, who passed away some years ago, adorned the walls of the room where their descendants stood to receive. Roses and chrysanthemums were used in the decorations and punch and wafers were served during the afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Close of Tempe made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, closing with prayer and followed by a benediction offered by the Congregational minister of Tempe. While several members of the family will remain at Tempe for a more extended visit, others left for their homes Monday night. The *NATIVE AMERICAN* and their friends at the Indian

school extend their congratulations and wishes for a complete reunion of these sisters and brothers another year. F.

From Other Schools

GENOA INDIAN SCHOOL, NEBRASKA.

Indian News.

We have weather maps in our school room now.

Mr. George P. Phenix, who has charge of the academic and normal training department in the Hampton Institute at Hampton, Va., gave this school a pleasant visit between trains while passing through. He expressed himself as well pleased with the work he saw at the different departments of the school.

There are eight members of the senior class, five girls and three boys—Mable Davis, Rosalie Sherman, Lizzie White, Mary Merrick, Mamie Stewart, James Owens, William Sherman, and Antonie Lafrinier.

Mrs. Anna Lininger, who resigned her position at the Dulce school, N. Mex., last May, spent the summer at home with her parents at Tecumseh, Okla., and visiting a sister at White Eagle, Okla. She has been reinstated in the service and has the position of assistant matron vacated by Mrs. White.

HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Indian Leader.

The farmer boys have just finished digging a crop of 3,000 bushels of potatoes.

Mr. Albert V. Wristen of Pawnee, Oklahoma, has been appointed blacksmith at Haskell.

A skating pond is being excavated back of the girls' home so that they will not have to walk two miles to skate in winter time.

We note unusual activity around Mr. Friedman's cottage these days. New flooring, fresh paint, and a gas range, rugs—what in the world—?

Mr. Johnson Dring has been transferred from Uintah to Haskell, where he will have the position of wagonmaker. Mr. Dring was at Haskell as temporary carpenter some years ago.

Pride.

"You need not be so critical," says the person accused. "You say I have a vinegary disposition, but every one knows you have one too."

"I acknowledge it," retorts the accuser; "but mine is a pure cider vinegar disposition, while yours is the commercial compound of sulphuric acid and water.—*Woman's Home Companion.*"

Eat More Honey.

"Honey, one of the most nutritious and delicate of foods, should be eaten more than it is," said a cooking expert. "Bought in the comb, it is bound to be unadulterated, and this pure honey will keep its friends free from sore throat and bronchial troubles.

"I have not had a sore throat since, six years ago, I took to eating honey. My doctor tells me he often recommends honey, with excellent results, for diseases of the throat.

"Honey is excellent to use instead of sugar for sweetening cakes. It gives the cakes a most delightful flavor. It is also excellent, in place of butter, on hot biscuit, on toast, and on buckwheat cakes."—*Chicago Standard*.

Roosevelt and His Book.

President Roosevelt often tells with relish this story on himself. He visited a bookseller's shop in Idaho just after he had written his "The Winning of the West." He picked up a copy of his book from the counter, and said to the bookseller with feigned curiosity:

"Who is this author—Roosevelt?"

"Oh," was the answer, "he's a ranch driver up in the cattle country."

"What do you think of his book?"

"Well," said the dealer, "I've always thought I'd like to meet that author and tell him if he'd stuck to running ranches and not tried to write books he'd have cut a heap bigger figure at his trade and been a bigger man."—*Boston Herald*.

Gigantic Hogs.

An Oklahoma paper tells this story: Some few days ago two Oklahoma City real estate men had a German farmer in tow and carted him into the country to see a farm which has considerable low land and where overflows are frequent. They passed a barn where the high-water mark was about eight feet above the ground.

"And what is that?" inquired the farmer. One of the real-estate men, who is ever ready with an answer, looked up at the water mark, and said: "That's nothing. It's where the hogs have been brushing up against the barn."

They drove on in silence, when suddenly the farmer broke the atmosphere by saying, "I do not want the farm, but will buy all the hogs like that you can possibly scrape up."—*C. E. World*.

Friends.

A family living in Vermont moved to another village, some forty miles away. They took with them a Scotch collie, but left behind the family cat. The collie and the cat had been warm friends for several years.

After the family reached their new home the

collie was lonesome. One evening as the family were gathered about the open fire some remarks were made about this, and the man of the house, patting the collie on the head, said, "I am sorry that we did not bring George with us. You miss your old playmate, don't you?" The next morning the collie had disappeared. Three days afterward he came into the yard, followed by George, the cat. Both seemed somewhat excited and the collie showed marks of battle. Each seemed greatly delighted and the old-time *status quo* was at once resumed.

Inquiry was made by the family, both at their old residence and along the line of the main highway between the two places, which developed the fact that the dog appeared at the old home and induced the cat to start on the journey with him.—*Crusader Monthly*.

The Boarding House Mistress.

The boarding house mistress looked at her latest "guest" with a firm but cheerful expression of countenance and allowed the faintest hint of a smile to play over her features.

"Oh, no. I never have any trouble with my boarders," she said, briskly. "I don't see any need of nagging 'em if they don't do just as they would in their own homes and as they'd like to be done by; but I generally let them see in some way when I don't approve of their doings.

"For instance, there was Mr. Cranston, one of my table boarders, a real well-meaning young man, but pretty careless. He sits down at the end of the table near those little shelves where I keep my extra china, and he got in the habit last summer of coming in in a hurry and laying his hat right on top of the plates.

"Well, it didn't look just right, but I didn't nag him about it. When he'd done it a half dozen times I just put a sheet of sticky flypaper in on top of the plates.

"He never said anything about it, for he knew what I meant after that night. That's why I say if folks will use tact they've no need to have any trouble with boarders; not a bit!"—*Youth's Companion*.

Editor (to new reporter)—"This story of the drunken sailor dancing on the street and getting pulled in is too long. Boil it down."

Two minutes later the reporter handed in the following:

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tar
bar
jag
jig
jug

—*Boston Transcript*.

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A VIEW OF SOME OF THE BUILDINGS AT GOOD WILL TRAINING SCHOOL, SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, November 24, 1906.

Number 40



TEACHERS AND STUDENTS OF GOOD WILL TRAINING SCHOOL, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Good Will Mission Training School.

Mrs. Annie E. Hoffman, who has been at the Phoenix school for several years past, severed her connection with the school recently to take a position at Good Will (Mission) Training school on the Sisseton reservation, South Dakota.

The Good Will school is perhaps one of the most widely known of all schools operated by the home missions boards. Its founder, Rev. Stephen R. Riggs, D.D., has been an enthusiastic, faithful worker and has devoted his life most earnestly to his work among these Indians, overcoming what at first seemed to be insurmountable obstacles, changing old heathen customs and superstitions to Christian habits and modes of living.

The early history of the Dakota Indians is of deep interest. "Roaming over the great territory covered now by the states of Minnesota and North and South Dakota there used to be a number of warlike Indian tribes. These people called

themselves Dakotas, meaning the allied or friendly tribes. The Chippewa called them by the name of Sioux (enemies), literally snakes. Their frequent encounters with these Chippewa (or Ojibway) produced in them a warlike spirit, at the same time strengthening the bond of union existing between the tribes, so that the Sioux Nation became widely known as the most powerful body of Indians on the continent. They were also considered the most treacherous and bloodthirsty, and when they went on the war-path their most relentless enemies trembled. In times of peace the men hunted the buffalo, which supplied them with meat and robes, and the women cultivated little patches, which supplied their scanty supply of food."

In the spring of 1834 two brothers, Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond, of Washington, Connecticut, arrived among these Indians to try the work of Christianizing and civilizing them. They first mastered

their language and taught them to plow. Rev. Thomas S. Williamson, M.D., a missionary physician, arrived at Fort Snelling under appointment from the American Board of Foreign Missions to explore the country with the view of starting a mission among the Sioux. Together the three men worked to acquire a better knowledge of the language, translating the Scriptures and Christian hymns into the native tongue. Doctor Williamson later moved nearly two hundred miles north, where he was joined by Rev. Stephen R. Riggs, and together they planned for their great work.

Previous to leaving Fort Snelling Doctor Williamson organized a Presbyterian church with twenty-two members. From this small beginning the Dakota presbytery has grown to twenty-nine churches, served by seventeen ordained native ministers, having over 1,500 communicants.

For twenty-five years these heroic men and women lived and labored among the savages. "The difficulties they encountered and the sacrifices they made in their efforts to win their confidence and preach the gospel no pen can describe." At the end of that time, although their converts numbered less than half a score, they were not discouraged, but while in the midst of their hope for better results a band of "painted, howling savages" swooped down upon them and the helpless settlers about them, massacring over five hundred and laying waste their homes. "Doctor Williamson and family remained in their home two days after the settlers had fled or been massacred. Being warned of their danger, however, they made their escape, being aided by some faithful Christian Indians. * * *

An army was quickly raised, the whole band captured, and four hundred of them condemned to death. Thirty-eight were executed, the others being pardoned by President Lincoln."

There was intense excitement through-

out the northwest, and this outbreak of 1862 has gone into history as one of the most horrible of Indian outbreaks.

Notwithstanding their personal danger the missionaries befriended the prisoners, who, finding that they were ready to face the danger by visiting and preaching to them in prison, at once gave them their confidence, and a great number of those condemned prisoners were converted. Doctor Williamson and Rev. Gideon H. Pond baptized two hundred of them in one day at Mankato prison. Later one hundred and forty more were baptized at Fort Snelling, and the following year one hundred and twenty were added to the Crow Creek church. Four of those converted in the prison at Mankato became ministers, one of them still living.

This massacre and the revival following marked the turning point in the history of the Sioux. The necessity of a school was realized, and in 1870 Doctor Riggs succeeded in securing a location and erecting a building, naming it Good Will. The attendance increased from year to year, other buildings were erected, and a boarding department was opened by six young men, who subsequently became ministers of the gospel.

In 1882 the school was enlarged and became a training and industrial school. Since then hundreds of Sioux girls and boys have been educated at the school, have adopted the ways of white Christian people, and made happy homes for themselves on the reservation.

A theological department was organized in 1904. The work of the school is similar to that of the government schools. The girls are taught cooking, laundry work, sewing, personal hygiene, the proper care of their rooms, and other household duties. The boys are trained to care for the stock and taught farming in its various branches, as well as the proper use of tools in the shops.

Having completed the course, the boys and girls go out prepared to make their

own homes and become thrifty farmers and active, intelligent Christian citizens.

The eight Presbyterian churches are ministered to by native pastors and have a united membership of over six hundred.

Formerly "the Indian warrior disdained work, looking upon it as humiliating, if not disgraceful." The squaws did the work. The children were willing to have work done for them, but not to do for others. They would run away from tasks allotted to them. If the boys saw an Indian approaching they would drop their tools and run and hide, knowing that they would be disgraced in the eyes of their fathers and other friends. So with the girls at their work. They would not have even their own mothers see them engaged in cooking or other household duties for fear of disgrace.

These conditions have given place to pride on the part of both the parents and children in the work accomplished and the manner in which it is done. "The Sioux about Good Will, from a wild, lawless, filthy, lazy, and treacherous band of savages, have become a docile, law-abiding, cleanly, industrious, and thrifty community of Christian citizens. The mission, with its church, school, and farm, under God, has accomplished it all."

Arizona.

In 1870 there were but 172 farms in the territory, covering but 22,000 acres. By 1890 there were 1,400 with 1,300,000 acres. In 1900 there were nearly 6,000, with nearly 2,000,000 acres and worth nearly \$30,000,000. This land, practically all under irrigation, produced a return averaging more than \$60 an acre. This advance tells the story of plucky business men and farmers who met the irrigation problem and solved it with their own brains and their own capital.

Now that the government has taken hold of it and the Colorado river, the Salt, and the Gila are to be robbed of their floods to fill irrigation ditches as

soon as the dams are completed at Roosevelt and Yuma, new miles of rich alfalfa fields and fruitful orchards will widen Arizona's strips of green carpet. Oranges ripen in the Salt River valley earlier than anywhere else in the United States, and they bring a higher price than any other. Dates are now being grown successfully there. There is no better climate for melons, fruits, grains, and alfalfa than southern Arizona; there is no agricultural enterprise more alluring than intensive farming where there is no possibility of crop failures. People are only too ready to flock in wherever water can be had, and these farmers who come in are men of the same type that have made the commonwealth of Oklahoma. More will come in when the Yuma and the Tonto dams are completed. There are 10,000,000 acres of land in the territory susceptible of irrigation and only 1,000,000 acres have thus far been reclaimed.

Besides the farms, Arizona has leagues of grazing land, on which are to be seen sleek herds of fattening cattle, and its forests are even greater in extent than those of New Mexico. Lumber is shipped from Flagstaff to all parts of the country. About 200,000,000 feet of lumber is cut every year, mostly in the northern part of the territory. Much of it is shipped in manufactured form. About \$3,000,000 worth of sheep, cattle and horses are sold from the ranges annually. But the chief asset of the territory is her wealth of minerals. Arizona is now the leading copper producing center of the world, and its output of gold and silver is very considerable. Its total mining output amounts to more than \$40,000,000 a year. Mines like the United Verde and the Copper Queen support prosperous towns like Bisbee, Globe, and Jerome. There are nearly 2,000 patented mines, and all mining experts agree that the 30,000,000 acres of Arizona's mineral belt have thus far been merely scratched.—*Irrigation Age*.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere.

A fine rain on Friday.

Some new books have been added to the school library.

New desks are being set up in Miss Earlougher's school room.

The "California Students" give a party at the girls' home tonight.

The Salvation Army conducted the open-air service at the school last Sunday.

A second day school has just been opened for the Apache on the White Mountain reservation.

The shed east of the old barn has again been moved, this time to the north of the new horse barn.

Miss Rilla A. Pettis has been transferred from the Indian school at Winnebago, Nebraskz, to Busby, Montana.

Miss Belle Smith of Perry, Okla., has been appointed to succeed Miss Bowdler and will report early in December.

Rev. Lewis Halsey, D.D., of Clyde, N. Y., has been lecturing on Arizona. Doctor Halsey lived in Phoenix eight years and is an ardent champion of the territory.

Turkeys to the amount of 700 pounds will suffer on account of Thanksgiving at the Indian school. Those raised by the Indians at Camp McDowell will be chosen.

Joseph Hubert, a former pupil of this school, recently purchased a good farm wagon made at Phoenix school. He saved the money by working for a citizen of Phoenix town.

Miss Anna M. Bowdler has resigned her position of teacher at this school and will return to her home in Washington, D. C., in time to eat turkey with her family and friends.

The California boys have arranged to meet the Arizona boys in a football game on the school grounds Thanksgiving afternoon. Anthony Largo is captain of the Californias and Johnny Scott of the Arizonas.

Mr. Hackendorf returned from Round valley with the following bright boys and girls, who enter Phoenix school: Mary Crabtree, Sarah Hoxie, Willie Wright, Harry Felize, Willie Henry Pollard, James Davis, Fred Wilsey, and Garner Webster.

Lorin Donahue and Chester Johnny of Hoopa Valley returned to school Wednesday, looking well after their summer in the mountains of northern California. Lorin has re-entered the Central school in Phoenix, where he is in the seventh grade.

Mr. Snyder returned last week from his vacation in New York state with a metropolitan air and a rural avoirdupois. Before settling down to feel at home again in Arizona he started for Albuquerque, in the territory, on the other side of the divide, for a brief business visit.

At the special election on November 20 Phoenix voted by a good majority to drive out gambling. It is probable that an anti-gambling bill for the territory will receive consideration in the legislature this winter, before Congress takes up the Littlefield bill prohibiting gambling in all the territories.

William J. Oliver, assistant superintendent of the Albuquerque Indian school, has been appointed superintendent of Zuni to succeed Mr. D. D. Graham, who resigned some time ago. Mr. Graham will engage in business in the neighborhood of Gallup. Mr. Oliver has been in the service about ten years.

Mr. Alfred W. Skinner, who has been wagon maker at this school for the past five or six years, has been transferred and promoted to the position of wagon maker and blacksmith at Albuquerque at \$840 per annum. The boys of the fire com-

pany also lose their chief, as Mr. Skinner has most efficiently managed that department for several years. The whole school regrets to see him go, but his promotion is deserved. He leaves November 30.

A camp meeting was held below Sacaton last week which was attended by six hundred Indians. This is the fruit of the ministrations of Rev. Mr. Cook among those people. The location of the camp was in a beautiful spot and the meeting a very pleasant occasion.—*Florence Blade*.

An informal tennis tournament was held on the Indian school grounds, participated in by ladies and gentlemen from the Tempe normal, two teams from the Phoenix High school, and boys and girls of the Indian school. All shared equally in the honors. A party from the Indian school expected to visit Tempe today for another informal meet, but wet weather prevented. The tournament for the cup will be held in February. The Indian girls are taking up tennis and making rapid progress. At the present they are led by Katherine Valenzuela and Louise Kane.

Today the Indians held forth at the fair, enjoying themselves and amusing the palefaces with their races, their drills, and their other entertainments. Nothing is more interesting than an Indian race. There is no pulling up of the man in the lead to avoid making a record, no monkey business at all. The winner is always entitled to the purse he gets, for he has won in red-hot competition.—*Phoenix Review*.

At the Territorial Fair just closed all sorts and conditions of men were in attendance and from every part of the territory. But can any eastern community excel this record for good behavior in the uncivilized west, as reported in the *Arizona Republican*? "In the six days of the fair, the attendance ranging from 6,000 to 10,000, there was not an accident, no instance of disorderly conduct was

reported, not an arrest was made, there was no gambling of any character, there was no liquor selling and no noticeable drunkenness."

Premiums Awarded Our Indians at the Territorial Fair.

Although our exhibit was small the Phoenix Indian school and Camp McDowell Indians took a good per cent of the premiums wherever they entered for competition. The premiums awarded the Indian school were as follows:

OPEN TO PUPILS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Best specimen dress of hand and machine work—Sarah Maddux, first premium, \$2; Annie Lowery, second premium, \$1.

Navaho blanket, made by Nonnebah Tinneh, Ruth Cleveland, and Reah Adelbahie, honorable mention.

IN GENERAL COMPETITION.

Miniature uniform suit—Penrose Fulwider, second premium.

Best gold cake—Industrial cottage, Miss Maud L. Middleton in charge, first premium, \$2.

One dozen doughnuts—Farm cottage, Mrs. W. L. Hawk in charge, honorable mention.

Best school exhibit, excluding public schools, first premium.

Best specimen writing, second premium.

The McDowell Indians took premiums as follows:

IN GENERAL COMPETITION.

Best half-bushel sorghum seed—Mik-alona, \$1.50.

Largest and best pumpkin—Stephen Norton, first premium, \$1.50; What-a-mene-mo, second premium, 75 cents.

Largest and best watermelon—Camp McDowell day school, first premium, \$1.50.

FOR INDIAN WARES.

Best specimen Indian basket—Ta-hu-a-ja. first premium, \$2; Co-ya, second premium, \$1.

Best Indian tribal basket exhibit—Camp McDowell Indians, first premium, \$5.

Justin Head Gives Himself Up to the Law.

Concerning Justin Head, the Mohave-Apache who killed eight people, as reported in this paper a few weeks ago, the Prescott *Courier* says:

Justin Head, the Apache Indian accused of several murders of fellow tribesmen in Verde valley, came in to Jerome, gave himself up, and was brought to Prescott Saturday evening and placed in jail. He says he killed the Indians in self-defense, that he was not seeking to escape from the officers of the law, but from being killed by the Indians, and that he made his way to Jerome and surrendered himself as quickly as possible under the circumstances. The Indian whom it was stated Justin Head had shot in the arm was brought to Prescott and placed in the county hospital. Justin Head says that this Indian is his brother; that he did not shoot him, but that he was struck by a bullet fired by the other Indians.

The Jerome *News* says that Head is an educated Indian; that up to the time of his recent trouble he had been a very peaceable Indian, being interpreter in the courts here in the trials of Indians, and it seems has incurred the ill will of these people by telling straight stories when in court, they having made threats against him. On this account he was in Jerome last week, seeking an interview with the Indian chief who resides at Camp Verde, his purpose being to have the Indians behave themselves.

Railroad Geography.

Following our suggestion that the great railroad systems should in geography classes receive as much attention as the rivers, we recommend that each teacher make a course of lessons in railroad geography, giving to each system time commensurate with the territory traversed by the road. Beginning at one of the terminals, each county and city crossed should be brought into discussion; also commerce, products, etc. Mountains, lakes, rivers, scenery and much else would come incidentally into the recitations. The information in geography—political, physical and commercial—obtained in studying one transcontinental system would give the pupil a fair knowledge of the United States.—*Western School Journal*.

Proof Positive.

Effie—"But papa, how do you know that it was a stork that brought us the new baby."

Papa—"Because, my dear, I just saw his bill!"—*Woman's Home Companion*.

Eucalyptus for Ties.

Gardener F. P. Hosp of the Santa Fe is making good progress with the preparations for planting out the great eucalyptus groves with which the company will cover the San Dieguito ranch. Hundreds of thousands of trees are already growing in boxes, enough of these being now large enough for planting to set out one hundred acres. By the time the land is ready and the rains come there will be trees enough ready to set out the seven hundred acres, which is the amount set for planting this season. The force of Chinamen which is constantly at the gardeus is busy at present transplanting from the seed beds into boxes.—*Oceanside Blade*.

From Other Schools

FORT HALL BOARDING SCHOOL, IDAHO.

Correspondence.

The Lemhi Indians will be removed to Fort Hall in the spring.

A new dormitory, \$18,000, is provided for Fort Hall school.

Ida L. Palmer, matron, is doing well in her position.

The physician's salary at Fort Hall agency has been cut from \$1,200 to \$1,000.

We have one hundred and fifty pupils at Fort Hall.

Dr. Wood was recently transferred from Fort Hall agency, and Dr. Wheeler, from Montana, appointed there.

Kossfork, Idaho, November 10.



KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON.

Correspondence.

Miss Melissa Hicks, a teacher in the Yainax school, has been transferred to the Usage school at Pawhuska, Oklahoma.

Halloween at the Klamath school was observed by a social in the chapel, in which both employees and pupils participated. After the jokes and games refreshments were served.

Sigel H. Gallier resigned as farmer at the Klamath school November 3. Leonidas Swaim, formerly teacher at Hoopa, succeeds him. He, with his wife and two children, arrived November 2.

Mrs. Evans and Miss Rolette of the Yainax school gave a delightful Halloween party. Six agency employees were present, and all felt satisfied that the party was worth the eighty-mile drive and twelve hours' loss of sleep.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Nylander have gone to

Yainax for a month's stay. Mr. Nylander, who was blacksmith here a year and a half ago, is now employed as irregular carpenter.

Warren Applegate is now employed irregularly as painter and with the assistance of school boys is literally "painting the town red." The red roofs among the pines are a pleasing sight.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Spink of Chemawa are now living at the agency. Mr. Spink, who was formerly clerk at Chemawa, has been granted a trader's license and has built a store here. Klamath is now well supplied with stores, this one making the second store here and the third on the reservation.

Superintendent Wilson has been directed by the Department to make a payment to the Klamath Indians of \$25,000. This amount, which is part of the \$537,000 appropriation approved by Congress at its last session for the Klamaths, will be paid in cash to these Indians in the near future.

Mr. Earl W. Allen, clerk at Lapwai, Idaho, has been transferred and promoted to the superintendency of Red Lake agency, Minnesota.

6.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA.

Correspondence.

The school has harvested almost one hundred tons of alfalfa hay, more than is necessary to feed the school and agency stock.

The school and agency plant is very old and in an advanced state of decay. A dormitory for the boys of the school is an immediate necessity.

The Parker Commercial company is a new concern which is preparing to launch upon the sea of business as soon as the railroad is finished to the river.

A corps of engineers are sounding in the channel of the Colorado river preparatory to commencing the construction of the railroad bridge.

The Colorado River Supply company, doing business at this place as authorized Indian trader, is doing well.

One hundred and eleven pupils are in attendance at the boarding school at this agency.

Many prospectors for precious metals are to be seen in these parts at this time. It would appear that their desire is to secure a foothold in advance of the railroad and the rush of capital to invest in valuable claims.

Employees here have caught the mining fever and some of them have invested in claims from which much profit is expected later.

Four school boys made a trip to old Mexico to keep out of school upon its opening this fall. They soon wrote that they were sorry

they had taken such a step and signified their willingness to return. They are back.

The following are the school employees: E. B. Atkinson, superintendent; E. Y. Cook, matron, Taylor P. Gabbard and S. M. Atkinson, teachers; Lyda Little, assistant matron; Emma L. Moses, seamstress; Liza A. Sinclair, cook; Sarah D. Hall, laundress; J. H. Glazebrook, carpenter (temporary); Charley Dickens, engineer; Theodore W. Reeder, industrial teacher.

Agency employees: Amasa W. Moses, clerk; Chas. C. Curtis, physician (temporary); Allen S. Reed, general mechanic; Louis W. Sinclair and Manitaba, additional farmers; Nopa, engineer; Pete Little, teamster; Lucian Norris, laborer and acting interpreter.

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GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO.

Review.

The apples in the surrounding country are getting cold storage on the trees.

Pumpkins, pumpkins, pumpkins! Even the cows can enjoy Thanksgiving.

We have had hundreds of visitors this fall. Some are handsome; others, distinguished; but all were polite.

Mr. Gigax, the farmer, has on display at the office a turnip that measures twelve inches around and a sugar beet that measures fourteen inches around.

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RIGGS INSTITUTE, FLANDREAU, S. DAK.

Weekly Review.

The Indians at Yankton agency, Charles Mix county, cast fifty-one straight republican votes and fifteen straight democratic votes and twenty-three "split" tickets on election day.

A new boy came into the school office the other day and stated that Miss Mead wanted some "billego" at the kitchen. Inasmuch as there were no "Billy goats" in the commissary a statement to this effect was sent to the kitchen, with request for information as to the necessity for the animal, when it was discovered that vinegar was wanted.

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CHEMAWA, OREGON.

American.

George, the deer, is very tame and may be seen in any part of the grounds. Sometimes he takes it in his head to even go up to the third floor of some of our buildings, where he is a welcome visitor.

The McBride hall girls are patiently waiting for the mandolin club to start, as there are quite a few prepared to a join.

They are going to move the horses to the new barn today. We have sixteen head of horses left after selling three of them.

Mr. James Smith, who has been taking post-

graduate course at Hampton, Va., returned to Chemawa on Sunday. He will take charge of our engine room. All of Mr. Smith's friends were delighted to see him.

Miss Hutchinson had an applicant for the position of orderly, but before accepting him she instructed him to make himself more presentable, to pull up his stockings, to wash his face and hands, and otherwise make himself presentable. The young man soon returned to the office, and he looked as though he had obtained a piece of sapolio or just as good a substitute.

Wampum Necklaces.

From time immemorial the wampum of our Indians has been referred to as money in their dealings with one another. Wampum necklaces are the most common style for use as a medium of exchange in the west.

With eastern tribes it was made into belts that were worked into figures illustrating important historical facts or events. Of course the use of wampum in place of money is no longer needed. Western wampum is simply a lot of disks or shells about one-fourth of an inch in size, drilled in the center to be strung when used for beads, and may be also fastened on to buckskin by the use of sinews when wanted for belts.

With certain tribes wampum is still highly prized, and necklaces are worn by men, women, and children when they are the fortunate possessors of them.

To make wampum various kinds of shells are used, white and those having a lavender hue being most liked.

The thin shells are broken into small pieces, which by aid of nippers are made as nearly round as possible. When each piece is drilled in the center, the old time fire kindling style of drill being used, the shells are then strung and rolled with the hand on a flat stone, which grinds them until they are smooth and even.

Turquoise is found in New Mexico and is highly prized by the Indians of the southwest, who string small pieces of it with the shell disks, and they also use coral for the same purpose. These add greatly to the value of wampum necklaces in the estimation of the Indians.

Comparatively few Indians among those who prize wampum beads most highly have the skill or patience to make them even though they had the materials. The fact is there are but few wampum bead makers in the country, and it often happens that long pilgrimages must be made to secure the requisites for really fine beads, and, as with the white man's trinkets,

that which is "far fetched and dear bought" is most sought after for ornamentation.

The money feature of wampum of which we used to read so much has been really outlived above—that is, there are few bead makers. Hence those Indians who admire them are willing to exchange valuable property to secure them. Thus they are still used as a medium of exchange.

I have recently met an expert bead maker at the Zuni pueblo, New Mexico, where all the natives who can afford it wear beads.

While there I also met a very old Indian who told me, through an interpreter, and the story was verified by the superintendent there, that he had recently exchanged a necklace of eight strings of shell and turquoise beads with a Navaho Indian for two hundred sheep, a pair of mules, twelve cattle, a silver belt, and two silver necklaces.

The wampum which the Zuni disposed of, as well as the turquoise, were of extraordinary workmanship and fineness, but think of what he received for the treasure!

I should mention that many of the finer necklaces are known to be very old, having been handed down as heirlooms.

Around some of the ancient ruins in the southwest the little disks of wampum are often found in the sand, and it is probable that they were deposited in the graves in very early times and washed out or exposed by the wind's action.

I picked up twenty-five or more near the Casa Grande ruins in southern Arizona. These ruins are in the best state of preservation of any in the country. Absolutely nothing is known of their builders, and the origin of these ruins was as much a mystery when Coronado first saw them in 1540 when he made his famous invasion as it is to the people of the present day.—*Mrs. Frank C. Churchill in Chippeway Herald.*

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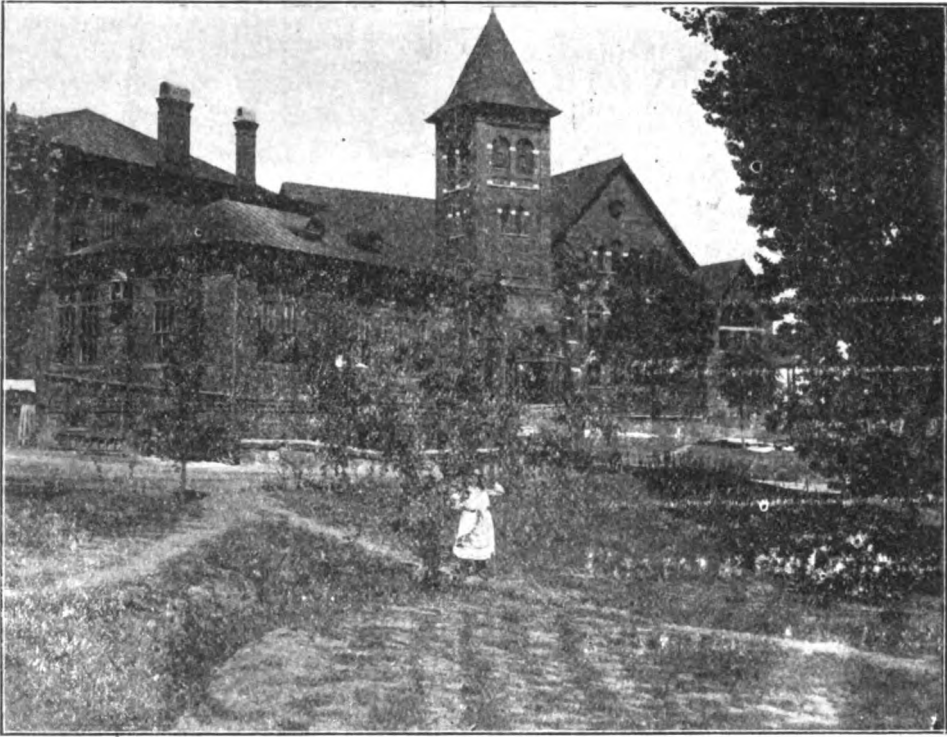
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CHAPEL, AND DOROTHY HALL, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, December 8, 1906.

Number 42.

The Poverty Disposition.*

Now, if you have studied the history of the French people, you will find that the secret of the success of the French nation consists in the fact that the common people have learned to save their money. The strength of France today is due to a very large degree to the fact that the common people have millions and millions of dollars stored away in savings banks and kindred institutions. You will very seldom find a French man or woman, however seemingly poor or illiterate they may be, who has not a considerable sum of money stored away. Now that is the kind of disposition our race needs to get. At the present, unfortunately, we have a poverty disposition. It is an unfortunate thing for a race or individual to have a poverty disposition. You know some of your friends who have this poverty disposition. They never have any money; they are always hard up, and always want to borrow. They always have a long, bitter tale to tell. You want to run away from such persons when you see them coming into the room. You want to get away just as soon as possible when you meet them on the street, and want to pass them on the other side. Now the same thing is true in regard to a race. A race that has the poverty disposition is a race from which the world wants to get away just as far as possible, and you will find just in proportion as we can change this disposition,

and can get to the point where we will not have the disposition to spend as soon as possible everything we get, just in the same proportion we will help to lift up the entire race in the estimation of the world.

The habit of saving a little money, or that for which it stands, means the growth of an individual; the growth of a race, in the ability to control itself. That is one of the most far-reaching factors in any civilization. No person who has not learned to control himself ever gets up very high in the scale of civilization. The person who spends all of his money for every bauble, every gewgaw that comes along, is the person who has not learned to control himself, and people do say of such a race that they are children, because they have not learned to control themselves. The saving of money indicates again, foresight, ability to plan today for tomorrow; to plan today for many days to come, and no people who are not able to plan days and months ahead are ever going to stand up and be respected and honored by the other peoples of the world.

And then the ability to save one's earnings indicates a disposition to sacrifice; the strength to sacrifice present for the future; to sacrifice the gratification of the coarser appetites, in order that we may have in the future something much more beautiful and helpful. Further, the possession of a little bank account; the possession of a little property, brings to the individual or race a sense of self-confidence which no individual or race

*Extracts from a Sunday evening talk of Booker T. Washington to pupils at Tuskegee, Alabama.

has without that possession. The man or woman who has something laid aside, is the man or woman who has confidence in himself, but the individual who spends all, or more than all he owns, never has any such sense of security. He is the individual who has not money enough to pay his fare from here to Chehaw. He is the individual who has not self-esteem, and at the same time has not the respect of his fellows, or of the world about him. There is some excuse for the people being poverty-stricken who live in the old countries of the world, like Germany and Russia and India, where almost all opportunities for saving have been taken from them; where the wealth of the country has been concentrated in the hands of a certain class, but in a large, new country like this, with opportunities on every hand for developing and stretching out, and for making new paths for ourselves there is no excuse for any man or woman growing up and living in poverty. As the greatest ability to save, and the greatest ability to lay aside a part of one's earnings each year indicates the highest civilization, and all are ambitious to be classed among the most useful people on earth, one of the ways to help yourselves and the race to attain to that position, is to practice daily, weekly and monthly, the habit of saving.—*The Tuskegee (Ala.) Student.*

From the President's Message.

Of course the best type of education for the colored man, taken as a whole, is such education as is conferred in schools like Hampton and Tuskegee; where the boys and girls, the young men and young women, are trained industrially as well as in the ordinary public school branches. The graduates of these schools turn out well in the great majority of cases, and hardly any of them become criminals, while what little criminality there is never takes the form of that brutal violence which invites lynch law. Every

graduate of these schools—and for the matter of that every other colored man or woman—who leads a life so useful and honorable as to win the good will and respect of those whites whose neighbor he or she is, thereby helps the whole colored race as it can be helped in no other way; for, next to the negro himself, the man who can do most to help the negro is his white neighbor who lives near him; and our steady effort should be to better the relation between the two. Great though the benefit of these schools has been to their colored pupils and to the colored people, it may well be questioned whether the benefit has not been at least as great to the white people among whom these colored pupils live after they graduate.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Goals for boys' basket ball courts are being made in the shops.

The carpenters have laid a new floor in the old 20,000-gallon tank.

A maple floor is being laid in the large southeast dormitory in the girls' home.

The ladies are beginning to play tennis on the grass court near the girls' basket ball ground.

The recent rains have soaked the grounds and grain and alfalfa, with warmer days, are looking fine.

Several loads of gravel have been applied to the road in front of the dining room during the muddy period.

During the late floods enough water again escaped down the Salt river to fill the great Tonto reservoir when completed.

The southeast field has been beautifully prepared and is being seeded to barley and alfalfa under favorable conditions.

Jackson Chatfield of Elba, Michigan, who attended Chilocco school, and afterwards worked in Phoenix, is working in Los Angeles for the city. He has been sick but is better again. He wishes to

be remembered to his many friends

Miss Belle Smith of Perry, Oklahoma, arrived Wednesday and is teaching the adult primary pupils in number 7.

The new punching bag in front of the disciplinarian's office is developing considerable interest as well as muscle among the boys.

Mr. Charles Smith has been appointed chief of the fire department, succeeding Mr. Skinner. Mr. Kephart will be first assistant fire chief.

Mr. Chipley has resigned his position as printer, on account of poor health. He left for his home in Washington on Tuesday morning.

Miss Anna W. Phelps of Ohio came in by the Southern Pacific Sunday morning in time for inspection. She has charge of the little people Miss Bowdler left.

The physician at Fort Hall, Idaho, receives \$1,100, instead of \$1,000 as reported in a recent number of this paper. Dr. Wheeler was transferred from Montana and the change was a promotion for him.

At Fort Hall a Thanksgiving service was held in the chapel in the afternoon, following which came the big turkey dinner. School and agency people joined in the festivities, led by Supt. A. F. Caldwell.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior have recommended the passage of the bill for allotting lands in severalty to the Moqui, or Hopi, Indians, according to the press despatches.

The afternoon services, held in the chapel Sundays at 3 o'clock, will be conducted by the pastors of Phoenix on the following order.

Dec. 9, Rev. H. A. Govette.
Dec. 16, Rev. A. R. McLean.
Dec. 23, The Salvation Army.
Dec. 30, Rev. H. M. Campbell.
Jan. 6, Rev. Orville Coats.
Jan. 13, Rev. H. A. Govette.
Jan. 20, Rev. A. R. McLean.
Jan. 27, The Salvation Army

The boys are largely responsible for getting out this week's NATIVE AMERI-

CAN. The forms were made up and put on the press by Antonio Pallan, his first attempt at such work. The press was fed by Fernando Rodriguez and Simon Lewis; Dee Howard did extra work at the case.

From Other Schools

FLANDREAU, S. D.

The Weekly Review.

Mr. Louis W. King, formerly assistant clerk at this place, has been reinstated in the service and appointed clerk at Fort Lapwai, vice Earl F. Allen, promoted to superintendent at Red Lake agency, Minn.

The Indian agent at Yankton agency, has closed a contract for two more artesian wells at Lake Andes on the Yankton reservation. The water in the lake has been failing for several years, and it is hoped to raise it to its normal level with the two new wells.

Miss Elenora J. Zellars has resigned and on Tuesday left for her home at Columbus, Ohio. Miss Zellars has been a teacher in the service for about twelve years, seven years at Oneida and five years at this place, and by her faithful work and gentle manners has endeared herself to all of the pupils that have come under her instruction.

Miss Bertha J. Dryer of Reedsburg, Wisconsin, formerly principal teacher at the Menominee boarding school, has been appointed to the position of teacher here vice Miss Zellars resigned.



NORTHERN ARIZONA.

McKinley County (N. M.) Republican.

Three of the five Navaho who were sent to the Island of Alcatraz military prison for the hold up of Agent R. Perry a year ago returned to Ft. Defiance older and wiser Indians; the other two have one year yet to serve.

Two troops of the 5th cavalry, in command of Captain Holbrook, passed through St. Michaels recently en route to Ft. Wingate from Oraibi with twenty-eight prisoners that they captured at Oraibi. Some will be sent to school; others will get from two to five years imprisonment, while two will get a life sentence. Seventy-two were left at Keam's Canyon to serve from one to nine months. They are guarded by Navaho police.

Why Jennie Warned the Judge.

Jennie's teacher had poured something from a bottle into a saucer. It looked like water, but Miss Adams called it alcohol, and she always knew.

Jennie pitied the poor men who burned themselves with alcohol. It must be awful, she thought, to have a fire inside of one such as teacher lighted!

The little girl looked with a new interest at the men who came out of the saloons she had to pass on her way home from school. Judge Day was her papa's friend, and she felt very sorry when she saw him come out of a place with such pretty colored glass windows and doors, but where Jennie knew they sold that terrible alcohol.

She shut her eyes in fear when she saw Judge Day take out a cigar and strike a match to light it, for who knew what might happen. But only for a moment, for the Judge was her papa's friend, and Jennie was a brave little girl and she must warn him.

She stepped quickly before him. "O, please Mr. Day, do not light that match!" There was a sob in the voice and it was a tearful little girl who looked up into the big man's face.

"Of course, I will not light it if it troubles you; but, Jennie, why do you not want me to light a match?" he asked.

"It's very dangerous—you might swallow it," Jennie sobbed.

The man looked puzzled. "And then it would set fire to the alcohol in the beer you've been drinking—and—and" sobbing again—"there will be a fire inside of you!"

The great judge did not even smile. He knew his little friend had got things mixed, but it was true that he had swallowed alcohol which would surely burn him, even without the help of the lighted match.—*Crusader's Monthly*.

Impossibilities not Expected.

I went to a number of shops the other day and at random examined the ability of pupils to measure stock or finished products and their inaccuracy was evident. I also asked a number the names of the tools they were using and asked them to write the names down for me and there, too, they were in need of help. "But," the teacher will ask, "what is the shop man there for? Am I to be an expert in each trade?" In answer to the first I may say we are now looking about for some means of assisting one another.

My answer to the second is, decidedly no.

This co-operation in our teaching does not entail expertness at each trade any more than teaching the Sunday school lesson implies that each teacher must be a minister of the gospel.

On the part of the trades instructors, they, too, should look to unifying the work more and more. Give the literary teachers all assistance possible. Let them have the names of appliances and too's, describe their use and furnish the school house with labelled woods, paints, building materials and accessories of construction.—Mr. Friedman in *Indian Leader*.

Ambition.

When Margaret Green was about seventeen Her plans and her specifications Of the man who would share all her joy and her care

Were accurate, nice calculations.

Miss Margaret said: "The man that I wed

Must be tall and esthetic and curving;

The popular rage on the matinee stage,

With a name like Montgomery Irving."

When Margaret grew to about twenty-two—

A sweet, sentimental-like siren—

She yearned for the fame of an author whose name

Was Tennyson Keats Shelley-Byron,

In a year or so more—she was then twenty-four—

It was Margaret's dearest ambition

To marry a Pole with less money than soul—

Bassclefsky, the famous musician.

Ten years—how they fly!—went glimmering by,

And Margaret came to be thirty.

She still was a miss in her singular bliss,

But no longer coquettish and flirty.

Three more years of her life and Maggie's a wife

After all of her plannin' and guessin',

Nor does she repine that the name on the sign Of the store says Schmidt, Delicatessen.

—*Woman's Home Companion*.

A Prospective Voter.

Upon receiving this telegram the other day, President Roosevelt was delighted and decided to dispel any lingering fears he had on the race-suicide question. It came from the wife of a Western politician named Ward, and ran as follows:—

"Congratulate us. The ninth Ward has been carried."—*Lippincott's*.

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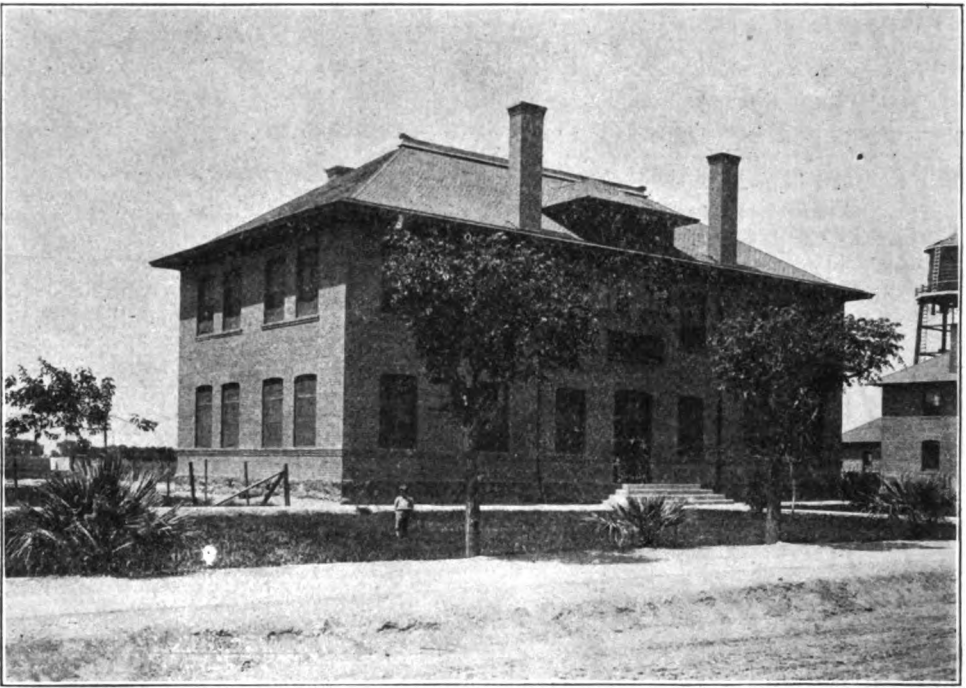
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MANUAL TRAINING BUILDING.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, December 22, 1906.

Number 44.

Freely Ye Have Received, Freely Give.

"Shall I take, and take, and never give?"
The robin chirped, "No, that would be wrong;"

So he picked at the berries, and flew away,
And poured out his soul in a beautiful song.

"Shall I take, and take, and never give?"
The bee in the clover buzzed, "No, ah, no!"

So he gathered the honey, and filled his cell;
But 'twas not for himself that he labored.
—so.

"Shall I take, and take, and never give?"
What answer will you make, my little one?

Like the blossom, the bird, and the bee, do you say,

"I will not live for myself alone?"

Let the same little hands that are ready to take

The things that our Father so freely has given

Be ever as ready to give and help.

Till love to each other makes earth seem
like heaven. —Selected.

Common Errors in Grammar.

The *Christian Endeavor World* recently offered a prize for the best list of the twenty most common errors in grammar. The following list was awarded the first prize:

A.—Errors in the use of pronouns.

1. Use of the objective form of a pronoun with copulative verb, as, "It is *me*."

2. Use of the nominative form with preposition or transitive verb, as, "*Who* does she look like?" "*She* will send you and *I*."

3. The use of the objective form of a pronoun in place of a possessive before a participle, as, "His parents were opposed to *him* entering the army."

B.—Errors in the use of verbs.

4. Substituting one of the principal parts of a verb for another, as "He *done* it," "He *has did* it."

5. The use of "was" with "you."

6. The use of the plural form of the verb "do," when contracted with "not," with a singular subject, as "He *don't* try."

7. The use of other than the past subjunctive, expressing wish contrary to fact, as "If he *was* only here."

8. The use of "will" with the first person in questions, as, "*Will* we come early?"

9. Confusing the verbs "lie" and "sit," meaning to rest, with "lay" and "set," meaning to place, as "*Set* down and talk to her; she is *laying* on the lounge."

10. The use of "can," implying ability or power, for "may," implying permission, as, "*Can* I go with you?"

11. The use of the plural form of a verb with "Neither," "either," and "many a," or "no," as, "Neither of them *were* going."

12. The use of "learn" to acquire knowledge, in place of "teach," to give instruction, as "I am *learning* my dog new tricks."

C.—Errors in the use of infinitives.

13. Use of a modifier between "to" and the infinitive, as, "We ought to *carefully* avoid errors."

14. Use of the perfect infinitive after a past tense, as, "I intended to *have gone*."

15. Use of "and" for the infinitive "to," as, "*Try and* do your best."

D.—Errors in the use of adjectives.

16. Use of adjective in place of adverb, as, "He spoke *loud* and *distinct*."

17. Use of the superlative degree of an adjective in place of the comparative, in speaking of two objects or persons.

E.—Errors in the use of adverbs and prepositions.

18. Use of an adverb in place of an adjective, as, "It looks *nicely*," "How *strangely* everything seems!"

19. Errors in the use of the prepositions "among" and "between." "The property was divided *between* the four children." "It rests amongst you two to decide."

20. Use of a double negative, as, "He doesn't say *nothing* about it."

Following the prize lists, the *C. E. World* gives a number of single selections, among which are the following:

Omission of the article before the second of two adjectives when they refer to different objects, as, "What is the difference between the old and new book?"

Annexing the sign of the possessive to each of a series of nouns denoting joint possession, as, "I bought it at *Smith's* and *Clark's*."

Using an appositive in a case other than that of the noun with which it is in apposition, as, "Did you see my brother, *he* who owns the house?"

The omission of "Mr." or the Christian name between "Rev." and the surname, as, "Rev. Smith."

The use of the past tense instead of the present in the statement of general truths, as, "He said that the sun *was* the center of the solar system."

"As" for "so" after a negative, as, "She is not as tall as her sister."

"Like" for "as" or "as if," as, "Do *like* I do," or, "I feel *like* I must go."

Misplacing of "only," as, "I *only* have ten books."

The use of a negative with "hardly," "only," or "but," as, "The team *cannot* hardly move the load."

"Different to," or "different than" for "different from," and "opposite from" for "opposite to."

"As for "that," as, "I do not know *as* he is there."

Navaho and Hopi.

The Washington despatches quote as follows from the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, regarding recent Indian disturbances in Arizona:

Early in November, 1905, the department was advised that a vicious Navaho Indian after attempting to commit rape, had resisted arrest, and having been joined by other disreputable and renegade Navaho from the Black mountains, they had captured the superintendent in charge of the Navaho agency and forced him by threats to agree to the pardon of the guilty Indian.

Upon the request of this department troops were detailed by the war department and six of the ring leaders of the disaffected Indians were arrested. Later, in December, 1905, the superintendent, upon learning that an Indian named Du-yal-ke had been responsible for the action of the other Indians in capturing him, had Du-yal-ke arrested, and recommended that he be sent with the other prisoners to Alcatraz Island, California, and severely punished. The seven

renegade Navaho were, accordingly, sent under military guard to the military prison at Alcatraz.

During the spring of 1906 the attention of the department was called to the fact that the damp climate of San Francisco harbor was impairing the health of these Indian prisoners, and arrangements were accordingly made to have them transferred to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, which, it is understood, has been done.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs calls special attention to the recent disturbances at the village of Oraibi, Arizona, resulting from a factional warfare that had been in progress for a number of years between two groups of the Moki (Hopi) Indians, familiarly known as the Friendlies and the Hostiles. A plan has been formulated by him which he hopes to successfully carry out, with a view to making a final amicable adjustment of the differences between the two factions. This department has invoked the aid of the war department to assist in carrying out the Commissioner's program, which involves a demonstration with troops in order to convince the ring leaders of the hostile faction that nothing can be gained by further hostility.

Petrified Forest National Park.

A bill will be introduced in congress next session to create a new national park at the petrified forest of Arizona, including not only the three immense forests south of Adamana station, on the Santa Fe, but also the sections discovered last spring by John Muir, embracing what is known as the North Sigil-laria Forest and Blue Forest.

This enchanted wonder ought to be protected from the hand of the spoiler and saved for the American people.

The petrified forest is out of the ordinary—it is millions of years old; the trees are branchless, leafless and rainbow colored, and the logs won't burn! It is one of the oldest and oddest things in our country and well worth a long journey to see.—*Coconino Sun*.

The Future Salton Forest.

With the waters of the Colorado river shut out of the Salton sea, the margins of the sea could be planted to eucalyptus several rods from the water down to its very edge. The deep-growing, penetrating roots of this tree would follow the water down, as it recedes, to a depth as great as 100 feet below the surface, and would become a permanent forest. This process could be followed up each season as

the water evaporates and by the time the Salton sea becomes a matter of past history an immense forest would cover the space where it once existed, and the timber resources of the country become greatly reinforced.

The railroads, the state, the government, and individuals should all be let in on this scheme in order that every tree possible should be grown.

Besides the vast value of this timber for railroad ties, building purposes and firewood the effect on climatic conditions would be of untold benefit to that section, besides converting the great arid basin into valuable forests that would vie with other sections of the desert now noted for their agricultural products.

Under the conditions existing on the desert these trees in five years from planting would be ready for the market, and would be a fortune to any man owning only 40 acres of such timber, and his income would be perpetual, as the tree grows faster from the stump than it does from the seed. It would employ an army of men to cut the timber as fast as it would reproduce itself, if full advantage of the opportunities at hand were taken.

We have taken this matter up with the state forester and hope that the idea will receive his consideration.—*Escondido Advocate*.

Superintendent Young Leaves Wittenberg.

Mr. S. A. M. Young, superintendent of the Wittenberg Indian school, has accepted a transfer to a position in the Education division of the Indian Office at Washington, D. C., and will be leaving this place in about a month. Mr. Young has been compelled to make this move on account of Mrs. Young, whose health has declined steadily since coming here. The position to which he is going is to be held temporarily, pending a promotion to a higher position which will soon be vacant. He also has the promise of another superintendency, where the climate will agree with Mrs. Young, as soon as a suitable vacancy occurs, in case he does not wish to retain the position in Washington.

Mr. Young came to the Wittenberg Indian school about two years ago and he has proved to be a very able and efficient superintendent. It is not too much to say that this school is in perfect condition. Both the employees and the children have

learned to respect and admire his firm handling of the school. The Indians have learned that he is their best friend, ever ready to defend them in case their cause is just, and equally ready to point out a better plan in case it was not. A fine disciplinarian, he never became lax in order; kindhearted, he was the first to inquire after the sick and unwell. Mr. Young has many of the qualities that make successful superintendents. In addition to this he thoroughly understood the Indian and how to handle him so as to make the most out of him. His departure will be a loss to the school which it will be hard to fill.—*Wittenberg Enterprise*.

Even the little girls are learning to make bread at the Farm cottage. Minnie Wolfe brought over a loaf of elegant bread which she made from start to finish.

Walter Runke has been promoted from the clerkship to the superintendency of the Panguitch Indian school at Orton, Utah, relieving Miss Luara B. Work, who has been several years in charge.

On Wednesday evening, at the reception room in the employees' building, Miss Harvey entertained in honor of Miss Beaver, who left on Thursday morning to accept a position as teacher in the Albuquerque Indian school. Games were played, and delicious refreshments were served. A very pleasant evening was experienced by all.

Eight hundred candy bags are filled already, and they weigh a pound apiece.

Christmas entertainment for the older pupils Monday night at the chapel, and Tuesday morning at the Girls' home for the little people, and Christmas dinner for all on Christmas Day.

Languid stranger.—Have I got time to catch the train?

Smart policeman—You have the time but you don't seem to have the speed.—*Ex.*

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

A new census of the white children on the school premises has been ordered.

Miss Veronica Adamson is at present in Jeanette, Penn., at the home of her sister there.

Mr. Chipley arrived in Washington after some delay. He reports cold weather and wishes for some Arizona sunshine.

Of the 105 county superintendents of public instruction elected in Kansas this year, thirty-seven are women.—*Western School Journal*.

Bids are to be opened in Washington January 16 for constructing a stone mess hall at Rice Station Indian school, Talkai, Arizona.

Miss Almira M. Fowler of this school has been elected secretary of the Arizona branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The gamblers and joint keepers would better prepare to move, for something is sure to happen—when the six Goodman boys become voters.

The ground around the old barn, which is now the athletic building, has been cleared and plowed and will soon be green and attractive.

The only teachers at the Phoenix school who were here five years ago are Miss Harvey, Miss Noland, Mr. and Mrs. Mathews, Mr. Orr, and Mr. Smith.

The supplies are arriving a little later than usual. Abstract "B" will contain more than seven hundred items this quarter, and the property return 100 pages.

Justin Head, the Mohave-Apache who recently killed several members of his

tribe near Cottonwood and Camp Verde, has been taken to the penitentiary at Yuma, to serve a life sentence.

Miss Laura Jackson and Miss Flora Laird, both formerly of Carlisle school, have been guests of Miss Veitch, and were present at inspection last Sunday morning.

Paul C. Luna, baker at this school, who went on duty yesterday, was a pupil of Grand Junction Indian school and comes well recommended by Superintendent Burton.

Miss Sciurus is at present located at Nestor, Calif., not far from San Diego, where she has rented a small place and intends to spend the winter. She reports a good deal of rain in that vicinity of late.

There are now 184 Filipino students being educated in the United States, by the Philippine government. They are scattered in sixteen different states from Boston, Massachusetts, to Riverside, California.

The common mistakes in grammar, mentioned on the first page, comprise a list suitable for use in the school rooms. Some of the school people have agreed upon a plan of mutual criticism, and a box of candy is the forfeit for the most mistakes charged up by New Year's.

Mr. Frank A. Stumm of New York city came to the territory recently to look after some mining interests, and was the guest of his nephew, Dr. Shawk of this school, over Sunday. Mr. Stumm was a member of the U. S. telegraph corps, in the Union army under General McClellan.

Miss Addie Beaver, who has been a teacher at this school for more than nine years, has been transferred to Albuquerque. She will be missed here, but will be at home there, as there are many "formerly of Phoenix" people at the school. Miss Beaver came from the Santa Fe normal school to Phoenix.

Santa Claus the Stork.

Again Santa Claus has given us strong proof that he will not forget this school this year. On Thursday morning, bright and early, before the busy stir of our daily life, he left at the home of our superintendent a wee, small boy—a brother, in fact, of the five other Goodman boys. In explanation for bringing him several days before Christmas, Santa Claus said he had so many places to visit that he was obliged to start out early in order to make his rounds. Santa Claus also left a large quantity of candies, nuts, oranges and toys, which he will distribute on his return to the school on Christmas eve. He took the complete lists of the pupils so that all will be remembered in some way.

The employees and other friends all extend their congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Goodman on the arrival of their young son.

Saturday Evening Entertainment.

The "theatre going public" on the campus were in a state of more or less excitement last week over the coming of "Noland's Stock Company," on Saturday evening. The event was well advertised by posters at various places, announcing the event as the "greatest show on the road," etc., etc., and as the tickets were complimentary and unlimited as to numbers, there was every reason to expect the large and appreciative audience that greeted "Mademoiselle Florence Noland and her fine support."

The curtain rose promptly at eight o'clock, after a few selections had been played by the band, under the direction of Professor Venne. The play was "Squire Judkins's Apple Bee," and the stage represented a farm house living room. Dr. Shawk, as Squire Judkins, made a very jolly gentleman farmer; Mrs. Shawk, as Mrs. Judkins, bustled about preparing for the expected guests. She wore a costume that might have been considered very stylish back in the early

sixty's, when the larger the hoop skirts the more attractively dressed was the lady. The father and the mother, with Miss Hendrickson as the daughter, Elizabeth, and Mr. Flor as Zeke, comprised the Judkins family. Zeke's costume looked a little the worse for wear. Evidently he had climbed trees and patched his own trousers after his fun. Miss Noland took the part of the village poetess.

During the apple paring and stringing, Sophronia (Mrs. Krebs) was asked by her hostess to *electrocute*, as she was known to be taking lessons in this particular art. This set the ball rolling and "pieces" were spoken and songs sung by the visitors.

The Valenzuela quartette sang two numbers, and Carroll Rhoades and Walter and Willie Goodman recited. Later the stage was cleared and the party danced the Virginia reel, Ben Duncan doing the "fiddling." The entertainment closed with a poem by the village poetess.

The costumes were very appropriate and the audience dispersed wishing that the "Noland show" would come again.

Mrs. R. H. Roberson (Rose Haworth, '85,) has been in the United States Indian service for several years. At present she is girls' matron at the Fort Mohave school, Mohave City, Arizona.—*Normal Alumnus*.

The N. E. A. will be 50 years old in July. The executive committee intends to publish a semi-centennial book in which much valuable interesting educational matter, not now easily accessible, will be given.—*Western School Journal*.

Mary V. Rice, '93, '95, has been principal of the Teller Institute, an Indian school at Grand Junction, Colorado, for the past three years. Miss Rice reports two hundred seventy-five pupils enrolled in their school.—*Normal Alumnus*.

Jemez Indians Visit Washington.

Jose Romero, chief of the Jemez Indians, Manuel Yeppa, second chief, and Jesus Baca, interpreter, forming the delegation from the Jemez pueblo which left recently for Washington to lay a long list of grievances before President Roosevelt, reached Santa Fe Friday and left immediately for their pueblo. They saw the President and told him their troubles and took in all the sights in Washington, Chicago and Kansas City.

The President received Chief Romero at the White House and had a long, interesting conversation with him. The chief explained to the President that his people claimed title to a large tract of land near the pueblo now held by natives engaged in farming and livestock raising and asked that this land be restored to the Jemez tribe.

He also asked that the Jemez Indians be allowed to live as did their forefathers and to enjoy the privilege of holding their sacred dances undisturbed by inquisitive tourists.

Chief Romero, who is a stately, dignified, gray haired old brave, prepared and delivered quite an interesting speech, through an interpreter. He told how the Jemez, once the Pecos, Indians had at all times befriended the white man, and had saved him many times from death at the hands of the other Indians. He argued that as the Jemez Indians wanted nothing but to be let alone in the exercise of their customs and ancient habits of life, they should be protected by the United States government from any interference. In conclusion he thanked the President for his courtesy and presented the compliments of the Jemez tribe. The President shook hands with the venerable chief and referred him to the department of Indian affairs.

When he left Santa Fe, Chief Romero carried a big leather satchel full of money for the expenses of his trip. It then had a fat, healthy look to it, the big chief said:

"Lots of money when we go. No money when we come home. Costs heap to see so much. Indians don't care. Had fine time. President, him great big man and good to Indians. Now we go home. Indians very tired."
—*Albuquerque Citizen*.

The Prescott *Courier* says, It is stated that this year the production of the Verde valley is 16,000 sacks of grain and 10,000 bales of hay, and these are but two items of the varied products of that fertile valley.

From Our Veteran Missionary.

Rev. Dr. Cook writes from Sacaton as follows, after receiving the little Christmas contribution sent by some of the pupils of this school:

Please tell our Pima friends that their gift is greatly appreciated. It will please their friends and relatives when they learn how their Phoenix friends have tried to add to their happiness at this Christmas time.

Please tell them that we expect great things from them after they quit school, so they must be earnest and faithful in their studies, maintain a good Christian character, and then with the Lord's blessing they will become useful to themselves and to their people.

With best wishes for a happy Christmas and New Year,

I remain yours truly,

CHAS. H. COOK.

We value Dr. Cook's kind words, and send hearty Christmas greeting.

Marion Crawford gave recently a dinner in Rome, and during the dinner the talk turned to Venice. "There is a young lady from Duluth," Mr. Crawford said, "whom I met one bright October morning in Sorrento. She told me that she was touring Italy with her father. She said her father had liked all the Italian cities, but especially he had liked Venice. 'Ah, Venice, to be sure,' said I. 'I can readily understand that your father would prefer Venice, with its gondolas, and St. Mark's and Michael Angelo's—'Oh, no,' said the young lady; 'it wasn't that. But he could sit in the hotel, you know, and fish out of the window.'"

Dr. J. A. Munk of Los Angeles has two interesting articles in recent numbers of the Los Angeles *Journal of Eclectic Medicine*, describing some of the wonders of northern Arizona, and throwing light on the origin of the Meteorite mountain some miles south of Canyon Diablo and known locally as Coon Butte. It seems to be conclusively shown that the largest known meteorite in the world lies buried at a considerable depth below the bottom of the immense crater.

From Other Schools

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.

Progress.

Skating on the Wascuna, these moonlit evenings, is very popular. Even the band boys leave their beloved instruments occasionally to go for a skate.

Contractors are at work repairing the school. The excitement is a delight to the pupils, but not a joy forever to the staff. The total cost of alterations will be \$4000.

The weather has been, and is still, so cold that the printers—or rather printer, as we have only Tommy at present, Fred having gone for his holidays—are having a hard time to get November *Progress* out. Everything freezes—ink, type, rollers, and Tommy thinks even the paper freezes, but that is a typographical error. Our readers will need to have patience with us; that is an excellent virtue to cultivate anyway. And now as the year is near a close, although we hope to get out another number of *Progress* before it closes, we trust that a large number of our readers will remember our needs, and send us in their subscription for another year.

When the Principal visited the Mistawasis reserve, he found many of the Indians hauling out their wheat; others busy threshing.

Mr. McKenzie, the farm instructor at Mistawasis, is running the threshing engine. a work he is thoroughly qualified to do. He is one of the "old timers" of the Hudson's Bay company and can tell you some interesting stories of the early days.

Mr. Isbister, farm instructor at Sandy Lake, is another of the "old timers." He came up from Winnipeg in the days when there were no railroads.

In these days of fuel famine we envy the people of Mistawasis and Sandy Lake their abundance of timber. If we had such groves of spruce and poplar near the Regina school our boys would soon have the furnaces hot.

Slavery of Women in Africa.

Every woman is the property of some man, from the time when her mother first wraps her in a skin sack, till the day when she is folded in a reed mat and carried outside the kraal for burial. First she belongs to her father, the mother having in no case any right to her offspring. At any age she may be sold to another man as his wife, and becomes his property till

his death, but even that event does not release her, for she is then passed on to the oldest son or nearest male heir, as a part of his inheritance. Sometimes, indeed, an old man anticipates his death and himself makes a present of his young wife to his oldest son. Many a woman of my acquaintance, therefore, has been the wife, successively, of a father and his son and has children by both. The lobola was originally paid in cattle, but since the rinderpest decimated the flocks, it has been payable in money, and is reckoned at one hundred dollars for an ordinary girl and one hundred and twenty-five dollars for a chief's daughter. Even unborn daughters are contracted for; for instance, a man wishing to buy a wife, but having no means to pay, makes a bargain with the father of a girl, promising to give by way of compensation all the daughters born to him, and, in case he has no girls, he must give a son. Little girls are constantly being sold to old grandfathers with a plurality of wives. Indeed, it would seem as if such suitors were preferred by the fathers, probably because they have more means to pay, and have often the additional advantage of being able to pay with one of their own daughters. I know of a case where a girl was sent to an old man with a broken back, while another girl escaped to the missionaries to avoid being sold to a leper. If a girl is not friendly to the match, she is persuaded by beating, and if that fails she may be bound and carried off by force. —*Southern Workman.*

The Old-Time Religion.

One of the evangelists working under Dr. Chapman's direction wrote concerning the use of this song which Mr. Alexander has made so famous throughout the entire Christian world.

The evangelist said:

"Here's something that happened at Deep River during our meetings. We had been singing the 'Old-Time Religion.' The next day a father heard his little seven-year-old boy singing:

"It is good for 'pendicitis,
It is good for 'pendicitis,
It is good for 'pendicitis,
And it's good 'nough for me."

"Father: 'Son, what's that you're singing?'"

"Son: 'Why, what preacher sang up at the meeting last night. Say, pa, what's the use of having any doctors if the old-time religion is good for 'pendicitis?'"

"Upon inquiry from other members of the family he found that the veræ was, 'It was good for Paul and Silas.'" —*C. E. World.*

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Opportunity often knocks at your door when you are "knocking" elsewhere.—*Ex.*

Genius is nothing but a great capacity for patience.—*Buffon.*

Music washes away from the soul the dust of everyday life.—*Auerbach.*

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I do not handle all lines usually carried by the ordinary real estate agents. I MUST SELL real estate—and lots of it—dropped out of business. I can assure you I am not going out of business. On the contrary, I expect to find, at the close of year, that I have sold twice as many properties as I did the past year, but it will not be necessary for me to "list" more properties. I want to list YOURS and SELL it. It doesn't matter whether you have a farm, a home without any land, or a business; it doesn't matter what it is worth, or where it is located. If you will fill out the blank letter of inquiry and mail it to me today, I will tell you how and why I can quickly convert the property into cash, and will give you my complete plan

Free of Charge

and terms for handling it. The information I will give you will be of great value to you, even if you should decide not to sell. You had better write today before you forget it. If you want to buy any kind of a Farm, House or Business, in any part of the country, tell me your requirements. I will guarantee to fill them promptly and satisfactorily.

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Price between \$ _____ and \$ _____ I will pay \$ _____ down and balance _____

Remarks _____

Name _____ Address _____

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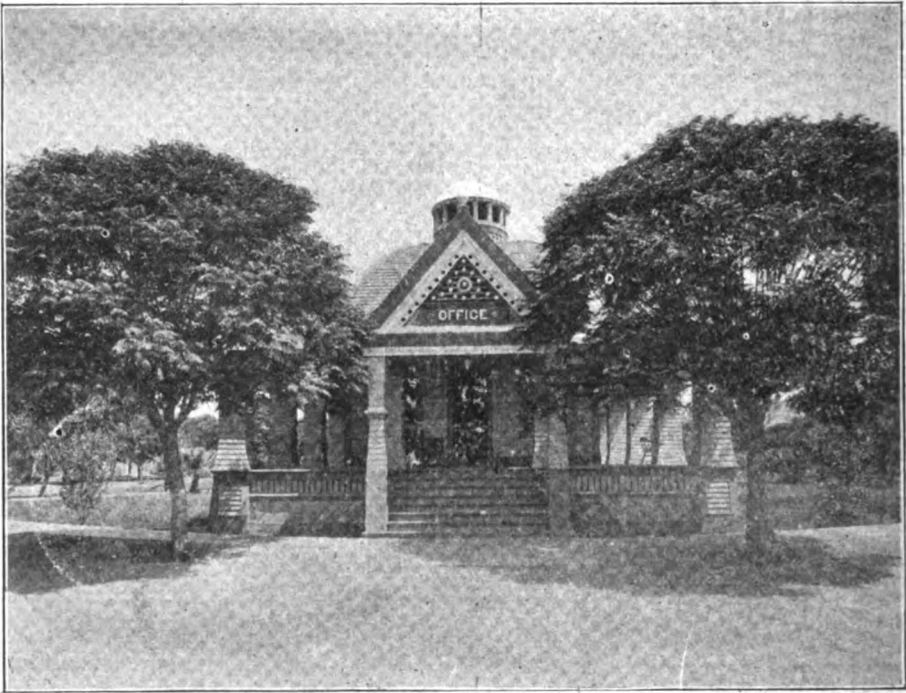
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ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, December 29, 1906.

Number 45.

From the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior. Indian Affairs.

Considerable progress has been made by the Indians of the United States during the past fiscal year toward civilization, and there has been a material increase in the number engaged in earning self-support. In the following summary of the operations of the office of Indian affairs the aim has been merely to include therein a brief review of the most prominent features of the work of the Indian service, showing, however, that the work and the administration of the service have been in a marked degree successful. In the very able report of Hon. Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to which I take great pleasure in inviting special attention, there is presented in a most comprehensive and interesting manner a complete history of the work of his office during the year; of the legislation affecting the Indians, their lands and future interests, as well as of the plans proposed by him for the improvement of the general conditions of the Indian population and the better administration of their affairs in the field.

General Statement.—During the first session of the fifty-ninth Congress important legislation for the benefit of the Indian population and that part of the white population whose interests are more or less bound up with those of the Indians was passed, such as authorizing the President to extend the trust period of Indian allotments at his discretion; the extension of the ration privilege under certain conditions to mission schools; the protection of allotments released from

trust tenure, against liens for debts previously contracted; the allowance of interest on minors' money retained in the United States treasury; also instances of special legislation important in the localities concerned, such as the opening of the Osage and Coeur d'Alene reservations; of the closed half of the Colville reservation; part of the Lower Brule reservation and the pasture reserves of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes; for the settlement of a number of long-standing controversies, like the one between the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians; the Klamath Indians and the government; the same Indians and the California and Oregon Land company and between the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians and the government; the sale of timber of the Jicarilla reservation; the establishment of an Indian town site on the Bad River reservation, etc.

EDUCATION.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, 261 Indian schools were in operation, as against 257 in 1905. Of these, 25 were nonreservation boarding schools, with an enrollment of 9,279 pupils and an average attendance of 8,385, 90 were reservation boarding schools, with an enrollment of 11,007 pupils and an average attendance of 9,648; and 146 were day schools, with an enrollment of 4,476 pupils and an average attendance of 3,342; or a total enrollment in 261 government schools of 24,762 pupils and an average attendance of 21,375, against a total enrollment in 1905 of 25,537 pupils and an average attendance of 21,537 or a decreased average attendance of 162.

There was also an average attendance

of 4,117 pupils in mission boarding schools and in contract schools, including the Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va., and in public schools, against an average attendance of 3,918 in 1905, an increase of 199 over 1905.

The total enrollment in all schools, government, mission, and contract schools, during the fiscal year 1906, was 29,679, and the average attendance 25,492.

School plants.—There are now under construction and all will probably be opened during the fiscal year 1907 nineteen new day school buildings, distributed as follows: One each at Fort Apache and San Xavier, Ariz.; three on White Earth, Minnesota; one on Tongue River; two on Flathead and three on Fort Peck, Montana; two on Turtle Mountain, North Dakota; one on Warm Springs, Oregon, four on Colville, Washington, and one on Stockbridge, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

For the fiscal year 1906 Congress appropriated for purchase, lease and repair of school buildings, sewerage, water supply, and lighting plants, purchase of school sites and improvement of buildings and grounds, \$400,000, against \$350,000 in 1905.

For the twenty-five nonreservation schools there was also appropriated for the erection of new buildings and repair of old, water and sewer systems, lighting plants, and for minor improvements the sum of \$306,400, as against \$605,800 appropriated for 1905.

CHANGES IN LETTING OF CONTRACTS.

Formerly bids were opened in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco; now all bids are opened in Washington, but samples submitted are sent to the respective warehouses and awards made there. This spring bids for clothing, hats, caps, etc., were opened first, to give to prospective contractors more time to manufacture the articles; and the purchase of cornmeal, hominy, flour, oats, dried fruit, etc. was deferred until fall,

so that prospective bidders may know crop conditions with some certainty, and in the expectation that not only lower prices, but also current seasons' products, will be secured.

ALLOTMENTS OF TRIBAL FUNDS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs calls attention to the original "Lacey bill" and regrets that the bill as pending in the Senate had to undergo a number of modifications in terms in order to be made acceptable to its critics; that the pending bill in its altered shape provides that from time to time individual members who are found to be qualified to care for their own affairs shall have their shares of the tribal fund paid to them and the relations between themselves and the tribe, etc., permanently dissolved, instead of authorizing the President, in his discretion to allot the funds of any tribe and open separate accounts with the individual members of such tribe. He states that he is still as firmly of the opinion as ever that the original proposition would work out better, yet he would welcome the modified bill rather than lose all legislation on the subject. He also calls attention to certain funds, on which Congress appropriates interest every year, whereas the principal on which the interest is paid has never been appropriated, and he thinks Congress should either appropriate the principal or commute the amount to be paid to the Indians.

ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

During the past fiscal year patents were issued and delivered to 4,027 Indians to whom allotments had been made, and 3,067 allotments were approved by the Department, for which patents have not yet been issued.

The progress in allotment work has been as great as the facilities at command would permit. The Cheyenne River allotments were closed as far as field work was concerned October 15, 1905, because all the Indians who would take land had

been scheduled and their selections surveyed. About 260 Indians refused to take their allotments, but they having later indicated their willingness to accept them, the allotting agent was instructed on March 9, 1906, to allot them. It afterwards appeared, however, that not all the recalcitrant party had been satisfied, and on May 18, 1906, the field work was closed, leaving 70 Indians still unallotted. The Coeur d'Alene reservation in Idaho, is nearly ready for allotment, as the plats of survey have all been accepted by the General Land office except one, which will doubtless be ready at an early date.

Steps have been taken to cause trust patents to be issued to such Indians as have been allotted under the agreement concluded July 7, 1883, with Chief Moses and other Indians of the Columbia and Colville reservations, commonly known as the "Moses agreement."

All the Crow Indians have selected their lands, and the field work on their reservation is finished, except the preparation of the family record showing the relationship of each allottee. This family record has become absolutely necessary in view of the act of May 8, 1906, conferring certain probate powers upon the Secretary of the Interior.

The Flathead reservation will be opened for settlement after allotments are made to the Indians entitled, and it is believed that the work will be completed at an early date, as the members of the tribes entitled on that reservation are generally intelligent and progressive, having fixt abodes and many improvements.

The Jicarilla reservation in New Mexico is an example of premature allotment, and, as a result, the problem presented is a serious one. Because of their various migrations and the many changes in agents and employees, the census rolls of the tribes prior to allotment were

practically valueless, as names had been given to the Indians arbitrarily, and new ones seem to have been used at each enrollment. When patents were issued the allottees failed to recognize the individual names under which they had been allotted or else were too indifferent to disclose them. In fact, perhaps not more than ten or twelve of the allottees can be absolutely identified with their allotments. The only way in which the matter can be righted is to take relinquishment from each member of the tribe, cancel the outstanding patents, and reallocate the lands. It is hoped that Congress will soon authorize action along the proposed lines. Allotment work in the field is progressing satisfactorily on Otoe and Missouri, Pine Ridge, Ponca, and Sac and Fox reservations.

The Commissioner says that the Uintah reservation furnishes an unhappy example of the rushing and haphazard method of making allotments, as they had to be made very hastily, because the act directing the opening of the reservation did not allow a reasonable time in which to do the work. It was impossible to survey the land before the opening, much less before the allotments were made, and even now approved plats for all townships containing allotments are not procurable, though more than a year has elapsed since the allotting commission finished its work. The patents for the allotments have all been issued, but a large part of them do not describe the lands correctly. The work of correcting the patents will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and a number have been canceled and reissued, but, as far as known, nearly 300 more will have to be put through the same process. He recites the incident of a large part of the White River band, of both sexes and all ages, leaving the reservation for some point in South Dakota, apparently uncertain whether to settle down in the Black Hills or go on to Pine

Ridge or Rosebud, and the measures taken to have them return to their own reservation.

The Commissioner considers at some length the general policy of allotment as controlled by law. The general allotment act, as amended and now in force, prescribes that the area of each allotment shall be 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land. For allottees in Kansas, Nebraska, or parts of Oklahoma such a provision might be considered fair, but it was made at a time when local conditions were only vaguely understood, and, for a sweeping rule, it fails, thru giving an Indian either more land than it is wise to burden him with or less than he can possibly make a living on. Nearly all the reservations yet to be allotted contain little or no agricultural land that can be cultivated without irrigation, and 80 acres of irrigable land to each Indian is far more than he can utilize, especially as, owing to lack of funds, the cost of irrigation is almost prohibitive. On the other hand, the limit of 160 acres of grazing land is equally without the mark.

On such a reservation as the Jicarilla, for instance, no white man, much less an Indian, could support himself on only 160 acres. This reservation is on the great continental divide, rocky, mountainous, and partly timbered, and at best it is only a tolerable sheep range. To allot these lands to the Jicarilla Indians in 80 or 160 acre tracts would be of little benefit to the majority of the tribe. In order to make an intelligent and effective allotment, therefore, the law authorizing it ought to be very flexible, permitting the authorities who have it in charge to take into account the altitude, character of the soil, climate, productive possibilities, and proximity to market, as well as the habits of the tribe. Similar conditions prevail elsewhere, notably in the Blackfeet country, where possibly 40 acres to a head of cattle is not too large an allowance for grazing

purposes.

Concluding his remarks in this connection the Commissioner says:

Apparently the only relief possible is an act vesting greater discretion in the Department, for no general law can be drawn which will meet the thousand varying conditions liable to arise. The administrative power could then operate without the peril, now ever present, that its disposal of one case may control the disposal of many others, notwithstanding differences of conditions and the different courses which therefore ought to be followed. I am convinced that a wise provision in any general allotment act would be to allow not less than 5 nor more than 40 acres of irrigable land, and not more than 640 acres of grazing land, to each Indian, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. This would better meet existing conditions and enable the Department to care properly for the interests of all concerned. Another result which could hardly help flowing from it would be the more rapid opening of reservations and the consequent dissolution of the generally condemned reservation system; for the executive branch of the government could act then in one case after another without the need of consuming the time of the Congress upon special legislation. The development of what has been known as the Frontier West would thus proceed along the line of least resistance to the ultimate advantage of our whole country.

I fully concur in the views of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as above outlined, and recommend them to the favorable consideration of the Congress.

ANNUAL FAIR OF THE CROWS.

As an illustration of the theory held by many that the best place to train an Indian to habits of industry and productiveness is at his own home and on his own land the Commissioner of Indian Affairs calls attention to the annual fair of the Crow Indians in Montana.

This enterprise, conceived and supervised by Mr. S. G. Reynolds, United States Indian agent for the Crows during the year 1904, was at first looked upon by the Indians merely as an excellent opportunity to indulge in unlimited dancing, horse racing and athletic sports, and no interest whatever was manifested by them in the

agricultural feature. The first fair was held in the latter part of October, 1904, and not a specimen of farm products, poultry, or larger live stock was exhibited, the whole occasion being given over to dancing and horse racing. At the close of this fair a general call was issued for a meeting to organize for the next year's fair. An organization was effected, the necessary officers were elected for the year of 1905, and a program for the year was arranged.

It was agreed to stop dancing and racing during farming months, in compensation for which there was to be, at the end of the season, a week of sports and friendly competition. By the active efforts of Agent Reynolds, assisted by the government farmers in the several districts, a great deal of interest was aroused among the Indians and a friendly competition started, which resulted in an excellent industrial fair, held at the agency September 25 to 30, 1905. This event, described in detail by the Commissioner, appears to have proven a complete success and to have aroused the interest and pride of the Indians to such an extent that they were unanimous in declaring that while this fair had been a great event the next one must be made still better.

No case of gambling or whisky drinking was reported,

and everything was harmonious to a degree which would furnish a profitable lesson to white people in good will and good manners.

On this subject the Commissioner concludes as follows:

The Crows, tho their character and conduct in some respects leave much to be desired, are not drawing rations, and have not been for nearly two years. A good part of them really believe that a man ought to work for what he enjoys of the pleasant things of life. The fair proved that many of these Crows are anxious, by their own example, to show their neighbors that it is not impossible for an Indian to make a living for himself and family from the farm the government has provided for him.

Locals.

A new detail of milkmaids began at the dairy last week.

Only a few Navaho rugs left of the shipment received last Monday.

Little Roy Dorchester was the star performer at the Christmas entertainment.

The various departments are working hard on the annual estimate for supplies.

Mr. Brigen, industrial teacher at Keams Canon, was a recent Phoenix visitor.

The committee on selection of Christmas gifts recommends dolls for company A next year.

Miss Anna M. Bowdler sends Christmas greetings from Washington, D. C. She adds, "Give me the freedom of the west."

Dolls were given to all the little girls in companies E, F, and G. There is nothing else they would rather have.

It is reported that our Mr. Friedman and our Miss Mary B. Smith were to be married in Washington on December 19.

We regret to hear that on December 19, Supt. T. G. Lemmon, was sick with pneumonia. Superintendent Miller had not yet taken charge.

Mrs. Edith R. Chaplin writes that they have moved from Holtville back to their home in Laton, California. Mr. Chaplin has been working in San Francisco since last July, and doing very well, but is home now. Rose is still in Pueblo nursing and doing well. They have not forgotten the Phoenix friends.

Thursday evening the Arizona boys were "at home" to their friends on the other side of the campus. The reading room was prettily decorated and games and refreshments added to the pleasure of the evening. About fifty people were present. The reading room is a cosy place for such gatherings, especially when furnished with fine Navaho rugs by the Navaho boys. Miss Fowler is to be congratulated on the success of her boys in entertaining.

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Three rainy days this week.

The senior girls are now divided between the farm cottage and the industrial cottage.

The palo verde with its tiny leaves and green branches was certainly unique and attractive as a Christmas tree.

The dairyman thinks Panjo Pablo and David Smith will make good horsemen, from the way they handle his team.

Supt. B. B. Custer of Albuquerque is advertising for cast iron water pipe, fittings, pumps and motors for watersystem. Bids are to be opened at the school on January 5, 1907.

Socials are being held every evening at the girls' sitting room, during vacation, each entertainment committee taking charge of one. In this way all the pupils are entertained at least once during the week.

The Tulalip school, Washington, Dr. Chas. L. Buchanan, superintendent, sends out an attractive program to be rendered Christmas eve. The menu for Christmas dinner is also very attractive and the dinner itself was doubtless entirely satisfying.

Christmas Doings.

Christmas preparations at the school began in real earnest on Monday morning although most of the planning and purchasing had been done before.

Some of the teachers decorated the chapel while the others helped the matrons mark the presents.

The girls in the sewing room speedily dressed dolls and by so doing got almost as much pleasure from them as the ones

who received them next morning.

Not being able to get a pine for a Christmas tree, a palo verde was brought from the desert which answered the purpose almost as well. What could not be put on the tree was placed on tables beside it.

Eight companies of the larger pupils assembled in the chapel at 7.30 p. m. and the following program was given:

Song—"Set the Bells Ringing"	- -	FOURTH GRADE
Recitation—"Christmas"	- -	RAMON ARRAGON
Song—"The Yankee Doodle Boy"	- -	THIRD GRADE
Recitation—"The Farmer's Wife"	- -	INA BUSSELL
Christmas Dialogue and Song	- -	FIRST GRADE
Recitation—"Three Bad Little Boys"	-	IDA SOMECASTAVA
Song—"Little John, Battle John"	-	SECOND GRADE
Recitation—"Jes' Fore Christmas"	-	ERNESTO RODRIGUEZ
Christmas Carol	- -	SECOND GRADE
Song—"Old Santa Claus is Coming"	- -	SECOND GRADE

After the closing song "Old Santa" appeared and with the help of his "assistants" the presents were soon distributed.

This concluded the evening's entertainment and as the children marched out each one was given a bag of candy and an orange.

Christmas morning the six companies of small children met in the girls' sitting room where a tree had been prepared. Toys and dolls reigned supreme. The children could scarcely await the conclusion of the program to receive their presents, and their bright, smiling faces showed how glad they were that the good St. Nicholas had not forgotten them.

At twelve, dinner was served to over seven hundred, the employees acting as waiters. The chickens, ducks and turkeys raised at the school had been sacrificed for the feast. Added to this were mashed potatoes, gravy, dressing, corn, apple sauce, pie, dates, figs and oranges. All were satisfied, but some would have been better satisfied, or more comfortable, at least, had they eaten less.

An employe suggested that it would be better if Christmas came only once in two years but most of the children would prefer to have it come twice in one year.

Publicity Influence in Reform Work.

One of the addresses delivered at the third annual meeting of the National Child Labor Committee recently concluded at Cincinnati gives particular emphasis to the power of publicity in modern reform work. Mr. Arthur T. Vance, editor of the *Woman's Home Companion*, said in part:

The manufacturer who has a product in which he believes, spends thousands of dollars in buying publicity in the newspapers and magazines to tell the people of the country about the virtues of his product. We call this sort of publicity, advertising, and it is good advertising if this product lives up to the claims he makes for it. We, who are interested in reform, do precisely the same thing when we take steps to interest the newspapers and magazines in our pet theories, and if our reform is a good thing the people of the country will stand by and back us up. In other words, advertising publicity and reform publicity both accomplish the same thing. They arouse public interest and public sentiment in favor of the object which they have in view. We have come to place a greater dependence than ever upon the power of printers' ink in molding public opinion.

It was publicity that brought about the downfall of the Louisiana Lottery. It was publicity that prepared the way for the present investigations into Standard Oil. It was a magazine article that stirred up all this talk about the conditions in Panama, that finally led to the President going down there himself to investigate. Legitimate printers' ink has been foremost in the fight for pure food, and for the regulation of patent medicines. It can be safely said that publicity today is the greatest power for public good in the country.

From Other Schools

CARLISLE, PA.

The Arrow.

The football players all seem delighted to know that we are to have Mr. Glenn Warner to coach in the baseball and football teams next season.

Miss Estelle Reel, the Superintendent of Indian Schools left on Thursday, after a very

pleasant visit at Carlisle. The duties of Miss Reel's office call her to all parts of the country and her visits are necessarily limited in time.

Mr. Winfield Scott Olive, special agent for the Department and formerly chief clerk of the Financial (?) division, is here on official business. Mr. Olive has but recently been appointed special agent and it comes to him as a promotion, and his selection for this important position is but a just recognition of his long, faithful and valuable service.

GENOA, NEBRASKA.

Indian News.

Dr. Winslow took Supervisor C. L. Davis to Platte Center last Monday morning to meet the train for the north.

L. L. Goen has been transferred from teacher here to principal at the White Earth boarding school, White Earth, Minn., a position recently created.

Mrs. Compton of Genoa is spending the winter in the south. She was at Wichita, Kansas, for Thanksgiving. She will visit friends and relatives at Phoenix, Arizona.

The school room work is on a much higher plane this year than last. Great interest and enthusiasm are manifested in each room. Only a visit to the rooms is necessary to be convinced of it.

The school sold 1028 bushels of wheat on Dec. 8 to the highest bidder. It topped the Genoa market at the four elevators in Genoa. The wheat was clean from rye, etc., and weighed 61 pounds to the bushel.

Miss L. D. Peake, boy's matron who left Genoa to accept a similar place in Mesquero, N. Mexico, about three years ago, writes asking that the *News* may be sent to her at Staples, Minn. Her address, however, is no longer Miss Peake, but Mrs. Frank Goulet, since November nineteen. Her old friends wish her much happiness in her new estate.

Supervisor Charles L. Davis, who was recently promoted to that position, spent a few days inspecting the work done in this school. He gave a very interesting and pointed talk in the chapel before the school and employees on last Sunday evening. He showed clearly that the Indian school has an institutional life rather than a military life. In the institution the success of it depends upon all concerned. In the army, its success depends upon the highest officer in command. No one person can make the school a success; it requires the united efforts of all. The degree of success depends largely upon the sacrifice made of selfish interest.

STEWART, NEVADA.

The New Indian.

There are 117 girls living in the girl's home now.

Superintendent Asbury visited Bishop and other day schools down the line last week.

Farmer Norton and almost all the large boys put up ice the first week in December.

Everybody goes skating these times. The girls seem to be having a falling down contest on the ice.

Mr. and Mrs. Draper and Mr. Smith seek other fields of labor the first of the year. Mr. Draper is a carpenter, Mrs. Draper, cook, and Mr. Smith, engineer. They all go to San Francisco, where very high wages are being paid at the present.

The Thanksgiving entertainment was somewhat out of the usual, inasmuch as it was not a literary program but "physical" instead, consisting of drills, physical culture exercises, after which came some eating, and was participated in by all the children and most of the employees. The childrens' dining room was emptied, a booth each for doughnuts and coffee, pumpkin pie, taffy, cocoa and wafers, was erected and prettily decorated, from which the girls served the above named commodities, with the purpose in view of creating a fund to give, in conjunction with other schools of the state, to the children of San Francisco, many of whom are yet without school facilities. Miss Van Voris aided very materially with a post office where many pupils and employees received "newsy" letters for the small outlay of two cents each.

The girls are very happy because they realized from the booths more than the sum fixed upon to be given and because everybody had a good time and enjoyed the eating not less than the exercises.

FORT YUMA, CALIFORNIA.

Correspondence.

This was a merry Christmas, indeed, to all our children and employees. The entertainment and Christmas tree were quite successful in every detail. Those in charge acted well their parts and deserve much credit for what they said and did.

It was pleasing and quite encouraging to see so many of the old Indians at the entertainment and to note their delight and appreciation of the appropriate music and orderly conduct of the children. The teachers deserve much credit for their work.

A splendid, aye a royal, dinner was served the children, and their decorum was as pleas-

ing to those in charge as was the manner in which they enjoyed the feast.

Three good, young horses and a buggy and harness have been purchased for the school, and pleasant drives would be in order during this delightful weather, if we only had passable roads.

Following are the names of the members of our happy family:

Ira C. Deaver, superintendent; W. A. Eaheart; clerk; Mrs. Harriet Humphrey, matron; Miss Jennie Hood, teacher; Miss Mary Haskett, teacher; Mrs. Hattie Piper, boy's matron; Mrs. Ellen Pearce, seamstress; Mrs. Rose Williams, laundress; Mrs. J. T. Cbx. cook; Dr. Jas. Ketcherside, physician; B. S. Bothwell, farmer, Thomas Aquinas, industrial teacher; Joseph Escalanti, carpenter; Patrick Escalanti, baker; C. N. Hart, engineer.

Kindergarten Story.

Ten awful long years ago there was a little Baby. It was the Lord's little Baby. It was Jesus.

We have a picture of the Baby and his Mamma at our Kindergarten.

His Mamma is an awful nice looking lady. She is one of the Heaven ladies.

Jesus was born in the water trough by the barn.

He was the Baby of Heaven.

When He got big He was the goodest man, and He loves little children and gives them their dinners, and I just love Him.—*The Arrow.*

Contrary.

It's queer how in the daytime

When the sunshine is so bright,

And I'm so hard a-playing,

I wish day would last all night.

It's funny, when I'm dreaming,

And I hear my nursie say:

"Wake up, it's morning, Teddie."

I want night to stay all day.

I want the winter to be hot,

The summer to be cold.

My grandpa wishes he was young,

And I wish I was old.—*Selected.*

Filling A Long Felt Want.

"Give us a national ode!"

The American people cried.

But Teddy's our National Him,

And there's Uncle Psalm, beside.

—*Lippincott's.*

OUR LINK UP

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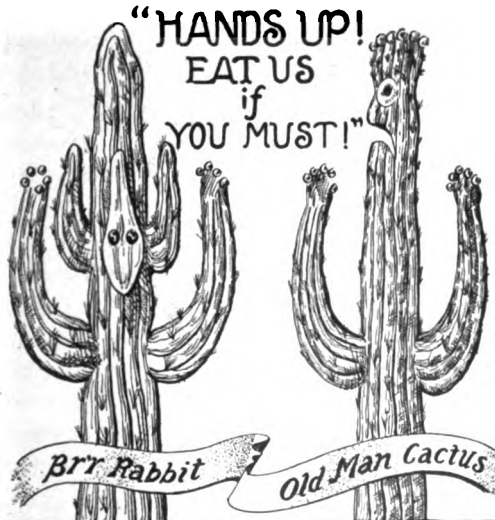
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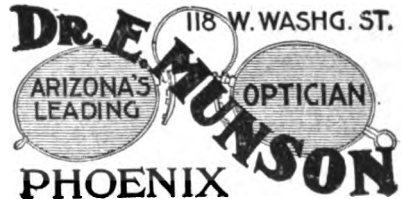
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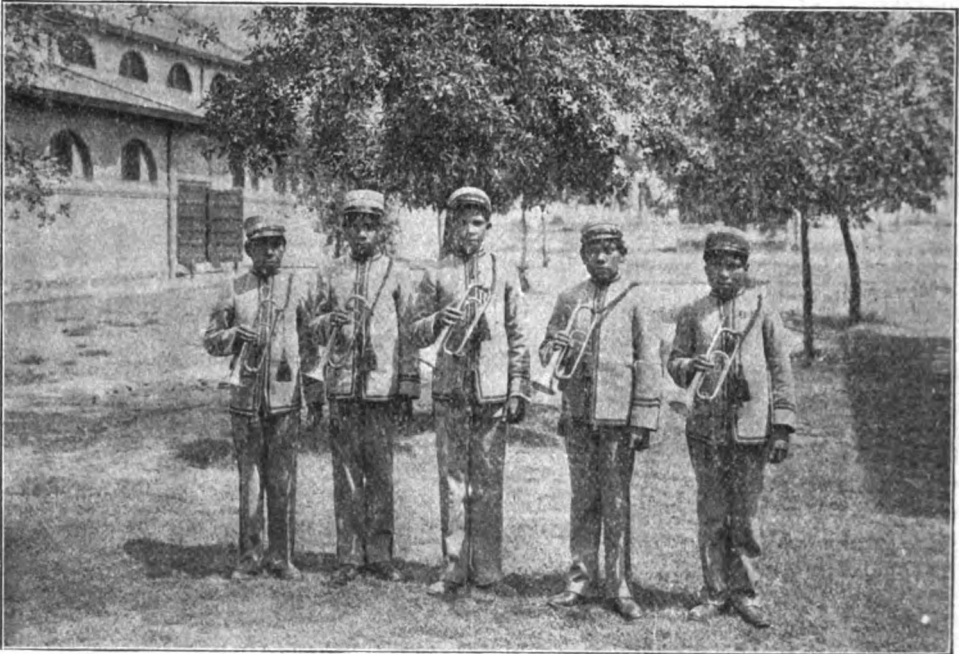
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BUGLERS, PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL.

The Native American.

Volume 7.

Phoenix, Arizona, January 5, 1917.

Number 46.

From the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

Indian Affairs.

(Continued from last week.)

REMOVAL OF LEMHI INDIANS.

By an agreement concluded on December 28, 1905, between these Indians and United States Indian Inspector McLaughlin, the Indians accepted the provisions of the act of Congress of February 28, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 687), for the surrender of their reservation at Lemhi, and their removal to and settlement upon the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho, where they were to take lands in severalty. Under the agreement mentioned the improvements of the Indians on the lands to be abandoned were to be scheduled, appraised, and sold to the highest bidder, and the proceeds of such sales paid to the Indians owning such improvements.

On July 19, 1906, the superintendent in charge of the Lemhi school was designated by the Department to prepare the schedule and appraisement of said improvements and he has been given special instructions by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to that end.

The actual removal of the Indians to the Fort Hall reservation has been postponed by the Office until next spring, because it was found to be impossible to make proper provision for their comfort in their new home before the winter set in, and no provisions had been or could be made owing to the lateness of the season for taking care of their stock; nor was it found practicable to provide school facilities at Fort Hall for the children of the immigrant Indians during the coming winter. Plans are being perfected, how-

ever, so that the transfer of the Indians can be made early next spring.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

Allotted lands.—During the past year 6,203 leases for farming, grazing, and business purposes were approved.

Tribal lands.—Six hundred and twenty-six leases for the occupancy of tribal lands for farming and grazing purposes were approved, embracing something over 656,930 acres, for an annual rental of \$160,575.23.

One hundred and seventy-two permits for the grazing of stock on tribal lands, the annual tax on which amounts to \$95,909.64, were also approved.

OSAGE RESERVATION.

The act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat., 539), provides for an equal division of the lands and moneys of the Osage tribe in Oklahoma among the members of the tribe. The basis of such division is to be the roll of the tribe as it existed on January 1, 1906, after proper correction. A commission has been appointed to supervise the selections of lands by the Indians, to divide the surplus lands, and to settle any differences that may arise. The commission consists of two persons selected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs—School Supervisor Charles E. McChesney and Charles O. Shepard—and one member of the Osage tribe, selected by the council—Black Dog.

The oil, gas, coal, and other minerals are reserved to the tribe for a period of twenty-five years from April 8, 1906; leases for the mining and production of minerals may be made by the Indians through their tribal council, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior under regulations to be prescribed

by him. The royalties to be paid under mineral leases are to be fixed by the President of the United States, but valid mineral leases in force at the date of the passage of the act remain unaffected. No mining or prospecting for minerals is to be made without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

All the funds of the tribe of every character, and all funds found to be due the Indians on claims against the United States, are to be segregated as soon as practicable after January 1, 1907, and placed to the credit of the individual members of the tribe on a pro rata basis and will draw interest to be paid quarterly.

The act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1061), created a town site commission and authorized the establishment of certain town sites on this reservation. Five town sites—Pawhuska, Foraker, Bigheart, Hominy, and Fairfax—have been established.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

Mention was made in my last annual report of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the matter of *Heff* (197 U. S., 488), wherein it was held that Indians who have received allotment are citizens of the United States and subject to the jurisdiction of the states in which they reside, and therefore have the right to purchase intoxicating liquors. It was stated that it was feared that this decision would prove a serious drawback to the efforts of this Department to suppress the liquor traffic among Indians.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shows that because of this decision it has been much more difficult to prevent the sale of liquor to Indians on reservations, and especially upon allotments. He cites several cases to show that it has been practically impossible to secure conviction and adequate punishment of violators of the liquor laws.

The Indian appropriation act for the

current fiscal year contains a provision to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to take action to suppress the traffic among Indians, and appropriates \$25,000 for this purpose.

Under this provision two special officers have been appointed to detect, and to obtain the evidence required to successfully prosecute, this class of offenders. Others will be employed as the exigencies of the situation may demand, and it is hoped by this means to greatly diminish the sale of intoxicants to Indians.

IRRIGATION.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report, sets forth at some length the history of irrigation on Indian reservations, and shows that up to a comparatively recent date the work of the Indian Department along this line was without definite order or system. This condition of affairs has changed within the past few years, however, and there is now connected with the Indian service a small corps of well trained irrigation engineers, thru whose intelligent efforts during the past year much creditable work has been accomplished on several reservations where irrigation is essential to the profitable and beneficial use of the lands, and in some cases an absolute necessity for bare existence thereon.

Of the appropriation for "Irrigation on Indian reservations" the sum of \$179,500 was available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1906. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this sum was allotted as follows:

Zuni reservation, New Mexico.....	\$75,000
Uintah reservation, Utah.....	40,000
Shoshone reservation, Wyoming.....	20,000
Yakima reservation, Washington.....	15,000
Total.....	\$150,000

The remainder was variously distributed, nearly all the reservations in the arid region having received some part of it. A large amount of tribal funds were also used on several reservations

other than those mentioned above.

Reference was made in my last annual report to an important project then under way on the Blackfeet reservation. This work was continued during the past year, and approximately \$17,000 of tribal money was used in extending the ditch.

On the Crow reservation the work of extending the system has been steadily carried on. Laterals conveying water upon the lands have been put in very rapidly, and a large area of land is now under cultivation. The Commissioner reports very encouraging progress in agriculture on this reservation, and the Indians are now realizing returns in the way of increased crops. Twenty thousand dollars of tribal funds were used on this reservation.

Steps are being taken to plan a satisfactory system for the Klamath reservation in the near future. These Indians have now ample funds of their own available for irrigation.

Most of the reservations of the Mission Indians in California were visited during the past fiscal year, and the reports of the inspecting officer show that their greatest need is water for irrigation. On the Agua Caliente reservation No. 2, it was found that B. B. Barney claimed a water right in the Andreas Canyon under an old agreement (made in 1893) with the government by which he was granted a right of way for a pipe line, flume, or canal across a part of the reservation, in consideration of which the Indians were to be allowed sufficient water from said pipe line to irrigate 100 acres, or so much thereof as they might have in cultivation, on the basis of one inch continuous flow for each six acres of land. This quantity of water was found to be of little or no value to the Indians, and they soon vacated the land leaving Mr. Barney in full possession of all the water. As it appeared that Mr. Barney had expended about \$6,000 in constructing a pipe line, with a carrying capacity

of about 150 inches, and that he had a vested right which should be respected, a new agreement was made with him by which the Indians now on the reservation will be entitled to sufficient water to irrigate more land than will be required to support them thereon.

The ditch system on the Pala reservation suffered from floods to the estimated extent of about \$10,000, and the chief engineer estimates the cost of the construction of a ditch not likely to be damaged by any floods which may occur in the future, at \$12,000, and authority has been granted for the expenditure of the sum named for that purpose during the current fiscal year.

The problem of a permanent water supply for the Pima reservation has received special consideration during the past year. A preliminary survey and estimates for the construction of a system of irrigation for this reservation were made by John J. Granville, a special agent appointed for that purpose, under the direction of and in conjunction with the chief engineer. Further work on this project has been deferred until more definite data can be obtained as to the completion of the Tonto dam by the Reclamation service.

The Uintah project is one of the most important that has yet been undertaken. The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year carries an appropriation of \$125,000 as the first installment of a total of \$600,000 for this work. It has developed that very grave difficulties are to be overcome in order to properly protect the interests of the Indians, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs suggests that some amendment of existing law may be necessary to accomplish this end.

Work on the Navajo, Walker River, Shoshone, and Pueblo reservations has progressed satisfactorily during the year.

Irrigation work on the Yakima reservation will, in the near future, under the

provisions of the act of March 6, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 53), be taken over by the Reclamation service. Meantime the superintendent in charge of the reservation will see that the existing system of ditches are cared for and kept in repair.

PATENTS IN FEE SIMPLE.

The Commissioner calls attention to the provisions of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887, (24 Stat. L., 388), (better known as the Dawes law), which he regards as the crystallization of the resolve of the government that the tribal relations of the Indians should cease. The powers conferred by it to segregate the lands occupied by the Indians and have them taken in severalty have been exercised to as great an extent as conditions have seemed to warrant. By its provisions the lands allotted in severalty were to be held in trust for a period of twenty-five years, and the Indians were to become citizens of the United States and of the several states at the instant of the approval of their allotments. The same act subjected allotments to the local laws of descent and partition during the trust period. This provision, taken in connection with the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), authorizing the sale of deceased allottees' land, has given rise to a mass of conflicting procedure by inferior courts of the several states and territories, resulting in more evil than good. The mere fact of so much conflict in the views and procedure of such courts makes the Indian administrative work extremely difficult and impedes the progress of the Indian as a whole.

Such conditions made plain the need of some law which would enable the Indian office to manage the affairs of the helpless class with undisputed authority, but, on the other hand, to remove from the roll of awards and dependents the large and increasing number of Indians who no longer need any supervision from a bureau in Washington. Hence the act of May 8,

1906 (34 Stat. L., 184), was past.

This act materially modifies the general allotment act of February 8, 1887, and provides, among other things, that until the issuance of fee-simple patents all allottees to whom trust patents shall hereafter be issued shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. It also confers authority on the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to terminate the trust period by issuing a patent in fee simple whenever he shall be satisfied that any Indian allottee is competent and capable of managing his or her affairs. It also provides that hereafter when an allotment of land is made to any Indian, and any such Indian dies before the expiration of the trust period, said allotment shall be canceled and the land shall revert to the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain the legal heirs of such Indian, and shall cause to be issued to said heirs, and in their names, a patent in fee simple for said land; or he may cause the land to be sold as provided by law and issue a patent therefor to the purchaser or purchasers, and pay the net proceeds to the heirs, or their legal representatives, of such deceased Indians. The action of the Secretary of the Interior in determining the legal heirs of any deceased Indian, as therein provided, shall in all respects be conclusive and final.

The Commissioner states that the power vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the act of May 8, 1906, to end the trust period by issuing patents in fee simple is a very important one, if not the most important relating to Indians that has vested in the Department, and that he believes it to be logically correct and in harmony with the spirit of the body of the law. He presents certain suggestions as to the policy which should be pursued in exercising the power to issue patents in fee, and is of the opinion that any Indian who is earning a livelihood at any honorable oc-

cupation, if he wishes to own his land in fee simple, should have that privilege at once, because a man who has worked for his own support for any length of time will generally have some idea of the value of the land or what he should obtain for it. He would make industry the primary test and use this as a lever to force the Indians to earn their bread by labor. He is of the opinion that this act, wisely administered, will accomplish more in this direction than any other single factor developed in a generation of progress.

When it is supplemented by other legislation which will enable their pro rata shares of the tribal moneys to be paid, principal and interest, to competent Indians, the beginning of the end will be at hand. Such Indians, owning their land in fee, and receiving their portions of the tribal property without restriction, can not by any course of action maintain a claim for further consideration. Through such measures the grand total of the nation's wards will be diminished daily and at a growing ratio.

The Commissioner recites the instructions issued to agents and superintendents as to the method of procedure under the provisions of the said act.

Christmas at Salt River.

Dr. C. H. Ellis, the missionary at Salt River, writes as follows about their Christmas celebration and the part our pupils had in it:

Editor NATIVE AMERICAN:

Will you kindly thank the children of the Phoenix school who remembered their Salt River friends by sending some money to help make Christmas a happy day.

I think every one enjoyed the exercise, but more especially the tree and Santa Claus with his long white hair and beard, as he came bounding in at the call of two young ladies as they sang "Come, Santa, Come." No one ever saw such a wonderful palo verde tree before. It bore so many kinds of fruit—apples, oranges, candy, popcorn and peanuts. Enough for the house full of men, women and children.

Some very pretty songs were sung by the

little girls from your school who were spending a few days at home visiting friends, which helped us very much with our program. With a happy New Year to all connected with the school, I am Sincerely yours,

For 1907.

The following resolutions for the new year, by well known people, are from the *Sunday School Times*:

I am resolved to live, not be; to think, not muse; to believe, not doubt; to hope, not despair; to work, not potter; to act, not falter; to row, not drift; to arrive, not founder!—*Dr. Charles Frederic Goss.*

I want to avoid making others any unnecessary trouble, and more than all else, doing them any injury, or being any hindrance to them in their Christian living.—*Edward K. Warren.*

My motto for years has been, "Dissatisfied, always; discouraged, never." Dissatisfied, because he who is satisfied with his work is tempted to make no further effort to improve. "The good is the enemy of the better." Never discouraged, because he who gives way to discouragement is already defeated.—*Dr. A. F. Schaffler.*

Resolved, that I will consider each day the most important of the year.—*Dr. Russell H. Conwell.*

My personal resolutions being not yet formulated, I quote some of my good old Jane's New Year "Mean to's."

1. Mean to serve the Lord with fear, and rejoice with trembling. (Tried it before, but was so took up with serving I disremembered to be scared; had so much to rejoice about never had one tremble).

2. Mean to give a tithe of all I've got to God. (Always slip up on that; can't bring it down to a tenth, nohow; go way over it every time).

3. Mean to forgive my enemies. (Fail on that every year—for want of enemies. Maybe next will be a better year for 'em).—*Annie Trumbull Slosson.*

Two new boys have come to us since the last issue both from Sacaton. Victor Manuel, who arrived on the sixth, has attended the Phoenix school, graduating there in 1906. Jackson Thomas came a day later. He is a cousin of Cyrus Thomas and has attended school at Tucson.—*Talks and Thoughts.*

NATIVE AMERICAN

ENTERED AT THE PHOENIX POSTOFFICE
ARIZONA AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Printed weekly by pupils of the Phoenix Indian School
25c per Year.

Phoenix and Elsewhere

Many fine buds are being found in pruning the roses.

At a special meeting held by the senior class Paul Wickey was chosen class president and Sarah Maddux class historian.

At the election held by the Y. W. C. A. Mary Clinton was chosen president, Lizzie Shields, vice president, and Florence Anton, secretary.

Miss Emma Dawson, the veteran day school teacher at Jemez, New Mexico, sends her annual renewal to the little paper with her best wishes.

Opera chairs have been placed in the assembly room, greatly improving the appearance of the hall and adding to the comfort and convenience of all.

Mrs. Charles L. Davis, lately of Fort Totten, North Dakota, is visiting her sister, Miss Dittes, in Phoenix. Supervisor Davis is probably now at Chilocco.

Miss Julia H. Wohlfarth, lately of Hampton Institute, was a visitor at the school this week. She stopped in Phoenix a few days on her way to Pasadena, California.

Very attractive menus of Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners have been received from the Carlisle Indian school. They were printed in two colors each, and by the school printers.

A car load of Arizona oranges recently sold in New York for \$8.40 per box, the highest price, it is stated, "ever paid in any market of the world for a car load of oranges from anywhere."

Preaching and song service in the Indian school chapel every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Phoenix pastors come in the following order:

Jan. 6, Rev. Orville Coats.

Jan. 13, Rev. Harold Govette.

Jan. 20, Rev. A. R. McLean.

Jan. 27, The Salvation Army.

Feb. 3, Rev. H. M. Campbell.

At the annual election of the Y. M. C. A. the following officers were chosen, president, Manuel Easchief; vice president, Barney Howard; secretary, Kisto Pasis.

Donofrio, the well known candy man of Phoenix, remembered each employee at the Indian school on New Year's morning, with a liberal box of his best chocolates.

Twenty-eight good sized class room gardens have been made at the rear of the school building. Borders of sweet peas, scarlet flax, etc., are being made and general improvements are going on all around the school building. Some good results ought to follow, especially after the bountiful rains of the past week.

Mr. J. R. Meskimons, superintendent of irrigation, has resigned his position. He has been detailed to work on the Walker River reservation, Nevada, for sometime past, and likes that region so well that he intends to settle at Reno, Nevada. Mr. Meskimons was superintendent of industries at this school several years ago.

The dam in Sioux river, which has been giving trouble for some time, went out Wednesday night and as a result we are unable to use our pumping station but must purchase our water from the city. It is hardly possible that the break can be fixed this winter.—*Flandreau Weekly Review*.

The weather has been "unusual" most of the time lately. There have been showers, a heavy rain, winds, and hard frosts. On January first for a few moments a hail or sleet storm was observed, and on January third the icicles about the fountain were four inches long. The ground is beautifully green, the air is pure, the stars are bright, and the mountains heavily covered with snow.

The Civil Service Commission announces that examinations will be held on January 23 for the position of cook to fill vacancies in the following schools: Rapid City, South Dakota; Agricultural school, North Dakota; Zuni, New Mexico; Ponca, Oklahoma; Fort Bidwell, California; Bena, Minnesota; Pima, Arizona; Western Navaho, Arizona; Haskell, Kansas; Greenville, California; Truxton Canyon, Arizona; Western Shoshone, Nevada; Lemhi, Idaho; \$600 a year. Only females are wanted.

From Official Sources.

There are 89 postoffices in Hawaii.

Alaska is now represented by a delegate in Congress.

The present population of Hawaii is estimated at 209,000.

There are 900 post offices and 700 R. F. D. routes in Oklahoma.

There were 1,136 natives enrolled in the Alaskan schools in 1905-6.

The number of reindeer in Alaska is officially estimated at 12,575.

New Mexico produces from eighteen to twenty million pounds of wool per annum.

There were 360 convicts at Yuma on June 30, 1906, only one of whom was a woman.

Platinum in commercial quantities has been found in many localities in California and Oregon.

The number of cities reporting manual training has increased in one year from 331 to 420.

There are about 25,000 full blood Indians among the Five Tribes in Indian Territory.

Hon. Wilford B. Hoggatt, governor of Alaska, assumed the duties of his office

May 1, 1906. The capital has been removed from Sitka to Juneau.

The maximum number of pensioners (1,004,196) was reached January 31, 1905. The number is now rapidly decreasing.

Nearly nineteen millions of people are attending schools of all kinds in the United States.

One widow and three daughters are still on the pension list on account of the Revolutionary war.

The lands of the Yakima, Fort Peck, and Hoopa Valley reservations are being surveyed, preparatory to allotment.

There are 45,571,305 acres of government land in Arizona unappropriated and unreserved, only 12,639,346 of which have been surveyed.

It is officially stated that 490 persons have been indicted for violating the public land laws, and 89 have been convicted, while the remaining cases are still pending.

Thirty or forty islands in southern Alaska are leased by the government to a commercial company for the propagation of foxes.

The tin deposits of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, are being developed, and a 20-stamp concentrator mill was in operation last summer.

In the United States there are still 792,238,707 acres of public land unreserved, about one-third of which has been surveyed. Two-thirds of the unsurveyed lands are in Alaska.

The Secretary of the Interior recommends the repeal or modification of the timber and stone act, the desert land acts, and the commutation clause of the homestead law, to prevent fraud in the acquisition of public lands.

From Other Schools

ROSEBUD, S. D.

New Era.

At the present writing Colonel McLaughlin is here having a council with the Indians in regard to the opening of Tripp county.

Day school Inspector, J. B. Mortsof has just returned from a leave of absence. He visited Washington and old home in Indiana, and is all ready for business again.

The employees of the Rosebud Boarding school are as follows:

Charles F. Werner, superintendent.
 Bona P. Alexander, teacher.
 Agnes M. Capleese, teacher.
 Arena T. Brown, kindergartner.
 George W. Cross, disciplinarian.
 Sarah J. Werner, matron.
 Nora Cross, assistant matron.
 Emma Dull, nurse.
 Gertrude McNeill, seamstress.
 Augusta Muhmel, laundress.
 Maria A. Giusbach, baker.
 Jessie B. Zook, cook.
 Victor E. Brown, farmer.
 George W. Cyphers, carpenter.
 Quinby Farris, shoe and harness maker.
 Thomas Brownbridge, blacksmith.
 Pat Yellow Bird, night watchman.
 Orville D. Carey, gardener.
 Alfred W. Stedman, engineer.
 Ben White, assistant engineer.
 Samuel Bordeaux, printer.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO.

Reveille

James H. Owen, of Los Angeles, California, has the contract for the new buildings at this school.

Miss Maude Burton has been acting nurse during the absence of our regular nurse Mrs. Bullard.

The gas lights at the schools have not been working for two nights and we had to do without light.

Supervisor Charles has been granted a much needed vacation and is spending the dear old Christmas holidays with his family in Denver. We wish them a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

The man who can look at the colts and calves and pigs and turkeys and chickens at the Grand Junction school and not want to be a farmer is built wrong somewhere.

Charles W. Higham, clerk, reported for duty on the twenty-seventh ultimo. He comes from Fort Mohave, Arizona, and is accompanied by his wife and a little girl. They are old employees of Superintendent Burton and we are very glad to have them with us again.

CHEMAWA, OREGON.

Chemawa American.

The carpet weavers are now weaving thirty yards of carpet for McBride Hall.

The blacksmith boys are able to iron off a wagon without the assistance of their instructor.

The Boys' Band of Mercy met at the small boys' home Wednesday evening. The time was spent in giving incidents that showed that some pupils appreciated what had been done for them in the past.

The Girls' Band of Mercy had their meeting on last Wednesday evening at the usual time, nearly all of the members being present. The little girls gave a very nice program, nearly all responding when called on. These little girls are always ready to do their part to help our meetings and in arranging a program for the next meeting all the members on it are volunteers.

Where I Would Preter to Live.

(BY JESSIE MORAHOUSE.)

I would prefer to live in this section of the country. The location is such as I like. It is cold enough to have ice for good skating yet the winters are not severe. There is plenty of room for every one. The country is new and it seems more free than in the east. It is more suitable for people who are afraid of storms. Earthquakes do not reach here. The soil is good for farming and water is easy to get. The rolling prairies make it easy for railroads to be built and in time this section will be the leading part of this country. It is near enough for people to go north for hunting and fishing. Large orchards are being planted and soon it will be a fruit growing section also. Apples raised here are fine. Good stone, for building, is easy to get and is plentiful. Cattle are easily taken care of and so this will be the part of country to supply the whole country with meat. Being in about the center of the United States it is no difficulty to obtain fruit from the west, and whatever is needed from the east. Everyone who comes here likes the climate and all so well that they stay here and live. Land that used to sell for a few dollars an acre is so dear that a lot twenty-five by fifty costs over a thousand dollars in a railroad center in our state.—*Weekly Review.*

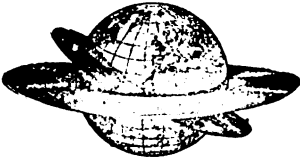
Did the Editor Know?

The room for missionary work both in Porto Rico and New York was illustrated by an incident recently occurring in the office of a prominent New York Magazine. A subscriber in Porto Rico wrote to the magazine saying, "In a recent issue you mentioned, 'The Proverbs of Solomon.' Will you kindly tell me where I can get a copy of this book and at what price?" And the subscription department of the magazine came to the editorial department to get the information!—From Mr. Ernest C. Holmes, New York.

No Doubt of it.

The lesson was from the "Prodigal Son," and the Sunday School teacher was dwelling on the character of the elder brother. "But amidst all the rejoicing," he said, "there was one to whom the preparation of the feast brought no joy, to whom the prodigal's return gave no pleasure, but only bitterness; one who did not approve of the feast being held, and had no wish to attend it. Now, can any of you tell who this was? There was a silence, followed by a vigorous cracking of thumbs, and then from a dozen little mouths came the chorus: "Please sir, it was the father!"—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

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Why not put your property among the number that will be sold as a result of these "ads?"

I will not only be able to sell it—sometimes—but will be able to sell it quickly. I am a specialist in quick sales. I have the most complete and up-to-date equipment. I have branch offices throughout the country and a field force of men to find buyers.

I do not handle all lines usually carried by the ordinary real estate agents. I MUST SELL real estate—and lots of it—or go out of business. I can assure you I am not going out of business. On the contrary, I expect to find, at the close of year that I have sold twice as many properties as I did the past year, but it will first be necessary for me to "list" more properties. I want to list YOURS and SELL it. It doesn't matter whether you have a farm, a home without any land, or a business; it doesn't matter what it is worth, or where it is located. If you will fill out the blank letter of inquiry and mail it to me today, I will tell you how and why I can quickly convert the property into cash, and will give you my complete plan

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Weekly; 25c a Year October 13, 1906

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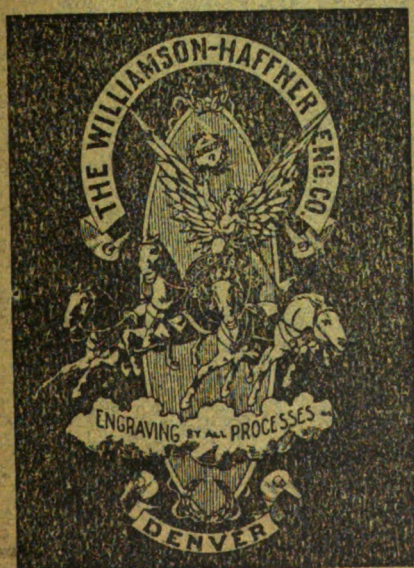
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"Of course not. I got them of H. A. Diehl Shoe Company. I always buy my shoes there."

I'd like to have a pair about like them—mind telling me what they cost?

"Of course not. I paid \$2.50 for them?"

Great Scott! I would have guessed \$5.00 at least. I wonder if H. A. Diehl Shoe Company can fit me as well as they have you?

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